"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Increasingly cloudy, warmer Friday; rain by night or on Saturday; colder Saturday, shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,096. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

ARMISTICE ENDED, BUT HOPE INCREASES

Turkey Offers Concessions Which Come Near to Meeting the Allies' Demands.

YOUNG TURKS' MOOD MILDER

Belief That Revolt at Tchataija Was Very Serious and That Mutinies Elsewhere Will Occur.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 31.—The allies have notified Turkey of the termination of the armistice, and hostilities may be resumed on Monday night after the expiration of the four days agreed upon. The denunciation of the armistice dates from 7 o'clock last night.

Dispatches received at the Bulgarian legation from Sofia state that fighting will be resumed on the day and at the time mentioned and that "war correspondents will not be allowed to attend military operations."

The fact that the notice to end the truce synchronized with Turkey's reply to the powers seems calculated to preclude any further efforts toward mediation which the powers might have thought fit to make in view of the terms of the Ottoman answer, which is regarded as conciliatory and which might, under other conditions, have formed a basis for renewed pourparlers.

Despite the apparent gloominess of the outlook, hope is still entertained in diplomatic circles that it will be possible to avert the renewal of the war. It is stated from more than one quarter that the Turkish Government has again received private friendly advice to yield on the questions at issue, and, as the Turkish army is by no means in a position to assume the offensive with reasonable chances of success, there is even now a prospect that the Grand Vizier, Mahmud Shefket Pasha, may deem it advisable to bow to the logic of circumstances.

Allies Denounce the Armistice.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 30.—The Balkan Allies to-day gave notice of the termination of the armistice, the period of grace of four days to start at 7 o'clock this evening.

The armistice, which has been in operation since Dec. 3, was signed on that day by Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro on the one side and by Turkey on the other. Greece was never a party to the cessation of hostilities. She has continued fighting both on land and sea. The Montenegrins also have come into conflict with the garrison of Scutari on several occasions, in spite of the truce.

The Porte has protested to the powers against the denunciation of the armistice.

In its reply to the joint note of the Powers, the Young Turk Government asserts itself boldly. Apart from proposals to divide Adrianople and a plea for the retention of the Aegean Islands, the new Government takes advantage of the occasion to press for relief from the fetters of tariff and foreigners' extra-territorial rights, under which the Turks have long chafed.

"The Ottoman Government does not hesitate to recognize that the conclusion of peace corresponds with the hopes and interests of all," says the note, "and that it is desirable to put an end as soon as possible to a struggle which it in no way provoked.

"The Imperial Government has already given undeniable proofs of a conciliatory spirit by consenting to immediate sacrifices. Adrianople being an essentially Mussulman town and the second capital in Turkey, and therefore indissolubly bound up with the Empire, the mere rumor of its session provoked a sentiment of reprobation throughout the country and aroused such excitement as to bring about the resignation of the last Cabinet.

"The Turkish Government is willing, as a final proof of its pacific disposition, to place itself in the hands of the Powers regarding that part of Adrianople situated on the right bank of the Maritza River. The mosques and historic monuments are on the left bank, and the retention of that section is a necessity of which the Government cannot fail to take account without exposing the country to a commotion which might result in the gravest consequences."

Regarding the Aegean Islands, the argument is set forth that those nearest to the Dardenelles are indispensable to the defense of the capital, while the others, forming an integral part of Asia Minor, are no less indispensable to the security of Turkey's Asiatic possessions. Any diminution of Turkish authority, therefore, would transform them into centers of agitation, which would spread to the adjoining shores and create a state of unrest similar to that in Macedonia, "which has threatened and still threatens the tranquillity of Europe."

Turkey offers to abide by the decision of the Powers regarding the status of the islands occupied by the Allies if they have regard for the foregoing considerations and the integrity of the Dardanelles, which, the note cleverly contends, is a question of the highest importance to Europe. In conclusion, the note says:

"The Imperial Government is convinced that the great Powers in a spirit of justice and equity will recognize the extent of the sacrifices to which Turkey has consented and will agree that the Sublime Porte would be right in rejecting any further demands which might be raised by the Balkan Allies."

The Turkish Government's reply to the note of the Powers was presented by Mahmud Shefket Pasha, the Grand Vizier, to Margrave Johann von Pallavicini, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps in the Turkish capital, this morning.

Young Turks Less Belligerent.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 31.—Never has a diplomatic problem seen such swift and surprising changes as the Balkan-Turkish negotiations for peace. The Young Turks, who seized the Government with shouts of defiance, have undergone a marvelous transformation. Instead of drawing the battle line at the question of surrendering Adrianople, they offer a compromise which comes so near to meeting the Bulgarian demands that a settlement should not be impossible, and they leave the Aegean Islands to the disposition of the powers.

The difference between what Constantinople is ready to give and what Bulgaria is ready to accept has been reduced to such small proportions that even some of the Balkan peace delegates believe that a compromise may yet be found. Constantinople now asks simply the retention of that section of Adrianople in which the holy shrines are situated. Bulgaria always meant to leave the mosques and shrines to Turkey, and even to confer the right of extra territoriality, thus giving the Sultan something of the status of the Vatican in Rome. The

Continued on Page 3.

WEBB HOUSE ON THE MARKET

Fifth Avenue Mansion Offered on a Long Lease for Trade Purposes.

Another Fifth Avenue mansion is to give way to the advance of trade uptown. Lawrence B. Elliman of Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Avenue, announced yesterday that his firm was authorized to offer for a long-term lease the home of Dr. W. Seward Webb at 680 Fifth Avenue. The house occupies a plot 52 by 122 feet. It was built by Dr. Webb thirty years ago. It is to be rented on a ground lease for twenty-one years, with the privilege of renewal. The lessee must pay all taxes and make any necessary alterations for commercial purposes, or he may construct upon the site another building.

Dr. Webb will take an apartment in this city. He spends so much time upon his farm in Shelbourne, Vt., that he is said to find a city house unnecessary. Another reason which it was said influenced him to lease his Fifth Avenue house was that across the street, upon the site of the former home of Levi P. Morton, a twelve-story store and loft building had been erected.

The Webb house is next to St. Thomas's Church, and on the south is the home of the late H. McK. Twombly. In the rear of the house is the garden of John D. Rockefeller in Fifty-fourth Street. Across the street from it are the homes of Cornelius Vanderbilt, William Rockefeller, and E. S. Harkness.

SUES SPANISH DIPLOMAT.

Virginia Wife of Minister to China Wants Marriage Annulled.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Senora Constance Lee de Pastor, to-day filed suit in the District Supreme Court for an annulment of her marriage to Senor Louis de Pastor, formerly Secretary of the Spanish Legation in this city, and now Spanish Minister to China and Siam, to whom she was married in Baltimore in June of 1906. Attorney M. J. Colbert, counsel for Senora de Pastor, got an order from Justice Barnard directing that the papers be sealed and locked in the court safe.

Before her marriage Senora de Pastor was Constance C. Lee, a daughter of Francis du Pont Lee of Fairfax County, Va., a cousin of Gen. Robert E. Lee and a relative of the du Pont family of Delaware. The wedding took place in Baltimore, where the Lee family was then living. The ceremony was performed by Mgr. William T. Russell, at that time a priest in Baltimore. Señor de Pastor was then Secretary of Legation in this city, and he brought his bride here. They occupied a home in Q Street, near Seventeenth Street, where they entertained frequently. In the absences of the Minister, Señor de Pastor was Chargé d'Affaires.

Three years ago Senñr de Pastor received a leave of absence and, accompanied by his wife, went to Europe to travel in Spain and France. A year later Señora de Pastor returned to this country. Nothing was heard of her, however, in Washington until a few months ago, when she returned and took up newspaper work.

SHE FAINTED AT DEATH SIGN.

Witness Against White Slavers Was Threatened in Court.

The "death sign" was made yesterday in the Federal District Court and the witness against whom it was directed was so overcome with fear that she had to be carried into an adjoining room.

Frank Filasto, a commission merchant of 293 Mott Street, and Joseph Ribuffo of Paterson, N. J., were on trial before Judge Hand as white slavers. Annie Grecco, the chief witness for the Government, was on the stand. She fainted away when the sign was made, but who made it was not learned.

When she had been restored to consciousness Judge Hand ordered the witnesses for the defense from the courtroom, and her examination was resumed. She told how she had become the mistress of an Italian named Maura after her husband died. Filasto, she swore, had then suggested to her to leave Maura and go to a disorderly resort in Paterson frequented by Camorrists, black-handers, and anarchists. She had refused till Ribuffo visited her in a wine shop and told her she would "get the knife" if she did not go.

In despair she went to Paterson a year ago and remained there until rescued by Government agents. The trial will continue to-day.

OFFERS TO SERVE AS SLAVE.

Son of Virginia Farmer Will Sell Himself for His Keep.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE CHARLES, Va., Jan. 30.—Charles McClanahan, 30 years old, of Maurertown, a village four miles north of Woodstock, has inserted the following advertisement in a newspaper:

"Wanted—A job; anything honest. Have no home, willing to work, good reference, will sell myself into slavery for my keep. I have got to eat. Thirty years old. State best price. Address Charles McClanahan, Maurertown, Virginia."

McClanahan is a son of Laurence McClanahan, a retired farmer. He has worked on his father's farm, and has been employed on nearby farms. Becoming tired of farm life he went to Terra Alta; there he was employed in a woolen mill, but returned recently to his home in Shenandoah County. McClanahan received a common school education, and early developed a roving disposition. His father is very old and has recently lost the sight of an eye.

McClanahan is a young man, highly thought of by all who know him.

PUTS MINISTER ON GUARD.

The Rev. Arthur Dodd to Keep Miss Scream from Writing Letters.

Miss Mary C. Scream, the school teacher of Stapleton, S. I., who was arrested some time ago on complaint of Dr. Henry C. Goodwin of Stapleton, who charged that she had written him a bushel of letters in the last two years, was committed to the care of the Rev. Arthur Dodd by Magistrate March in New Brighton yesterday. Mr. Dodd is pastor of St. John's Episcopal Church in Clifton, where Miss Scream has a Sunday school class.

Miss Scream promised the Magistrate she wouldn't write any more letters to the physician, and Dr. Goodwin said he was satisfied to have Miss Scream committed to the care of her minister.

Counsel for the young woman told the court that Miss Scream was suffering from nervous trouble and had told him she did not know why she had written the letters.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
Made of the tender meat of dairy fed young pigs, daintily seasoned with selected spices. Try a 2-pound package. Beware of imitations. —Adv.

BRYAN, CABINET HEAD, IF HE WANTS PLACE

Gov. Wilson Said to Have Sent Col. House to Offer Him Portfolio of Secretary of State.

MOST OF LEADERS FOR HIM

President-Elect Has Given the Other Names Suggested So Little Attention He Can't Remember Them.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 30.—There is no longer any question that William J. Bryan will be the next Secretary of State if he cares to accept the place. There is no question, either, that from the very first Mr. Bryan has been the man whom Gov. Wilson wished to appoint. It is quite probable that he had the idea in mind long before election day.

Mr. Bryan has made no request for the appointment, nor for favors of any kind, nor, so far as can be learned, have his friends. Mr. Wilson, though, has asked all the leaders of the party who have visited him whom they favored. Most of them have favored Bryan and have given the Governor their reasons.

The Governor's desire to appoint Mr. Bryan has not resulted from these expressions from his visitors. Those who were with the President-elect in Bermuda were convinced, from certain indications observed there, that he was then thinking favorably of Mr. Bryan for Secretary of State. Mr. Bryan did not communicate with him, directly or indirectly, at any time in the month that he spent there. He has kept his hands off the subject since election.

Col. E. M. House of New York and Texas departed from his New York home this week for Miami, Fla., where Mr. Bryan is staying. Col. House is one of Mr. Wilson's intimate friends. In the last two weeks Mr. Wilson has twice gone to New York to visit Col. House and has stayed over night at his apartment in East Twenty-fifth Street. His last visit was on Friday of last week. A day or so later Col. House departed for Miami. It was admitted that while there he would visit Mr. Bryan, but Gov. Wilson, when asked about it to-day, said: "He has been an intimate friend of Col. Bryan for many years."

Only Bryan Considered Seriously.

Although other names than Mr. Bryan's have been suggested to Gov. Wilson for the State portfolio, he has given them so little attention that he cannot remember them without referring to his memoranda. He confessed as much to-day, when he was asked:

"Have any other names been suggested for that office?"

"Oh, yes, half a dozen," said Gov. Wilson.

"Can you recall any of them?"

The Governor made an effort to bring them to mind. After a minute of hard thought, he said, seemingly embarrassed, "Strangely enough, I cannot right now."

"Not even one?" was asked.

"No, I can't," said the Governor. "You see, they were what might be called transferable names. That is, they were the names of men who might be appointed to any of several Cabinet places."

But he said nothing to dispel the inference that, for whatever place he was considering these "transferable" names, it was not for the State Department.

Most of the leaders with whom Gov. Wilson discussed his Cabinet and his policy as President were out and out for Bryan. Clark Underwood, John Sharp Williams, and Culberson were about the only men with whom the Governor conferred who were not Bryan men. Mr. Culberson has never taken a stand against Bryan.

The next administration will be progressive, with such Bryan men as Gore of Oklahoma and James of Kentucky representing it on the floor of the Senate. The President's personal representative in the Senate will probably be Hughes of New Jersey. It was the Governor who obtained Mr. Hughes's nomination and election. He is an advanced progressive.

Angered by Attempt to Defeat Lewis.

The Governor served notice to-day that he was against that element in the party in Illinois which was trying to defeat James Hamilton Lewis for the Senate in spite of Lewis's victory before the people. He was told that the Sullivan Democrats were reported to be engineering a combination with Republicans to elect Charles Boeschenstein. The Governor's face darkened as he said angrily:

"They cannot go back of the popular vote."

This was in line with the Governor's record in his own State, where he had his first fight with the Smith faction over this question. James E. Martine had been declared the choice of the party for the Senate by popular vote. Smith's followers sought to disregard that verdict and elect their leader through the Legislature. Wilson, who was not yet Governor, though he had been elected to that office, said that the popular vote must be respected. The Smith men fought him on that issue and were defeated. Martine was elected, and the Smith faction has not recovered from the drubbing it got.

Men who went through that fight with the Governor say that the Sullivan Democrats of Illinois need expect nothing from the next administration but cold steel if they now disregard the popular vote and defeat Lewis.

Gov. Wilson was asked to-day if he intended to make up his Cabinet from men experienced in public affairs or men who were commended to him by other considerations.

"Both kinds have been suggested to me," he answered, "and I have both under consideration." Then he added, with a smile, "I am not going to make up a Cabinet of college Presidents, if that is what you mean."

The Governor said that he would make no Cabinet announcements until he had received acceptances from the ten men to whom he would offer places. In the talk that followed some one mentioned President Roosevelt's method, which was to "feel out" public sentiment by letting the name of the person under consideration become known. In the comment that followed, everything for or against the man was brought out.

"Yes, I know about that," said the Governor, "and I have been told that it worked grave injustice. If a man's name was put before the public in that way, immediately every one who had anything against him brought forth all the charges he could think of. The charges may not have been true, but, whether true or not, they could do the man an injury from which it might take him years to recover."

Carter Glass of Virginia came to Trenton to-day to discuss with the Governor the hearings before the sub-committee of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House. Mr. Glass told the Governor that the attitude of bankers toward the hearings was friendly. He said that a report would be ready for the extra session of Congress and that bills would be submitted with it.

Although it is not at all to his liking, Gov. Wilson will wear a silk hat at his inauguration.

"I regret to say I shall submit to convention," he said to-day. "It will be the first time I have worn a high hat since I reviewed the State Guard at Sea Girt two years ago."

Get a bottle of **Adamson's Cough Balsam** from your druggist for coughs or colds.—Adv.

A Visit to Anatole France

By Mrs. John Lane.

A vivid description of a visit to and a record of her impressions of the great French writer by the well-known English authoress. This essay, together with an article on Joseph Conrad by Warrington Dawson, one of the Anglo-Polish writer's nearest friends, a criticism of Brabazon as a painter by the well-known art critic, Haldane MacFall, and a critique of the tendencies of the American magazines of to-day, as judged by the February numbers of prominent periodicals, are four of many interesting features in The Book Review of

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

CASTRO IS SHUT OUT FOR KILLING PAREDEZ

Nagel Excludes Former President of Venezuela Because Crime Was Not Political.

HIS VICTIM HAD NO TRIAL

On Attorney's Petition, Judge Holt Grants Writ of Habeas Corpus, Returnable To-day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, to-day denied permission to Cipriano Castro, former President of Venezuela, to enter the United States as a visitor. The Venezuelan's unwavering refusal to answer the question whether or not while he was President of his country he was a party to the killing of Gen. Paredez was the cause of Secretary Nagel's order for his deportation.

Secretary Nagel sustained the adverse report of the immigration authorities against Castro on the ground that his refusal to answer might in itself constitute an "admission by conduct" of the commission of a felony. The immigration law bars from entry any person convicted of a crime or admitting the commission of a crime involving moral turpitude, providing the offense charged is not purely of a political nature. The Secretary held that the murder of Paredez was not a purely political crime. Secretary Nagel said that an alien was compelled to answer "yes" or "no" to any pertinent question regarding his admissibility. If he should be permitted to refuse to answer the Secretary said that "the immigration service might just as well adjourn."

The information against Castro was given to the Department of Commerce and Labor by the State Department. Secretary Nagel in his decision, frankly said that but for the State Department's action Castro probably would have been admitted without question. "Cipriano Castro's former position as President of Venezuela," he said, "would, under ordinary circumstances, have furnished further inducement for such action." The Immigration Bureau, he said, had followed the same course in this case as in any other where official warning had been given regarding the character of an alien.

"It is officially charged," said Mr. Nagel, "that Castro while President of Venezuela and in full possession of the authority of that State directed the killing of Paredez without trial or hearing of any kind, Paredez at that time having been made a prisoner while engaged in a revolt against Castro."

The information that Castro ordered the killing of Paredez under such circumstances, Mr. Nagel said, was specific, and was confirmed by authentic copies of original telegrams.

Secretary Nagel said that decisions in extradition cases seemed to hold that such a crime would be political, although this view has been questioned by high authority. Consideration, however, must be given to the fact that the offense was not committed by a person engaged in a revolution against constituted authority, but "by the President of the republic in full control of the authority of the State who denied the benefit of the very law which he was charged to preserve." The Secretary also pointed out that the immigration law was amended in 1903 so as to exempt offenses "purely political and not involving mortal turpitude."

"I cannot assume," said Mr. Nagel, "that any act of violence committed by the highest authority of the State during a disturbance in disregard of constituted authority must under all circumstances be regarded as purely political and not involving moral turpitude. If such a conclusion were to be accepted, then burning at the stake, or subjecting a victim to torture, or, indeed any offense committed by an official in charge would satisfy the exception, provided the act is committed during political excitement and against a participant."

Regarding the broader question as to the right of an alien to refuse to answer well directed questions put to determine his admissibility the Secretary said that the recognition of that privilege would result virtually in the admission of all aliens, because of the failure of proof against them.

"The alien is not in a criminal court where he may stand upon his rights and refuse to make a confession," said Secretary Nagel. "He is before an administrative body asking for the privilege to enter, and he is under the necessity of qualifying for that purpose."

Harold A. Content, an attorney, appeared before Judge Holt of the United States court, at his home, 40 Central Park South, late last night and got a writ of habeas corpus, returnable at 3 o'clock this afternoon in Judge Holt's chambers. As Gen. Castro could not sign the petition personally Mr. Content swore to the petition as a citizen. The petition reviewed the history of the case from the time of Gen. Castro's arrival in this country to the present.

Southern Cities and Winter Resorts
Best reached via Southern Railway. Excellent service, quick time. Six through trains daily from New York. Information N. Y. Office, 264 5th Av., cor. 29th St.—Adv.

FIREMEN FOR STRIKE, RAILROADS ADMIT

Managers Concede That 90 Per Cent. of the Men Are Ready to Go Out.

FEAR ENGINEERS MAY QUIT

President Carter Will Hold Last-Minute Conference with Railroads' Committee When Vote Is Counted.

The firemen on fifty-four railroads east of Chicago and north of the Ohio River will to-day finish casting their votes on the question of a general strike. The result will not be known for several days, but the managers of the railroads affected concede that the vote will show 90 per cent. of the firemen to be in favor of a strike. They fear that an effort also will be made to get the locomotive engineers out.

The strike, if it comes, will tie up every line in the East, interrupt traffic with the West, and subject more than half of the population of the United States to great inconvenience and perhaps suffering. The strike vote, the railroad officials say, was taken in the face of their offers to arbitrate, and that they are alarmed over the prospect is shown by this statement issued in their name last night by Elisha Lee, Chairman of a committee of the managers:

Fear Engineers May Go Out, Too.

To-day the firemen will finish taking a vote to strike on all Eastern railroads.

The railroads concede the result will show 90 per cent. of the 30,000 firemen in favor of a strike.

This vote possibly to tie up every Eastern railroad, and thereby subject more than half of the people of the United States to great suffering, was taken in the face of the railroads' offer to submit all matters in controversy to an unbiased arbitration commission of five, seven, or nine men.

As an indication that the firemen will endeavor to gain the support of public opinion for a strike, the railroad managers call attention to the following paragraph from the "Instructions for Taking Strike Ballot," issued by the Firemen's Union:

"General Chairmen should make arrangements that they believe proper whereby great publicity can be given to all matters in connection with this movement whenever it becomes evident that no settlement can be reached. This publicity should consist of the distribution of circulars to be furnished each lodge by the Eastern Committee, which circulars will be delivered among the business men of the cities, and in addition thereto arrangements should be made to have matters published in all home newspapers."

That a strike seriously menaces the country is shown in the bulletin issued to the firemen by the committee:

"Under no circumstances should any person voting be told that 'there is no danger of a strike,' for it is expected that every man will vote just as he intends to act. If he does not expect to leave the service of the company, if necessary, he should not deceive the officers of this brotherhood by voting 'yes.'"

The railroad managers have learned with considerable surprise that the firemen are also polling the engineers who belong to their brotherhood. The instructions for taking the strike ballot specifically point out that General Chairmen shall "instruct local Chairmen to request all members of the brotherhood on engine service (including firemen, engineers, and hostlers) to vote 'yes' or 'no.'" These same engineers have had their wages increased by the arbitration award recently announced and intended to continue until June 1.

Before the strike vote is counted, and the firemen have gone too far, the railroads wish again to repeat their offer to lay their differences with the men before an unprejudiced board of citizens.

The railroads also desire to call to the attention of the public the following utterance contained in the award in the engineers' case:

"From the viewpoint of the public it is an intolerable situation when any group of men, whether employes or employers, whether large or small, have the power to decide that a great section of the country as populous as all of France shall undergo great loss of life, unspeakable suffering, and loss of property beyond the power of description, through the stoppage of a necessary public service. This, however, is the situation which confronts us as a Nation."

May Be Last-Minute Agreement.

President Carter of the Locomotive Firemen's Committee, whose headquarters are in the Broadway Central Hotel, could not be seen last night. It was explained that he had gone out of town and would not be back until Feb. 8. By that time, it is expected, the result of last night's voting will be known. None of the other members of the committee was in the city last night.

One of the Vice Presidents of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen said yesterday that it would take longer to count the ballots than was generally supposed.

"It will be Feb. 8 or longer," he said, "before the ballots can be counted. Then President Carter will be notified and will summon a meeting of the Firemen's Adjustment Committee of Fifty-four. The representatives of the railroads will then be informed of the decision, and even though the vote is for a strike, every effort will be made by Mr. Carter down to the last moment, in accordance with our rules, to bring about an amicable settlement before issuing the strike order."

The firemen, he said, had gone to the limit in making concessions before the vote on the question of a strike was ordered.

SOCIALIST SENATOR OUSTED.

Kansas Senate Unseats Fred Stanton on Election Fraud Charges.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 30.—The Kansas Senate unseated to-day its only Socialist member, Fred Stanton of Crawford County, by a vote of 28 to 10, in favor of E. E. Porter, Republican.

Evidence presented to the Elections Committee tended to show that men crossed the line from Missouri to vote for Stanton; that there were errors in the count, and that scores of aliens voted.

CALIFORNIA—A MODERN EDEN
Splashed by a silver sea, sprayed with golden color, ripe with roses, purpled by the shadows of tropic palms—and only three days away from Chicago or St. Louis in the de luxe "Golden State Limited," via Rock Island Lines. Information from K. E. PALMER, 1238 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

THE SHEPARDS HERE TO-DAY.

Bridal Couple to Sail on Feb. 12 on the Mauretania.

Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard are expected to arrive at their Manhattan home, 579 Fifth Avenue, from Lyndhurst to-day, and on Feb. 12, it is understood, they will sail on the Mauretania for Europe.

Their plans are to go to France, and there visit the Duc de Talleyrand and the Duchess, who was Miss Anna Gould; to take the various trips of a day or so in different parts of France and finally to visit some popular beach resort in Southern France.

RESENT AID TO ROYAL DOCTOR

Physicians Angry at Loan of Building to Prince, Who Treats Free.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The professors of the medical Faculty at Munich University are up in arms against the favor shown by the authorities to Prince Ludwig Ferdinand, cousin of the regent of Bavaria, who is a qualified physician and practices medicine at his palace.

As a Prince he charges nothing for his services and generally gives free the necessary medicines and surgical appliances to poor patients. His practice is large and has grown till it has become too big for comfort in the palace. The Ministry of Education has, therefore, given the Prince the use of one of the university buildings. This action is resented by the professors as a privilege hitherto monopolized by members of the Faculty. The Ministerial reply is that the State should encourage doctors who work for nothing.

GAMBLER HAS CLUB RAIDED.

Denied Work, He Threatens to Close Other Places at Hot Springs, Ark.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 30.—Angered because the Texas Club refused to give him employment, Clayton Draine, a local gambler, went before "Joe" Alford, Justice of the Peace, this evening and obtained an order against the club which he placed in the hands of the county officials, who immediately raided the place.

The officers arrived when the club was crowded with players. All games were stopped instantly, and it required three large drays to carry the paraphernalia, which was taken to the Court House, where Sheriff Williams stated that Judge Corham had ordered it to be burned.

This is tthe first raid made by the present county officials, who were elected on a liberal ticket, and who countenanced the reopening of the gambling houses.

Draine stated that he had tried for two weeks to get work, and felt he was entitled to be taken care of. When none of the houses would employ him he determined that no one else in Hot Springs should gamble, and threatens similar raids on other clubs.

SUFFRAGE VOTE FOR NEVADA.

Legislature Passes Bill Referring Question to Referendum.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., Jan. 30.—Woman suffrage will come before the people of Nevada as an issue to be voted on at the next general election a year hence. If the question does not receive a sufficient vote at that time it cannot come up again for six years.

The Senate passed to-day the proposed equal suffrage amendment to the State Constitution by a vote of 19 to 3 after several ardent speeches had been made in the presence of a throng of enthusiastic suffrage workers who packed the chamber. The vote followed vigorous lobbying, led by Miss Anne Martin, who figured in the suffrage demonstrations in London.

State Senators voting against the bill to-day said that if the question was left to the women of Nevada it would be defeated. The Assembly passed the bill last week, when only two members opposed it.

WANTED FOR $1,000,000 FRAUD

J. H. McNicholas Admits He Is Man Charged with Big Mining Swindle.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—James H. McNicholas, under indictment in Cleveland for fraudulent use of the mails, to-day agreed to waive examination proceedings and return to that city to-morrow. Postal Inspector Gray also announced that McNicholas had admitted his identity, and had made a full statement of his alleged fraudulent dealings in mining stocks.

Until to-day McNicholas had denied that he was the man wanted in connection with the Idaho and Oregon mining frauds, which amounted to $1,000,000, though he had admitted that his name was the same as that of the fugitive.

Inspector Gray said that the prisoner told him that his brother, R. T. McNicholas, who was also indicted, was in Scotland, where the two had planned to meet.

Before his arrest here Wednesday McNicholas had purchased a railroad ticket for St. John, N. B., and had booked passage on a liner sailing from Halifax for England to-morrow.

BET ON CHAPEL PRAYERS.

Wesleyan Student Expelled for Gambling on Length of Daily Service.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 30.—Sportively inclined students at Wesleyan University will hereafter be compelled to find some other diversion during the chapel period than betting on the length of the daily prayers. One of the most prominent members of the senior class was expelled to-day on the charge of irreverence in chapel.

The custom of betting on the length of the prayer service was brought to the attention of the university authorities a few days ago when the expelled student audibly commented during the service on the extreme length of the prayer.

This action, following the summary dismissal of Prof. Willard Clark Fisher from the Chair of Economics as a result of his pronounced views on Sunday observance, has resulted in a condition of turmoil at the university. It was said to-day that some of the students were contemplating going on a strike in order to induce the Trustees to reconsider the resignation of Prof. Fisher.

Latest Shipping News.

ARRIVED.—SS Alice, Palermo, Jan. 17.

ST. VALENTINE'S GOLF TOURNAMENT, PINEHURST, N. C., FEB. 4-8.
Post Entries rec'd. Enjoy a delightful week's golf. Inq. Seaboard Office, 1184 B'way.—Adv.

SAVE $30,000,000 IN SUBWAY DEAL

Changes in the Interborough Contracts Give Big Gain to the City.

MAY FINISH WORK TO-DAY

B. R. T. Already Has Accepted the Commission's Modifications of Its Part of Plan.

ARMY GOES TO SEE SULZER

So Many Men Bound to Albany for Willcox This Morning That Two Trains Are Required.

A number of changes were made yesterday in the Interborough subway contract by the Public Service Commission and the Transit Committee of the Board of Estimate sitting in a joint committee meeting. It was calculated that the saving to the city affected thereby might run as high as $30,000,000 or $40,000,000, although the true value will only be ascertained by experience. In the same way many changes have been made in the B. R. T. contract, which also will save the city a number of millions, though none of them was so important as one or two of those made in the Interborough agreement.

The B. R. T. has accepted the revised contract already. Col. Timothy F. Williams, the President of the company, with George D. Yeomans, one of the counsel, attended the session of the commission at the home of Chairman Willcox till 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and when they went away the Commissioners were able to break up, knowing that practically everything had been straightened out as far as the B. R. T. was concerned. The Interborough on the other hand has not yet been asked to pass upon the revisions of its contract and will not be informed of them until the work of going through all the contracts is completed.

That may be to-night. Chairman Willcox was loath to express any views as to the rate of progress to be made and pointed out that the city's representatives have had to go through, line by line and almost word by word, 700 printed pages. He would not prophesy more than a day ahead, and contented himself with saying that he did not see how it would be possible to get the vote of the commission on the contracts to-day.

Will Not Fix Time of Vote.

The B. R. T. contracts have been sent back already to the printers to be put into their final form, but it may take longer to dispose of the Interborough agreement. Chairman Willcox would not be at all surprised if another conference with Mr. Shonts and possibly with the Interborough's bankers is necessary, before the company consents to the concessions demanded of it, so that the prospect of a vote on Saturday did not seem particularly bright yesterday.

At the same time the Board of Estimate is ready for all eventualities. At the close of the regular meeting yesterday morning stress was laid on the fact that it adjourned subject to the call of the chair. Consequently Mayor Gaynor could call the board together at short notice to do its part in the settlement of the Subway question.

The commission and the Board of Estimate are likely to take a little longer over the final stages by reason of the information which has reached them from Albany that there is not much likelihood of Gov. Sulzer appointing a successor to Mr. Willcox until the contracts are finally settled. It is then believed he will nominate a man who cannot be accused of being subservient to Tammany Hall.

Those who have been considering the Public Service Commission vacancy entirely from the political point of view have speculated as to whether the Governor's disregard of the wishes of Mr. Hearst in this matter is to be considered as showing a permanent and final break between these two men. Those who are nearest the Governor consider that such an interpretation would be exaggerated.

It was learned after the adjournment of the committee meeting yesterday afternoon that the principal changes made were, first, a revision of the provision which it has been contended would require the city in case of the recapture of the present Subway to pay for the equipment twice. This would be occasioned by the payment for the equipment at an appraised value in addition to the payment of a lump sum calculated on the profits of the road.

It has been argued that the value of the equipment is included in this lump sum, and so the payment of the appraised value has now been cut out. The cost of the equipment at the beginning of the recapture period will be estimated at $35,000,000 and will diminish as the period of the lease goes on, so that if the city were to recapture at the earliest possible moment the saving effected for it would be $35,000,000.

The third arbitrator in all cases of dispute between the railroad and the city will be chosen by the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals.

Next the sum to be paid by the city for the Steinway tunnel will be only $3,000,000 and not the $3,000,000 or so which it would have been if the arrears of taxes, amounting to $400,000 and the interest on $3,000,000 for the two years since the Interborough first made its offer for the sale of the tunnel at this price were allowed.

Then the commission will demand that in the case of the construction of extensions to the subway system as now laid out the discount on the new capital allowed to the company shall be limited to 3 per cent., the percentage allowed for the new construction at the present time, instead of being unlimited.

The organization expenses of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which were incurred at its formation, have been struck out.

Depreciation Fund Increased.

The amount to be laid aside by the company for depreciation on its old property has been increased. The commission reckoned that $6,000,000 was the sum which should be required, but had in the earlier drafts asked for only $2,700,000. This sum is now increased.

Contracts for maintenance and supply of materials formed by the company have been limited to five years and contracts for the supply or power to ten years.

The amount set aside for both the annual depreciation and for the depre-

ciation during the first year have been increased. As the contract stood the depreciation charge for the first year was 2 per cent.; it is now 5 or 6 per cent.

The Board of Estimate, it is now required, must approve any changes that may be made in the contract between the Commission and the Interborough.

The clause limiting the power of the city to take over any part of the present subway by making it subject to any existing lien has been struck out.

It was also agreed that nothing should be allowed to the Interborough for the small stretch of subway built by the Interborough at Times Square running north and south in Broadway. It was held that all that was due on that had been included in the $48,000,000 at which the recapitalization of the company had been reckoned.

An alteration also was made by which the value of the real estate which the company holds will also be counted in this recapitalization, so that no allowance is made for it in the new capitalization. It is calculated that the value of this real estate is about $1,000,000, of which $686,000 is accounted for by the parcel owned by the company at 218th Street and the Harlem River.

Many of the alterations in the B. R. T. contract in the early hours of yesterday are the parallel of those made in the Interborough agreement. Thus the same amendments were made concerning the discount on capital needed for extensions, the length of time for which supply contracts might be made, the amount of depreciation to be charged in the first year, and the approval of all charges in the contract by the Board of Estimate.

Penalties were provided which the company must face in case of default, so that it will not be able to get off free with nothing more than the damages awarded by arbitration. The trackage rights to be allowed the B. R. T. on the Loop Line in case of recapture have been limited to one-third of the capacity of the road, instead of being unlimited. Subsidiary and affiliated companies of the B. R. T. have been placed under the supervision of the commission, and progress has been made toward establishing the amount to be paid for easement rights along New Utrecht and Gravesend Avenues.

The city also obtained the privilege of constructing a subway under the Brooklyn Rapid Transit yards and tracks from Fourth to Ninth Street, and it was made plain that the city had the right to insist on a five-cent Coney Island fare.

The Merchants' Association has received so many requests for seats in the special train this morning which will take to Albany a delegation of representatives from all the leading commercial associations of the city that it will be necessary to run the train in two sections.

The delegation will urge on the Governor the necessity not of reappointing Chairman Willcox, but of leaving the commission unchanged in its personnel until the present contracts have been signed, even if the negotiations overrun before some little time the term of Mr. Willcox, which expires to-morrow.

The American Institute of Consulting Engineers has urged on the Governor the importance of appointing to the vacancies now existing in both the Public Service Commissions some representatives of the engineering profession. It has expressed the belief that it would be wise to select "men of broad engineering experience, not because of their profession as engineers, but because the problems continually confronted are best solved by men of character and executive capacity, who have had engineering training."

To assist Gov. Sulzer in making such a selection it has been suggested that he ask the advice of the engineering societies and that the five leading associations be invited in co-operation with the Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association to submit to the Governor the names of a dozen men of high engineering standing.

SAYS MITCHEL KNOWS BETTER.

Prendergast Replies to His Assertions Regarding Steinway Tunnel.

Controller Prendergast and Chairman Willcox of the Public Service Commission, explained to a mass meeting of 1,000 persons in Prospect Hall, Brooklyn, last night the necessity for closing contracts for the dual system of subways. Referring to the criticism of President Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen, that the operating companies were to acquire the Steinway Tunnel for something like $2,500,000, the Controller said:

"Mr. Mitchel knows that Mr. McAneny told him more than a week before he made his criticism of this item in the contracts, that this was one of the many things which Mr. McAneny and his committee had no intention of conceding to the company."

The Controller asserted that the city could not expect to get money by popular sale of bonds to build subways without the aid of private capital, and pointed to the last issue of $65,000,000, when only 372 bidders appeared, as an example. Chairman Willcox said:

"The principle involved in these dual subway contracts is the same as that in every real estate transaction where a borrower gives a mortgage. One would think, if he were a stranger in this city and listening to the so-called arguments against the dual subways system, that in some way or other its city officials were attempting to force upon the people something they did not want. All that the city is required to pay is 6 per cent. on the investment of private capital. It can lose nothing. But if the operating companies do not have earnings above that 6 per cent. they will lose the $80,000,000 they put in, for they cannot get a title to the subways, which will revert to the city, and which the city may take in ten years, if desired, by paying the bonus of 15 per cent.

"Under the dual system the people get double the facilities they could possibly get with city-built subways, and in addition they get the advantage of a universal fare of 5 cents on all the lines."

He said the men on the platform at the meeting were representative citizens who would be the first to protest against a raid on the city, if anything of that kind was intended.

WANTS NO SHAFTS IN STREETS.

Broadway Association Files Suggestions for Subway Construction.

The Broadway Association filed with the Public Service Commission yesterday its views as to the method of construction to be followed in building the B. R. T. subway up Broadway.

The views of the association were expressed at a hearing on the form of construction contracts for the new subway from Houston Street to Times Square on Broadway and up Seventh Avenue and along Fifty-ninth Street to Queensboro Bridge. It was suggested that no shafts for the removal of excavated material be sunk in the roadway between Tenth Street and Broadway and Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. All such shafts should be placed in public parks, after the manner adopted in the construction of the Catskill aqueduct tunnel under Manhattan.

The commission was also asked to order that no excavating or building materials be stored in the streets except in case of emergencies and that the method of "by-passing" the gas mains adopted in lower Broadway, by which the gas pipes are carried on stilts about eighteen feet above the street level, should be avoided. The wish was also expressed that no opening likely to obstruct traffic should be left in the streets for more than forty-eight hours, that no blasting take place in the theatrical district between 7:30 P. M. and 1 A. M., and that no work be done at night above Fifty-first Street.

Henry G. Opdycke, the consulting engineer of the Astor and other large estates and of a number of big hotels, backed up the suggestions of the Broadway Association.

TWO FLUSHING PETITIONS.

One Asks for Elevated and Other Only Asks for Rapid Transit.

George W. Pople, President of the Flushing Business Men's Association, who has been making a campaign to succeed Public Service Commissioner Willcox, and Ira I. Terry, representing a joint transit committee of Flushing yesterday presented to the Public Service Commission two petitions circulated by residents of Flushing on the local transit situation. One of the petitions which Rodman Richardson, a lawyer, was instrumental in circulating asks for the extension of the elevated railroad through Amity Street, in the heart of Flushing's residential section, from Sycamore Avenue, Corona. The other petition, led by J. Albert Johntra, asks for the legalizing of a transit route through Flushing, and does not state whether the line is to be an elevated structure or a subway.

A committee of civic workers and taxpayers of Queens Borough will go to Albany to-day to urge Gov. Sulzer to retain Public Service Commissioner Willcox until the subway contracts are signed.

GAYNOR WAS QUICK; POLICE WERE SLOW

Complaints Sent to Mayor Got Results, Those to Waldo Did Not, Curran Inquiry Shows.

CAHALANE GOT A SCORCHING

His Honor Wrote Waldo to Remove Inspector Unless He Closed a Gambling House in the Bowery.

Additional evidence was obtained by the Curran Committe yesterday that Mayor Gaynor always acted promptly whenever a complaint reached him about any illegal resort. Letters sent to Headquarters containing information as to these places slept there, it was shown, for several days before they were forwarded to the Inspector of the district. When they finally got to the Inspector he was frequently in a position to report that "police action" already had been taken. These cases occurred so often as to breed suspicion that the Inspector received a private tip about the place, and that the letter of complaint was held until the police made a move against it.

Inspector Cahalane was examined by the committee yesterday. He was questioned about a gambling house at 155 Bowery. Neighbors had repeatedly complained of the place, and the Inspector declared that every effort was made to put it out of business for good. One letter of complaint sent to Police Headquarters was dated July 20, 1912. It asked that the place be raided. Police were sent to close it seven days later. No arrests were made, but a gambling outfit was seized. The letter was marked "Received July 31."

Meantime similar letters of complaint were sent to the Mayor, who got busy at once. He directed Commissioner Waldo to procure a report from Inspector Cahalane explaining why the place was not closed. On Aug. 3 the Inspector replied by giving a long description of the building at 155 Bowery. Then he said, in reference to part of the letter of complaint, that the Central Office detectives were often seen conversing with the keeper of the gambling house:

> I would state that the plain clothes men of this district had been instructed to visit and inspect all suspected places within this district, and it is therefore necessary that they speak to the person in charge when inspecting these premises.

Mayor's Letter to Waldo.

This report was retained by Commissioner Waldo until Aug. 19, when it was forwarded to the Mayor. It was unsatisfactory, and the Mayor wrote again to Mr. Waldo, saying:

> Your letter of Aug. 19, transmitting the report of Inspector Cahalane of Aug. 8 with regard to the premises 155 Bowery, is at hand, and I regard the Inspector's reason why his men should be seen daily conversing with the proprietor of that place as wholly insufficient. In fact, it is ridiculous. They should not be the daily associates of any gamblers. Please call attention of the Inspector to this letter. At the same time call attention to his report of Aug. 5 concerning this same place. The two reports seem to be entirely inconsistent.
>
> If the Inspector will not close this place at once he had better be removed from the district. Please let him know this. On his own statement, by his report of Aug. 5, the place is a gambling place; the rule is when a warrant is obtained for a gambling place, and it is entered and evidence of gambling is obtained, the place is to be taken possession of and the gamblers put out. Does he not know this? If not, how does he come to be an Inspector? Please let him know the contents of this letter. The rule has been laid down many times, and yet he seems to be wholly unaware of it.

The Mayor wrote other letters to the Commissioner in which he severely criticised the Inspector. The Mayor kept after the place at 155 Bowery until Aug. 14, when the Inspector wrote the Commissioner that every gambling house in his district had been closed.

Emory R. Buckner, counsel for the committee, wanted to know just what the Inspector meant by this, and asked:

"You mean you closed all those you had evidence against?"

"Yes, Sir," replied the Inspector.

"How about suspected places?"

"There might have been places under suspicion."

Mr. Buckner labored under the impression that the Inspector reported all gambling houses closed in order to relieve himself of the constant nagging of the Mayor. He asked the Inspector if he ever made any complaints against any of the detectives assigned to him for failure to keep the district clean of illegal places. The Inspector promptly cleared his men of all blame for anything wrong that occurred in the district. In reply to questions about gambling he said:

"Whenever a gambling house was raided and there seemed reason to believe that the gamblers would open the place again a policeman was placed on guard. This happened in the case of a gambling house in Stone Street run by a man named Levy. The policeman was kept there only twenty-four hours, because it was only a 'smear' game, or one exclusively devoted to craps. The same action was taken in the case of a man named Curry, who ran a gambling house in Park Row."

Has Sam Paul "Buffaloed."

Then the Inspector was questioned about the gambling houses run by Sam Paul. This gambler made shifts from one house to another so that no matter how often he was raided he was never put out of business for any length of time. The Inspector said a policeman had been stationed in front of Sam Paul's Thirteenth Street place for six months.

"Is Paul in business now?" asked Mr. Buckner.

"No, we have got him buffaloed," replied the Inspector.

"How about Harry Vallon? Did he make shifts from one place to another?"

"I should say he did."

"Did you place a policeman in front of Herman Rosenthal's place?"

"I did not."

The Inspector said the records showed that Vallon's place had been raided eight times. Mr. Buckner said:

"I am wondering whether there is any logical connection between the places you raided and where you stationed policemen and those places where prisoners were taken but where there were no convictions."

The Inspector said that he did not understand. Mr. Buckner did not explain. What he meant was that when the Inspector really wanted to close a gambling place he posted a policeman in front of the door, but where he only wanted to make a show he arrested a man or two and then failed to supply sufficient evidence to convict.

"Becker's and Costigan's men got convictions, and your men didn't," said Mr. Buckner. "Those men made twenty-five raids over your head. Didn't this worry you?"

"No. Squads that devoted their entire attention to gambling places had a better opportunity to get evidence."

The committee will meet again at 2 o'clock to-day.

WALDO MOVES QUICKLY HERE.

Suspends a Policeman He Learns the Curran Committee Is After.

A man named Leo Untermann called on Emory R. Buckner, counsel of the Curran committee, on Wednesday, and told him that Detective Van Cott had attempted to extort money from him. He wanted to tell his story from the witness chair, and Mr. Buckner closely questioned him.

Untermann said he had been arrested for grand larceny, and that at Police Headquarters prints were taken of his fingers. He was acquitted by the Grand Jury, and at once began an effort to recover his finger prints. He said he was a reputable citizen, and was loth to have any portion of his physical characteristics made a part of the Detective Bureau's criminal records. He asked Van Cott to aid him in removing his finger prints from the bureau, and, he said, Van Cott told him it would cost him something.

Mr. Buckner gave Untermann a subpoena to appear as a witness at yesterday's session of the committee. He also sent Mr. Moore, one of his investigators, a subpoena for Van Cott's folder at Headquarters. Mr. Buckner had no idea what this folder contained. He only wanted to get all the information he could about Van Cott's record in order to aid him in weighing the story told by Untermann. Mr. Buckner had been informed that every folder subpoenaed by the committee was closely examined at Headquarters before it was delivered.

When this folder reached Mr. Buckner he found it contained this letter from Chairman Henry H. Curran of the committee:

Nov. 27, 1911.

My Dear Commissioner:

I want to ask if it may be possible to transfer Officer Henry M. Van Cott of 105 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, Shield 8,741, to the Nineteenth Precinct. He was formerly in this precinct, which is in my district, but has been transferred to the Twenty-first Precinct, and now wishes to be transferred back.

His retransfer is asked by residents of my district, who speak very highly of his work in suppressing the prostitute nuisance in Sixth Avenue just north of Twenty-third Street. I shall personally appreciate it if you can do this, and hope that it may be possible to let me have an early definite answer. Yours very truly,

HENRY H. CURRAN.

Waldo Suspends Van Cott.

Shortly after the folder had reached the hands of the committee word came that Commissioner Waldo had suspended Van Cott and had issued the following statement:

> Leo Untermann of 256 East Tenth Street made an affidavit yesterday that he had been arrested for grand larceny and subsequently released. Grand Jury having failed to indict him; that he had made application to Detective Harry M. Van Cott of the Eighteenth Precinct to have returned to him his finger prints, which had been taken at the time of his arrest. He alleges that Van Cott told him he would have to "cough up" in order to have them returned. Van Cott has been suspended from duty pending a full investigation of this case.

The suspension of Van Cott greatly disturbed the committee and completely upset its plans for the day's work. It was at once suspected that Van Cott's folder had been examined and that the police had learned of Untermann's visit to Mr. Buckner with the additional information that Untermann's story would take the direction of another attack upon the police. In order to lighten the blow, it was thought, Commissioner Waldo had moved first and had suspended Van Cott. There was also a lively suspicion that Van Cott had been suspended under the impression that he was closely allied in some way with Mr. Curran, and that his suspension and trial by the police would reflect upon the committee.

In order to set these suspicions at rest Mr. Buckner began an investigation. He said later in the day that his subpoena for the folder had reached Headquarters at 12:25 P. M., and he was anxious to discover the exact minute of Van Cott's suspension. He strongly suspected that it was later than 12:25 P. M. It was said at Headquarters that Van Cott had an excellent record as a policeman.

Chairman Curran issued this statement last night:

"I never knew or saw Van Cott. Reputable residents of my district told me of his good work in suppressing street walking and soliciting from doors and windows in Sixth Avenue north of Twenty-third Street. When he was taken away and they wanted him back I was glad to ask the Commissioner to grant their desire. That is all I know about Van Cott."

NEW WITNESS AGAINST FOX.

Harlem Acquaintance of Sipp Will Tell How He, Too, Paid Graft.

District Attorney Whitman talked yesterday with a Harlem hotel keeper who admitted that he had paid protection money to Patrolman Eugene Fox for himself, ond on several occasions for the Hotel Baltic, which George A. Sipp owned for a number of years.

Mr. Whitman would not tell the name of this man, but his assistants, who are preparing the case against Fox for trial, said they were certain this additional corroboration of Sipp's story would be sufficient to convict Fox.

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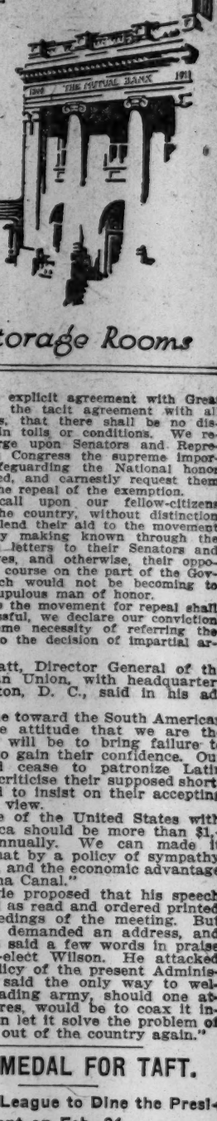

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CULEBRA CUT SLIDES BLOCK CANAL PRISM

A Month's Work Needed to Remove Avalanche of Earth, Which Submerges Tracks and Cars.

GOETHALS PREDICTS MORE

Even After the Canal Is Completed, but Says They Will Not Impede the Waterway's Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A report to the War Department to-day describes four new slides at the Culebra cut, which appear to be the most serious that have yet occurred.

The first occurred on Jan. 16, and engulfed two steam shovels and several cars standing at what is known as the Cucuracha slope. The steam shovels were saved, but two cars were entirely covered beyond rescue. Five tracks used in the excavation at that point were submerged, and will be abandoned. A new track was built around the slide, and work was begun at once with two steam shovels to carry away the debris swept down into the canal prism.

Three days later the rock bluff on the east bank of the canal south of Gold Hill started a slide for several hundred feet to the east of the outer line of the canal, and the entire mass came down and covered all the tracks for the excavating equipment there.

It is estimated that in the slide at Cucuracha about 400,000 cubic yards of earth and rock fell into the canal and will have to be removed. The slide at Gold Hill brought down 500,000 cubic feet of rock and clay, and left a large area of clay broken abruptly in a bluff face, so that the disturbed debris will sooner or later also descend in another slide. The engineers have estimated that this expected slide will bring down fully 500,000 feet more.

A bad feature of the slide at Cucuracha is that Purple Hill, to the south, has been weakened on its north face, and there is reason to fear that another slide will occur there before very long, and will carry anywhere from half a million to a million feet of earth into the canal prism. A small slide has recently developed on the east bank, sixty rods north of the Suspension Bridge. This slide is working down slowly, but there are 125,000 cubic feet involved in it, with a prospect that a still greater movement of earth will follow.

There is no engineer officer who has had actual experience on the canal in Washington just now, but at the Panama Canal offices here and at the office of the Chief of Engineers of the army, it was said to-day that these slides should not in any way be regarded as endangering the completion of the project, or even as preventing its completion this year, as promised by Col. Goethals.

This will be the first instiution of the kind to devote itself entirely toward the Judaization of the young people of the east side. The society, it was explained, has opened headquarters in the Hebrew Free Loan Building, 106 Second Avenue, and from there the many workers will go on the campaign for a membership of several thousand and for a fund of $100,000 for a building. Among the throng in Cooper Union last night were many representatives of organizations, some of which are prepared to co-operate with the Jewish Institute. A ladies' auxiliary also will be formed to help on the work.

Among those appointed on a committee to take up the many details of the taks were:

Joseph Barondess, Dr. Louis E. Bieber, Joseph H. Cohen, Dr. Joseph S. Diamond, Samuel Friedenberg, Dr. Philip Klein, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, and Isidor Wasservogel.

BLUECOAT DIDN'T HIT BACK.

Magistrate Praises Him for Forbearance After Prisoner Attacked Him.

Magistrate Appleton in the Tombs Court yesterday sentenced Herbert Gilbert, a music peddler, to three months' imprisonment for assault, and praised Policeman Arthur Ennis of the Oak Street Station for the manner in which he had treated the prisoner, although he had been assaulted by him.

Ennis arrested Gilbert at Nassau and Ann Streets after he had refused to move on when told to do so. Gilbert then turned on the policeman, and, knocking him down, kicked him in the head, inflicting a severe wound. Ennis recovered, however, and brought Gilbert to the Magistrate. When he arraigned him Magistrate Appleton said:

"Some of the police say that I am hard upon officers, and I am hard on those officers who do not correctly perform their public duty, and handle prisoners with violence. You, however, have shown great forbearance and even judicial temperament in bringing him in without violence, although he committed a brutal and painful assault upon you."

At the conclusion of the case Ennis was so weak from loss of blood that he was unable to transfer his prisoner to the Tombs, and had to request the Magistrate to send a court attendant over with him.

JEWELS FOR ST. PATRICK'S.

Mrs. Andrel Left Them to the Cardinal to Place in an Ostensorium.

An appraisal of the estate of Mrs. Henrietta B. Andrel, who died on March 5, 1912, shows personalty valued at $84,678. Included in the estate are small blocks of securities, an interest in the estate of the late Peter Marie, valued at $653, and a share in the estate of a former husband, John H. Power, which is appraised at $53,432.

Mrs. Andrel's will gives all her jewels to the Right Rev. John M. Farley, Archbishop of New York, for the purpose of making therefrom an ostensorium to be used in St. Patrick's Cathedral, and Mrs. Andrel declared: "I desire that the stones be placed in its centre."

There is a bequest of $500 to Cardinal Farley to be used in making the ostensorium. Rev. William H. Walsh, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Loretto, 303 Elizabeth Street, is left $3,500 to be used in settlement and mission work. Brooklyn College, an institution conducted by the Society of Jesus, gets $4,000 for the endowment of two scholarships to be known as the Henrietta B. Andrel scholarships.

JEWISH INSTITUTE HOME.

Campaign Begun to Raise a Fund for a Building.

The Society of the Jewish Institute, formed to establish a Jewish social and educational centre in lower Second Avenue, began a campaign for a building fund at a mass meeting held last night in the auditorium of Cooper Union. Cecil B. Ruskay, Chairman of the meeting, said that more than 300 active members were enthusiastic regarding the building of a home. The idea is to carry on clubs and classes, to give courses in Judaism, Jewish history, and Jewish literature, and by other means to imbue the youth with the ideals of the Jewish people.

ARMISTICE ENDED, BUT HOPE INCREASES

Continued from Page 1.

vital differences between the two nations now amount merely to Turkey's demand for the shrines and the section surrounding them.

The Thracean frontier line, therefore, with the exception of the town of Adrianople, has been practically agreed to, as Turkey is ready to leave to the powers the disposition of the land on the right bank of the Maritza River, which condition, as is known, the allies are satisfied to accept. The question of the Aegean Islands also has practically been solved, as the Porte is disposed to leave its settlement to the powers.

Dr. Daneff, head of the Bulgarian delegation, said with reference to Turkey's reply: "It is not of a character to form the basis for fresh negotiations. We have said that the fortress of Adrianople and the Turkish islands in the Aegean Sea must be ceded, and without this the negotiations will not be resumed. Moreover, this cession must be made before hostilities are resumed, as the first shot will change our conditions."

This, however, is simply a public statement, possibly for the purpose of exercising further pressure on Constantinople. A majority of the allies apparently trust that a compromise will be reached.

All the powers have urged the allies to do their utmost to prevent the resumption of hostilities because of the grave complications that might otherwise arise.

Whatever happens, the Greek Premier, M. Venizelos, will leave London to-day. He will visit friends in the country and expects to leave England to-morrow or Sunday. M. Novakovitch, head of the Servian delegation, has arranged to leave here for home in a day or two, but will return if the negotiations are resumed. Dr. Daneff will depart at the beginning of next week.

The Ambassadorial conference will meet this morning to consider the Porte's reply.

More Mutinies Expected.

Events are moving with such rapidity that the world may soon be confronted, not with the question of peace or war, but with a catastrophe which will lead Turkey to civil war. Those who know the Ottoman Empire believe that the revolt among the Turkish troops on the Tchataija lines was much more grave than is to be gathered from the short dispatches allowed by the censor to trickle through. Close observers of events in Turkey expect that similar revolts will occur in the Turkish Asiatic provinces, where the elements opposing the Young Turks are stronger than in European Turkey.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The Bulgarian Minister of Finance, M. Theodoroff, who arrived in Paris to-day on his way to Sofia from the London peace conference, has authorized an interview, in which he says that he regards the resumption of war as certain, adding that the first engagement will probably open next Wednesday.

At the expiration of the armistice M. Theodoroff said, the allies will press the siege of Adrianople until that place falls, simply holding the Turks in check at the Tchataija lines. After Adrianople has been taken all the Bulgarian siege material will be transported south to the Tchataija fortifications.

The Minister said that Bulgaria had lost 25,000 men killed since the war began, and that half the domestic animals of the country were gone. The Bulgarian Government was now maintaining 550,000 men in military service. At the conclusion of the war, M. Theodoroff said, the expenses of the Government would remain immense until the material of the army had been restored and until the pensions growing out of the conflict had been paid.

Bulgaria did not ask for a loan at the present time, the Finance Minister said in conclusion, but a large loan would be asked for immediately after the war ended.

OSCAR STRAUS BLAMES ITALY.

Declares That Her Attack on Turkey Led to the Present Conflict.

Oscar S. Straus, ex-American Ambassador at Constantinople and a member of The Hague Tribunal, yesterday gave out an interesting statement regarding the deadlock which has arisen in the Balkan situation.

"Hitherto," said Mr. Straus, "I have declined to accede to requests which have been made to me to comment upon the Balkan situation, but at the present critical juncture, with a renewal of hostilities seriously threatened, I feel that a good purpose may possibly be served by my making some statement as a member of The Hague Tribunal.

"At the time the Italo-Turkish war began I expressed regret that Italy—which, with Turkey, took a prominent part in The Hague Conference which resulted in the conventions for the peaceful settlement of international disputes and which were ratified by the forty-five leading nations of the world, including, of course, Italy and Turkey—did not bring her casus belli, if such existed, before The Hague Tribunal. While readily acknowledging that Tripoli would be better governed under Italy than it had been under the Turkish Pashas, I made the prophecy that Italy's attack upon Turkey would lead to "woes unnumbered" and that its direct effect would be to discredit if not destroy the efforts of the new Parliamentary régime to rehabilitate Turkey.

"Out of this breach of the international spirit of peace has grown the Balkan war, with all its horrible consequences and slaughter.

"I fear that the state of affairs which has just arisen in Constantinople adds a great deal to the gravity of the situation, inasmuch as it has a tendency to weaken the power and influence of the Turkish Government, and to make the dominating force irresponsible agitators who can have no conception of the international difficulties involved.

"At this critical juncture I appeal as a lover of peace to the Powers to arrest the war and to invoke the offices of The Hague Tribunal, which, I am sure, will do justice to all sides and will maintain the prestige and amour propre of Turkey as well as of the Balkan Allies. This amour propre is in my opinion the main stumbling block now obstructing the path of peace.

Speaking of the men upon whom Turkey's course of action now largely depends, Mr. Straus said:

"I know Mahmud Shefket Pasha, who is now at the head of the Turkish Government, very well, and also Talaat Bey. They are both men of wisdom and foresight. Mahmud Shefket Pasha, the hero of the revolution which resulted in the deposition of Abdul Hamid, is not only a soldier, but also a statesman; a man of wide experience and education and thoroughly conversant with European conditions.

"Enver Bey, who played such a prominent part in last week's coup d'etat, is exceedingly patriotic and personally very modest. He is, in fact, a pure patriot without any selfish ambitions."

SAYS CANAL BILL SHAMES AMERICANS

We Are No Longer Able to Look Englishmen in the Face, Johnson Tells Peace Society.

WILL FIGHT FOR ITS REPEAL

Knox's Reply to Sir E. Grey Has the Sluggishness and Provinciality of a Country Ditch, Editor Says.

Robert Underwood Johnson, editor of The Century Magazine, appealed to members of the New York Peace Society at a meeting in the Broadway Tabernacle last night to aid in forcing the rpeal by Congress of the legislation governing the Panama local tolls, saying that an American could no longer look an Englishman square in the face.

Mr. Johnson said Senator O'Gorman was a misguided leader and praised Elihu Root for his stand against the canal legislation. Andrew Carnegie, who presided at the meeting, applauded Mr. Johnson's address heartily. A resolution embracing the speaker's ideas was passed unanimously at the close of the meeting.

"I detect a new note of humiliation in the conversation of men who return here from Europe," Mr. Johnson said. "It is a note beyonw mere annoyance. It comes from a deeper shame than anything that could be related to money. For the first time in their lives, as they confessed to me, an American could not look an Englishman fair in the face because of the interpretation put by our Congress upon our treaty obligations.

"Secretary Knox's reply to Sir E. Grey upon the question involved in the treaty has the muddiness, the sluggishness, and the provinciality of a country ditch. If we are a world power we must put aside ditchwater diplomacy and acquire the larger horizon of the sea.

"Is it any wonder that George Ade, who was in England at the time the Government made public its new interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, said that the English 'seriously believe we are trying to make them the victims of a slick Yankee trick.'

"We should in this case prove ourselves to be good losers—as good as England proved herself to be on the first arbitration of the world—the Alabama claims. To have a formal presentment go out against us to the world that the United States has violated its sacred word and has refused an opportunity to undo a wrong; this will hush in shame our patriotic songs and turn our paeans into dirges.

"Do you realize what our National sin is? It is lawlessness; the lawlessness of capital and labor, of graft and of lynching, of the boycott and the blacklist, of purchased injustice, of secret oppression by the predatory rich; but never before has the United States Government, the fountain, the embodiment, the bulwark of law, gone on record as a breaker of its own contract. What an example of lawness is that.

In closing his address Mr. Johnson read an ode of his own composition entitled, "Hands Across the Sea." He wrote it, he said, at the end of the nineteenth century, but found it still voiced his sentiments for universal peace.

"I hope that the time may come," he said, "when above the ramparts of The Hague Palace, built through the generosity of one of the wisest of living men, will be inscribed the words, 'The Ultimate Argument of the People,' matching the words which I once saw on an old cannon at Monaco, 'Ultima ratio regnum.'"

Mr. Carnegie, after Mr. Johnson had finished his address, proposed this resolution, which was adopted:

> Resolved, That the members of the New York Peace Society hereby place themselves on record unequivocally as opposed to the violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty by the provision of the Panama Canal act which remits the tolls on American vessels in contravention of the traditional understanding and the explicit agreement with Great Britain, and the tacit agreement with all other nations, that there shall be no discrimination in tolls or conditions. We respectfully urge upon Senators and Representatives in Congress the supreme importance of safeguarding the National honor thus imperiled, and earnestly request them to vote for the repeal of the exemption.
>
> And we call upon our fellow-citizens throughout the country, without distinction of party, to lend their aid to the movement for repeal by making known through the press and in letters to their Senators and Representatives, and otherwise, their opposition to any course on the part of the Government which would not be becoming to the most scrupulous man of honor.
>
> And in case the movement for repeal shall not be successful, we declare our conviction of the supreme necessity of referring the controversy to the decision of impartial arbitration.

John Barratt, Director General of the Pan-American Union, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., said in his address:

"To assume toward the South American countries the attitude that we are the whole thing will be to bring failure to our efforts to gain their confidence. Our press should cease to patronize Latin America, to criticise their supposed shortcomings, and to insist on their accepting our point of view.

"The trade of the United States with South America should be more than $1,000,000,000 annually. We can made it amount to that by a policy of sympathy and kindness, and the economic advantage of the Panama Canal."

Mr. Carnegie proposed that his speech be considered as read and ordered printed in the proceedings of the meeting. But the audience demanded an address, and Mr. Carnegie said a few words in praise of President-elect Wilson. He attacked the naval policy of the present Administration, and said the only way to welcome an invading army, should one attack our shores, would be to coax it inland, and then let it solve the problem of "how to get out of the country again."

PEACE MEDAL FOR TAFT.

Arbitration League to Dine the President on Feb. 21.

President Taft, in recognition of his services in behalf of universal peace, will receive a gold medal at a testimonial reception and dinner to be held in his honor at Sherry's on the eve of Washington's Birthday. The dinner will be under the auspices of the American Peace and Arbitration League, and will be participated in by representatives of thirty-three peace and civic organizations throughout the country.

The gold medal to be presented to President Taft will be the joint gift of all the organizations. It will be tendered by ex-Ambassador Choate, who will speak as a representative of the National Institute of Social Sciences. At the dinner, which may possibly be President Taft's final appearance in public before he retires from office on March 4, it is expected that he will review the international peace problems of the past and present and also forecast a definte policy for the future.

Among those on the committee of invitation are Gov. Sulzer, Mayor Gaynor, Supreme Court Justice Lurton, Admiral Dewey, Genu. Leonard Wood, Gov. Baldwin of Connecticut, ex-Gov. Harmon of Ohio, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Andrew Carnegie, James G. Cannon, John D. Crimmins, Henry Clews, R. Fulton Cutting, Chauncey M. Depew, Dr. John H. Finley, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, ex-Vice President Fairbanks, Benedict J. Greenhut, Cardinal Gibbons, John Hays Hammond, Job E. Hedges, Ambassador Herrick, Clark Howell, Collector of the Port Loeb, Congressman Martin W. Littleton, Robert C. Morris, William G. McAdoo, ex-Gov. Murphy of New Jersey, Robert C. Ogden, Alton B. Parker, ex-Ambassador Porter, Ralph Pulitzer, Herman Ridder, Lindsay Russell, Jacob H. Schiff, William H. Short, John A. Sleicher, R. A. C. Smith, Oscar S. Straus, Francis Lynde Stetson, ex-Vice President Stevenson, Jokichi Tackamine, Benjamin F. Tracy, John Wanamaker, Henry Watterson, Andrew D. White, James Grant Wilson, William R. Willcox, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Mrs. Elmer Ellsworth Black, Miss Mabel T. Boardman, and Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews.

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ARREST BOY THIEVES; FIND $2,500 IN LOOT

Girl Helps Detectives Capture Young Robbers Who Raided Elmhurst Homes.

GARBED IN STOLEN CLOTHES

Plunder Fills Four Suitcases and Two Big Boxes—Victims Appear to Identify It.

Frank Ward, 19 years old, and John Doti, 19 years old, both of 145 East Fifteenth Street, who had been robbing the homes of wealthy residents of Elmhurst and Richmond Hill, L. I., were robbed in turn on Wednesday by Samuel Katz, 17 years old, of 81 East Fourth Street, and John Krauss, 18 years old, of 162 East Thirty-second Street, and all four were rounded up yesterday as prisoners and taken to the Fourts Street police station in Long Island City.

About $2,500 in loot accompanied them, and families who had been robbed were notified. A number of Long Islanders put than appearance, accompanied by wives, daughters, and sons, and began picking out stolen property. During the process Ward and Doti came near being entirely unrobed, after Sidney Benedict, whose home at 60 East Smith Avenue, Corona, was robbed last week, got through inspecting these two prisoners. First Mr. Benedict found the men were wearing his overcoats. Next he began inspecting their clothing, and reluctantly the two prisoners shed one garment after another on which Mr. Benedict's name was stamped. All but their shirts Mr. Benedict identified, so that it was necessary for the police to furnish them with garments when they were brought out into the office of the detectives to see if any of the people who had been robbed could identify them.

Among the victims who visited the police was J. P. Sjoberg, a manufacturer of automobile fixtures, whose home in Broadway, Elmhurst, was entered on Tuesday evening.

Plunder valued at more than $2,000 was carried off. Accompanied by his wife, two daughters and son, Mr. Sjoberg was in the station a long time going over the silverware, watches, clothing, and jewelry. A large quantity of property bearing the name of Charles H. Hassner, Public Works Commissioner of Brooklyn, whose home in Richmond Hill was robbed, was among the loot recovered.

For several weeks robberies had been taking place along the north shore of Queens and Capt. Herbert Graham, in charge of the Detective Bureau in Queens, had his entire staff trying to run down the gang. It was when Kranss and Katz went to pawn some of the loot Wednesday and were arrested that Detectives Thomas Teeven and James Kennedy first got a clue to the culprits.

It was learned that they were living in a room in 122 East Thirteenth Street, where much of the booty taken from Long Island homes was found. The two men said they had stolen the stuff from Ward and Doti, who had a room in Fifteenth Street.

Detectives Thomas Caputo and Charles Castagnino, also of the Queens staff, took a hand in the hunt and yesterday, through a girl friend of Ward, his whereabouts were learned. She was sent into the house yesterday while Detectives Teeven and Frank O'Neil waited outside, and when they received a call they both broke into the room and found Ward and Doti in bed with loaded revolvers, later identified as the property of Mr. Sjoberg, under their pillows.

Altogether four suitcases and two big boxes filled with plunder were taken to the Long Island City Police Station, although the greater part of the silverware was missing. Most of the houses robbed were plundered during the absence of the families. The four prisoners will be arraigned in police court this morning.

WILL TINKER ELECTION LAW.

Republicans in the Legislature to Hold Joint Caucus.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Senator Seth G. Heacock of Herkimer announced to-day a joint Republican causus would be held next Tuesday evening in the Ammebly parlor, with a view to taking a position as a party on amendments to the election law. The minority members of the Legislatur have held that the Levy law has entailed an unnecessary expense on the rural counties, and it is thought the caucus will make a stand in favor of the elimination of many sections.

Senator Elon R. Brown, minority leader of the Senate, said he was in favor of the elimination of norimations by party committees for the primaries requiring the organization and all oother candidates to procure a place on the primary ticket by petition. He also favored a proposition to make the number of signatures to a nominating petition so small that any one who desired to run for office should have an opportunity to get a place on the primary ballot. Although Senator Brown said he did not speak for the other Republicans, it is believed the caucus will favor those suggestions. It is asserted that, under the existing law, the party organization through its Nominating Committee has an advantage over independents. It is thought nominations by petition would give all candidates equal chances.

The Republicans probably will discuss the proposition to abolish the State Convention by extending the direct primary to State officers. Senator Brown, who again said he spoke only for himself, announced he would oppose abolition of the State Convention.

THE TIMES'S WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

SUFFRAGISTS NOW THREATEN MUSEUMS

Speaker at London Meeting Tells Her Hearers to Make the City "Unbearable."

CATAPULTS LATEST WEAPONS

Used from Tops of 'Buses—British Labor Party Officially Indorses the Suffrage Cause.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Suffragettes tried hard, but with little success, to spoil Premier Asquith's reception today at Dundee, where he received the freedom of the city in Kinnaird Hall. Four interrupters of the Premier's speech were ejected.

The most excitement was caused by a woman in the gallery, who, after screaming out incoherent words, climbed the railing of the gallery in order to evade a policeman. She was about to drop on the heads of persons sitting 20 feet below when she was seized, and after a struggle overpowered and ejected.

A man also shouted interruptions and fought so persistently that when the police tried to eject him he had to be "frogmarched" out of the building.

The Premier, who ignored the disorder, then delivered his speech without further incident.

The Archbishop of Canterbury having declined to make a charge against a suffragette who broke several windows of Lambeth Palace and expressed her intention of interviewing the King, the police made a charge against her at the Westminster Police Court today, and she was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment as a "loose, idle, and disorderly person, found disturbing the public peace." Several other women were sentenced to various terms in jail for breaking windows.

"General" Mrs. Flora Drummond was released from prison to-night, some unknown person having paid her fine. This form of sympathy is much resented by the majority of suffragettes, but they are powerless to help themselves if their fines are paid for them.

At a meeting to-night Mrs. Pankhurst said that presently they would have all the windows of the West End shops barricaded. Their ranks were still swelling and the women were all asking for hammers. It would be a short business, with a minimum amount of damage, and would soon be over.

Miss Annie Kenny urged the women never to go out without hammers and never without touching a pillar-box. They must, she said, make people wonder what would happen at the British Museum and the National Gallery, and "make London unbearable to the average citizen."

Mrs. Pankhurst denied that vitriol and revolvers had been used.

Two women riding on the top of a motor omnibus to-night in Victoria Street were seen aiming with catapults at windows of premises in that thoroughfare. One woman escaped, leaving her catapult on the seat. The other was arrested and found to have in her possessing a quantity of leaden disks bearing the words: "Votes For Women."

Between thirty and forty letters were damaged by a tube of black fluid dropped into a pillar-box in the Strand this evening. A similar offense was committed in Long Acre. Early in the morning the contents of a pillar-box in the north of London were found blazing.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The British Labor Party to-day officially declared itself in favor of woman's suffrage. By a vote of 850 against 437 a conference of representatives of most of the trades unions of the United Kingdom, now sitting in London, adopted a resolution instructing the labor members of Parliament to oppose any franchise bill in which women were not included.

The significance to the suffrage movement of this resolution is very great. The trades unions in the United Kingdom have between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 members, nearly all of whom are electors, and these votes would carry enormous weight in case woman's suffrage were made a plank in the programme of any party at a general election.

DUBLIN, Jan. 30.—"I wanted to give the lie to the statement made in the House of Commons that Irish women do not want the vote."

This was the explanation made to-day by Mrs. Mabel Purser, a suffragette, to a Magistrate who sentenced her to one month's imprisonment with hard labor for breaking six panes of glass in the Customs House.

DIE RATHER THAN SEPARATE.

Man and Wife Found Dead After Woman Is Told she Must Go to Hospital.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—A double tragedy was occasioned here last night by a doctor's order that a man and his wife would have to be separated owing to the fact that the woman was suffering from an incurable spinal disease.

The sick woman, Mme. Paul Carrière, the wife of a workman in poor circumstances, was told last night by her doctor after he had consulted some specialists that she must be taken to a public hospital. Her husband then sent their son, aged 17, to stay over night with an uncle. The boy left his father and mother distracted with grief at their coming separation. The woman expressed a wish to die rather than be sent away from her husband.

This morning both were found dead in their home, the woman strangled, it is supposed by her husband, and the man hanging dead from a hook behind a door.

Manila Railway Debentures Offered.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Speyer Brothers are offering for public subscription £750,000 ($3,750,000) worth of 5 per cent. debenture stock of the Manila Railway Company at 95 per cent.

LORDS REJECT HOME RULE.

Bill Defeated by 329 to 69, but It Will Be Adopted in 1914.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—To-night, after four days' debate, the House of Lords rejected the Irish Home Rule bill by 329 votes to 69.

This verdict was, of course, anticipated, and it cannot ultimately affect the fate of the bill. The Lords will receive the bill again next session and will probably again reject the measure, but, under the Parliament act, whatever the Lords do, the bill will finally become law on May 9, 1914, if the present Government is still in office.

In the House of Lords to witness the finish of the debate there was a gathering such as is only seen on great occasions, the house being thronged. The peeresses' galleries were filled.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The speeches in the home rule debate in the House of Lords aroused little interest because, as the Earl of Halsbury pathetically observed, the position of the House was now that of an ordinary debating club—the peers could express their views and reject the bill, but they could not prevent it from becoming law. Nevertheless, the largest muster of peers since the fateful evening when they passed the Parliament bill assembled in the House, and peeresses thronged the side galleries.

Lord Lansdowne wound up the debate for the Opposition and Lord Morley for the Government.

The scene was altogether lacking in the dramatic excitement which accompanied the Lords' rejection of Mr. Gladstone's bill in 1893 by a far larger majority, 378. The attendance of peers was quite small until a couple of hours before the division was taken, and the speeches failed to infuse new life into the well-worn arguments.

Lord Morley, in closing the debate, remarked the absence of the ferocity which characterized the debates on the Gladstonian measures, and, replying to Lord Lansdowne's warning that the giving of home rule to Ireland would be a menace to England if England ever were involved in serious international trouble, reminded Lord Lansdowne that his own land policy would give Ireland cash or credit to the extent of £200,000,000, ($1,000,000,000,) and that Lord Lansdowne would scarcely be likely to do that if he really believed that Ireland was likely to become England's enemy.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston, in a speech earlier in the evening, also referred to the listlessness the public had shown over the bill and to "the deplorable and unutterable flatness of the debates in the House of Commons."

The division was on party lines, practically the whole of the Episcopal bench voting against the bill.

The bye-election in Londonderry to-day aroused exceptional interest because of the Home Rule question. The seat was made vacant by the death of the Duke of Abercorn and the succession of the Marquis of Hamilton to his father's place in the House of Lords. Lord Hamilton won the seat for the Unionists in the last general election by 105 votes.

The candidates in the election to-day were Col. Pakenham, (Unionist,) and David Hogg, (Nationalist.) At a late hour the figures were not available, but the Unionists conceded victory to the Nationalist candidate.

BERLIN KEEPS UP BANK RATE.

Tension on Imperial Bank Less, but Situation Not Yet Satisfactory.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—At to-day's meeting of the Central Committee of the Imperial Bank, President Havenstein explained that under the present circumstances it was impossible to reduce the official rate of discount.

Although tension has become less during the month of January, the improvement has not been entirely satisfactory. This is mainly due to the presentation of large amounts of long term bills before the end of last year. For the first time, the bank in the month of January had not escaped the taxation limit in regard to its notes. The situation in this respect, he said, was much worse than a year ago.

CENSURED BY REICHSTAG.

Vote of Want of Confidence in Government—The First Ever Passed.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The German Imperial Parliament to-day passed for the first time in its history a vote of want of confidence in the Government.

The question before the House was the approval of the Government's reply to an interpellation of the Chancellor by the Poles yesterday. They asked what the Chancellor intended to do to "prevent the expropriation of Polish landowners in Prussia by the Prussian Government, a measure irreconcilable with the spirit of the Imperial Constitution."

The House to-day carried by 213 against 97 votes a resolution of disapproval of Dr. Hermann Lisco's reply, in which he stated that the matter was a purely internal one for Prussia, and had nothing to do with the Imperial Parliament.

The Poles, Clericals, and Socialists joined to form the majority. The Progressives in the House abstained from voting, arguing that the Imperial Parliament was without jurisdiction on a question affecting one of the States of the Empire.

TO STOP BUSINESS IN JAPAN.

American Insurance Company Is Driven Out by the New Law.

TOKIO, Jan. 30.—As a consequence of the coming into effect of the new Japanese Insurance act, one of the large American insurance companies to-day issued a notification that it would cease to transact business in Japan.

Officers of leading local insurance companies said last night that they knew the Japanese Government was contemplating a comprehensive insurance act, but the terms were not known to them.

As to the effect of the statute upon American insurance writing in Japan they thought no estimate could be made until the provisions of the act had been examined by legal experts.

CAN USE RUSSIAN NAMES.

Holy Synod's Protest Against a New Jewish Custom Not Effective.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—There is nothing in the Russian law to prevent Russian subjects of the Jewish faith from naming their children as they please, according to a ruling made by the Senate last evening. The Ministry of the Interior had asked the Senate to give a decision on the subject owing to the growing custom among Russian Jews of giving ordinary Russian first names to their children instead of the Old Testament names hitherto used by them.

The Holy Synod protested against this, but its protest will be ineffective without the introduction of new legislation.

The right of Jews to assume ordinary Russian names instead of those recognized as "characteristically Hebraic" was brought before the Russian Senate by the Ministry of the Interior last week.

Racial names have recently become increasingly unpopular among the Jews in Russia. The Ministry of the Interior held that, while a man could not arbitrarily assume a name other than that entered on the record of his birth, nothing could prevent parents from giving to their children what names they chose.

The Holy Synod objected strongly to this, and as a consequence the Ministry asked the Senate for a ruling.

NORTH ATLANTIC POOL TO START RATE WAR

Fail to Induce Canadian Pacific to Drop Trieste Service and Will Run Competing Ships.

TWO LINES LEAVE THE POOL

The Allan and Royal Companies, Controlled by Canadian Company, Promptly Drop Out of Conference.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The conference of the North Atlantic shipping pool dissolved this afternoon without reaching an agreement with the Canadian Pacific line.

The meeting was called to decide on their policy in view of the intention of the Canadian Pacific to start a service between Trieste and Canada. Two representatives of the Canadian Pacific attended the conference, but the pool lines could not make terms with them.

The Canadian Pacific, therefore, remains outside of the pool and the Austro-American line, which runs vessels between Trieste and the United States, will start a regular service between Trieste and Canada in competition with the Canadian Pacific. The Austrian Lloyd and the German lines are largely interested in the Austro-American company.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 31.—The Times correspondent at Berlin telegraphs:

"Great reticence is maintained here regarding the meeting of the North Atlantic pool. I understand the situation to be as follows: The European manager of the Canadian Pacific attended the meeting yesterday by invitation of the Northern lines, and the Cunard Line, which is apparently an opponent of the Canadian Pacific venture, made two alternative proposals: That the Canadian Pacific Company withdraw from Trieste altogether and default its agreement with the Austrian Government, or that it should allow the management of the new service between Trieste and Canada to pass into the hands of the Austro-American Company. I gather that more than half of the share capital of the Austro-American Company is in German hands.

"The Canadian Pacific at once replied that it was under obligations to the Austrian Government, and neither intended nor desired to back out.

"The representatives of the lines, remaining in the pool, then conferred in private as to the possibility of making fresh proposals, but subsequently informed the representative of the Canadian Pacific that no further proposals would be made.

"The conference met again to-day. The representative of the Canadian Pacific refused an invitation to attend, and the Allan and Royal Lines announced their withdrawal from the pool."

Steamship managers who could be seen last night said that they did not expect the stand taken by the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company at Berlin would result in a serious rate war in connection with the emigrant traffic from Europe to Canadian ports, as all the companies realized that such a course would be suicidal to their interests. Most of the Allan Line stock is owned by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and it is more than half suspected that the Canadian Northern Company, which owns the Royal Line, is also under its control, as that line has been able to get in London all the money needed for construction to the Pacific Coast, while the Grand Trunk is waiting for funds.

What will happen now, it is said, is that the Canadian Pacific Railroad will start the Trieste-Halifax service with the liner Lake Champlain and go ahead at the regular rates now charged by the Austro-American Line from Trieste and the Cunard Line from Fiume to Canada.

If the conference lines begin to cut the rates then the trouble will start, because the Canadian Pacific can carry the immigrants for nothing on its steamers and make the profit out of the railroad journey. The Allan and Royal Lines will fight the pool, and possibly extend it to United States ports by carrying passengers at low rates to Halifax or St. John, N. B., and then to Boston or New York by rail.

With regard to the German lines owning large interests in the Austro-American Line, a well-known shipping manager said last night that the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American Steamship Companies formerly owned stock in that company, but sold out four years ago.

To Sell South American Securities.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 31.—The London Times says that preparations for issuing the prospectus of the new trust company, which, it is understood, will give attention to South American securities, is not far from completion. The capital will be £1,000,000 ($5,000,000,) but only 500,000 one-pound shares will be issued at first.

EXPECT BIG OIL PROFITS.

Motor Owner's Organization Figures a Million Earned in a Year.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—A prospectus has been issued for the motor owners' petrol combine, some particulars of which have already been given in dispatches to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The share capital is £890,000, ($4,450,000.) The Directors include the Earl of Carrick and Lord Arthur Cecil.

The company's object is to enable automobilists to become independent of the oil trust and obtain some of the large profits which are being made by the groups controlling the existing supplies.

They will acquire oil wells and petroleum mining rights, extending over 2,600 acres, erect a refinery at Thames Haven, and build their own fleet of steamers, if necessary. The net profits in 1914, according to the prospectus, will be £201,721, ($1,008,150.)

CONNAUGHT QUITTING CANADA

Departure on Account of Duchess's Health Believed to be Final.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 30.—An official bulletin issued from Government House to-day announced that both the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will return to England this Summer, the Governor General obtaining leave of absence in order to accompany the Duchess, who is seeking further medical attention. She is still in Montreal, recovering from a recent severe attack of peritonitis, the second since her arrival in Canada. The Duke and Princess Patricia are with her. The bulletin given out by Col. H. C. Lowther, Military Secretary to the Duke, states:

"It is proposed that the Duchess should return to England in the Spring for further medical advice.

"The date of their Royal Highnesses' return to Canada cannot be definitely fixed, as the date of their departure and the length of the Governor General's leave of absence have not yet been determined."

This is accepted in official circles here as an indication that the stay of the Duke in Canada is near its end. He came in October, 1911, for two years, and his term expires next Fall. That he will return to complete it is unlikely. The feeling is that a recurrence of the Duchess's illness in Canada must be avoided at all costs.

Takes a Bride at 83 Years.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—At the Chapel Royal Savoy to-day, Sir William Coddington Cotton, a manufacturer, aged 83, was married to Aimee Barber Starkey, aged 35.

PEIRCE ASKS FOR A HEARING.

Accused State Official Wants to Refute Charges of Aiding in Fraud.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—H. H. D. Peirce, former Third Assistant Secretary of State, wrote a letter to Representative Rothermel of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the House Committee which investigated the fur seal conditions of the Pribilof Islands, and asked for a hearing on that part of its report which charged him with joining with others to defraud the Russian Government.

"I am amazed as well as shocked," wrote Mr. Peirce, "to find that your committee has caused to be spread broadcast throughout the country the grave charge that I 'corresponded, combined, and agreed' with one Isaac Liebes and Charles H. Townsend to defraud the Russian Government of a large sum of money while acting on behalf of my own Government in 1900 and 1901 in an arbitration before a tribunal at The Hague. Those who know me will need no assurance that such a charge is utterly false."

Mr. Peirce asked the Chairman to send him all the testimony relating to his connection with the matter and give him a hearing that he might satisfy the committee of "the utter lack of any foundation for alleging any wrongdoing on my part."

Charles H. Townsend, Director of the Aquarium and formerly connected with the Bureau of Fisheries, who was charged in a report filed with the House of Representatives at Washington on Wednesday with being involved with Herbert H. D. Peirce in helping to push through a false claim for damages against Russia in connection with the seizure of the schooner James Hamilton Lewis in Alaskan waters ten years ago, could not be seen at the Aquarium yesterday.

A special policeman barred the entrance to his office, telling the reporters that Mr. Townsend was just going away and would not talk about it anyway." He explained that "it" referred to something about which reporters had been trying to see Mr. Townsend all day. A man, who seemed to be a secretary of Mr. Townsend, added that the Director had left the office and would not return until 5 o'clock, if at all, and that he would have nothing to say anyway.

SHE PAYS SEXTON'S SALARY.

Woman, Husband Thinks, Has Right to Give Orders About Church.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—The Rev. William A. Reid, for nine months pastor of the Green Hill Presbyterian Church, has resigned because he believes certain large contributors to the support of the church have interfered in its affairs. Dr. J. Lawson Cameron, whose wife is said to be one of those to whom Mr. Reid referred, denies there has been interference.

According to Mr. Reid, the session of the church, comprising Dr. Cameron and two other members of the congregation, has made charges of utterances unbecoming a pastor against him. He says the charges are to heard next Monday afternoon in the Philadelphia Presbytery. Dr. Cameron has answered that no charges have been, and none will be, made, and that Mr. Reid has framed his own charges.

An official of the Presbytery admitted this afternoon that Mr. Reid had sent a resignation to him. He corroborated Dr. Cameron's statement that the session had not made a charge. Mr. Reid said the Camerons had contributed two-thirds of the collections of the last year.

"I am convinced the church cannot be a success as long as a few members attempt to direct its affairs," he added. He said the church could not exist without the Camerons and that Mrs. Cameron issued orders that should have come from the pastor.

Mr. Reid related that Mrs. Cameron gave orders to the sexton recently and that when he asked Dr. Cameron what right she had to do so, the husband rejlied she had a perfest right, as she paid the sexton's salary.

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AMERICAN PRINCESS LED BEASTS AT BALL

Former Miss Deacon Drove a Chariot Onto Floor in Rome, Followed by Lion and Leopard.

DANCERS FLED TO THE DOORS

Managed Frightened Horses While Tamer Kept Beasts Under Control —Guests Would Not Applaud.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 31.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Rome says:

"A great sensation was caused at yesterday's skating ball at one of the principal hotels here when the Princess Albert Radziwill, a prominent society leader, formerly Miss Dorothy Deacon of New York, entered the crowded ballroom seated in an ancient Roman chariot decorated with flowers and illuminated with electricity. It was drawn by a team of prancing horses which the Princess drove with one hand while with the other she led a lion and a leopard chained together.

"Despite the attendance of a lion tamer armed with a whip and a revolver, the wild beasts were very restive and caused the frightened horses to shy several times while the amazed and alarmed guests crowded around in the doorways ready to seek safety in flight.

"After a great deal of difficulty the Princess managed to drive the chariot into the centre of the ballroom. The tamer kept the beasts under control, but the guests were requested not to applaud lest the beasts get out of hand through a panic. With equal difficulty the Princess left the ballroom with her dangerous escort."

Princess Albert Radziwill is a daughter of Edward Parker Deacon of Boston, who died in an asylum after killing a Frenchman, Abeille, in his wife's apartments at Cannes in her childhood. Miss Deacon was married on July 5, 1910, in London to Prince Albert Radziwill at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. The wedding was previously announced to take place on June 2, but the bridegroom failed to get proper papers. The Prince's mother, who is immensely wealthy, opposed the wedding, and even sent an emissary to the Catholic ecclesiastical authorities in London, asking that it be prevented; but as there was no legal obstacle the Church was powerless to interfere. Later, in trying to prevent the marriage, the Prince's mother went to the Pope.

After the wedding the couple, to whom a small allowance had been given, went to live at Warsaw. While at Warsaw the young Princess made a great social success. In October, 1911, the Prince's mother became reconciled to the match. Prince Albert is the eldest son, and some day will be worth from $30,000,000 to $60,000,000.

MANGLES KAISER'S OIL BILL.

Reichstag Rejects the First Clause—Fate of Measure Uncertain.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The budget committee of the Reichstag provisionally rejected to-day the first and capital clause of the bill establishing a Government petroleum monopoly. It is understood, however, that the committee will proceed to a second reading of the bill, because no real division has been taken upon the principle of the bill, the intervention of the Government in the petroleum trade, which it is supposed commands a majority in the Reichstag.

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WANTS ENGINEERS ON SERVICE BOARDS

American Institute Tells Sulzer Lack of Practical Men on Commission Has Been Costly.

WOULD STOP SUBWAY DELAYS

With Engineers on the Commission That Body Would Not Have Prepared Unworkable Plans, Letter Says.

A committee representing the American Institute of Consulting Engineers forwarded to Gov. Sulzer yesterday a long communication asking that men who have had experience in construction, operation, and transportation should be made members of the Public Service Commissions, regardless of political or other considerations. The committee pointed out that an efficient Public Service Commission should not only contain men of legal attainments and business training, but also men chosen from the engineering profession of such high character and administrative ability as to command public confidence. There is not an engineer on either of the commissions. The committee did not recommend any candidate, but it asserted that New York City had lost much money and years of delay in building new subways owing to lack of experience on the part of the members of the Public Service Commission of the First District.

After disclaiming personal ambitions, the members of the committee set forth that "as men who, more than any other body, represent the constructive side of modern life and civilization," they desired to speak from an altruistic standpoint for the best interests of the city and State. The letter said:

The most pressing and important question with which the New York Commission had to deal was that of rapid transit, a problem bristling with difficulties because of the peculiar geographical conditions existing in New York, the entire absence of competition in Manhattan, the rivalries of the Interborough and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Companies in cross-river transportation, the possibilities of delay because of the ubiquitous taxpayer, and the ever potential political situation and rivalries

It was, therefore, certain that the critic or reformer could not effect much real reform simply by fiat, for he had to meet with the highly trained and competent technical employes, both engineering and operative of the railroad companies, to whom he should be able to oppose an equal or better knowledge of operating or technical conditions, to the end that his demands should not prove impracticable and should not fail in their legitimate purpose.

The local commission, which was appointed largely from the legal standpoint, was neither a constructive, operative or equipment body; it comprised in its membership no railway men, constructive or operative, no experts in transportation, no eminent engineers, civil or otherwise, not a man specially equipped by education and experience to deal with the intricate and difficult problems inherent to the creation of a rapid transit system to meet the existing and future needs of this great city.

The letter asserted that if there had been competent engineers on the commission there "would have been no such fiasco as the secret preparation of unworkable and costly plans for a tri-borough system, for which not a single bid for construction and operation was received."

To prove that there were ample precedents for the appointment of engineers, the letter pointed to the fact that the Federal Government selected engineers for its Nicaragua and Panama commissions and an army engineer to supervise and carry out the Panama project. Attention was called to the fact that Chicago selected an engineering board of three to settle its financial, constructive, and operating transportation problems and disputes, and later a board of three engineers to determine upon a rapid transit system.

The letter sets forth that New York is the headquarters of engineering societies with an aggregate membership of more than 20,000. In order to avoid any accusation of political preference in appointments, the Governor is urged to make his selections from a list of a dozen men to be submitted by the New York Chamber of Commerce in co-operation with the Presidents of the civil, electrical, mechanical, and consulting engineering societies.

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¶ The smartest Fall fabrics, colorings and models. To which it is hardly necessary to add, that every garment is Saks-made. And it is less necessary to add what that means. It is just a wonderful opportunity, measured by the standards of fine tailoring, good style, and rare economy of price.

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FORMERLY $55 to $75—Of broadcloth, serge, velours de laine, corduroy and diagonals.

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Women's "Irontex"
Sizes 8 to 10½

Cotton Hose, medium weight, white, tan and black, per pair	24c
With unbleached soles	29c
Cotton Hose, heavyweight, black only, per pair	33c
Lisle Hose, medium weight, black and tan	33c
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Cotton Hose, medium weight, black, tan, gray and navy blue, per pair	24c

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LA FOLLETTE TO AID GARMENT STRIKERS

Promises to Introduce a Bill in the Senate for an Investigation After Daughter Appeals to Him.

MANY ARRESTS ANGER HER

Actress Now Serving as a Picket Denounces Arraignment of Women Strike Leaders in Night Court.

As the result of wholesale arrests of girl pickets yesterday afternoon United States Senator La Follette has taken a hand in the strike of the white goods workers. The Senator in an answer to a telegram sent by his daughter, Miss Fola La Follette, actress, suffragette, and garment strike picket, said that he expected to introduce a resolution in the Senate calling for an investigation of garment trade conditions. Such a resolution was introduced in the House by Congressman Berger.

The Senator's announcement came at the end of an exciting afternoon for the strike ickets, including Miss La Follette. Altogether twenty-seven girls and women were arrested, among them Miss Lenora O'Reilly, Vice President of the Woman's Trade Union League, and Miss Elizabeth Freeman, a suffragette, and cell mate at one time of Mrs. Marguerite Remington Charter in a London jail. Miss La Follette was in the Women's Night Court last night, when Magistrate Herbert fined both Miss O'Reilly and Miss Freeman $5 each. It was after these cases had been disposed of that the Senator's daughter made known the contents of the telegram from her father.

"The treatment accorded these poor girls by the police," said Miss La Follette, "is most brutal and most unfair. Something must be done to change these unlawful conditions."

Miss O'Reilly was arrested at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, where she was doing picket duty, with a dozen other women and girls. According to Miss O'Reilly she said, "Shame, Shame," to strikebreakers, who came out of the Masonic Building in Twenty-third Street, whereupon, she asserted, she and eight other women were pushed into the corridor of the building and arrested. Detectives Fitzgibbons and Reilly of Inspector Lahey's staff, who appeared against her in the Night Court, testified that they had heard her cry "Scab." Then Magistrate Herbert fined her. The women who were arrested with her were discharged.

Miss Freeman was arrested at Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street by Policeman Killduff of the West Seventeenth Street Police Station, who charged her with crying "Scab!" at girls who came out of the factory building at 310 Sixth Avenue. Miss Freeman denied that she had cried "Scab," and produced Mrs. Charter as a witness to corroborate her story.

After the cases had been disposed of, Miss O'Reilly, Miss Freeman, Miss La Follette, Mrs. Charter, and Miss Edna Kenton, a writer, and Mrs. Walter Weyl o fthe Woman's Trade Union League talked to reporters.

"I didn't want that lawyer to pay my fine," Miss O'Reilly said, her voice breaking in her excitement. "I wanted to go to jail; but our lawyer—I don't even know the man—ran to the clerk like a little dog and paid the fine before I could stop him. Think of the poor girls who are starving for want of a few cents. The $5 should have gone to them.

"I never said 'scab' to any one. All I said was 'shame, shame.' This is an outrage. Those girls that were arrested with me didn't say a thing. They should never have been taken away in a patrol wagon and huddled into a police cell. You should have heard us sing 'The Marseillaise' on the way to jail. Why didn't the police arrest those two women who wore fur coats? They were just as guilty—that is, just as innocent as I was."

"Yes, I was one of those women," said Miss Kenton at this point. One of the policemen who shoved me into the corridor of the Masonic Building with Miss O'Reilly arrested me. Then a plain-clothes man approached me. He saw my furs. Perhaps he thought I was Miss Anne Morgan. He didn't want to get in wrong. He denied that I was under arrest.

"'I tell you I am under arrest,' I protested. 'I'm going to ride to the police station with Miss O'Reilly and the others.'

"'You are not,' he replied. 'You are not in on this.'

"And he refused to let me get into the patrol wagon. The woman with me was a Miss Rose Young. She also had on a fur coat. I tell you this is unfair and I intend to make a complaint. Both of us should have been arrested if Miss O'Reilly was arrested. None of us did anything illegal. No one cried 'scab.' I tell you Miss O'Reilly, with her years' and years' of trade unionism experience, knows too well what is legal and what is illegal. That detective who refused to arrest me had the nerve to call me 'lady.' He called the others just plain 'women.'"

"All that I said to the strikebreakers," Miss Freeman told the reporters, "was, 'girls, why don't you help us and join the union. Don't be strikebreakers.' I know that yelling 'scab' is illegal. I wouldn't have been so foolish as to say it. The policeman who apeared in court against me was too far away to hear anything."

"My! my!" exclaimed Mrs. Charter when she departed from the court room, "London was never like this. Why, the poor girls didn't have a chance."

Magistrate Herbert discharged only six of the pickets who were brought before him. The fines ranged from $2 to $5.

WRAPPER WORKERS' TERMS.

State Mediators Arrange a Settlement for 4,000 Strikers.

Under terms of settlement announced yesterday by Chairman M. J. Reagan of the State Board of Mediation between the East Side Kimono and Petticoat Manufacturers' Association and representatives of their employes, some 4,000 of the striking kimona and wrapper workers will return to work on Monday morning. While the name of the Ladies International Garment Workers' Union does not appear anywhere in the contract which was signed, the union hailed the agreement as a victory.

Under these terms there will be a uniform fifty-hour week for all the workers affected. Only four hours of overtime will be allowed in any week, and then only at the rate of an hour a day. An increase of wages for all piece workers, ranging from 10 to 40 per cent., is provided for, while week workers are to receive from 50 cents to $1 more in pay, according to their efficiency. The manufacturers pledged themselves to provide better sanitary conditions and agreed to provide free machines and free maintenance for them. The agreement will last one year. The names of W. G. Rogers, M. G. Reagan, and J. J. Bealin of the State Bureau of Mediation appear on the agreement as witnesses.

Some 7,000 workers in this trade will continue on strike. They will direct their fight against the Association of House Dress and Kimona Manufacturers, which has held out against a settlement on the union's terms. It was said yesterday that the manufacturers in this association would come to terms within a week or be forced out of the business.

In the white goods strike a promising movement toward a settlement has been started. In this industry the Cotton Manufacturers' Association controls practically all of the trade.

After a conference held yesterday at the City Club between members of this association and members of the Ladies' International Garment Workers' Union it was said that a settlement was not far off. While no protocol would be established the strikers, it was said, who earned from $6 to $13 a week expected to get an increase of at least $1 a week. Those earning more than $13 a week, it was said, would not get an increase.

"One thing is certain," said one of the men at the City Club conference yesterday. "The union will be recognized in this industry. That will make it possible at some time in the future to introduce the protocol. This can be brought about without another strike if the present negotiations are carried through."

Pending the settlement of the strikes, a statement issued at the union headquarters yesterday said much money would be needed to prevent suffering among the girl strikers. Two funds, known as the Red Cross fund and the Commisary Fund were started by Miss Gertrude Barnum. It was said yesterday that Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and other women prominent in suffrage and church organizations of the city had contributed to these funds.

If there is suffering among the strikers in the men's garment trade, as reported, it is not apparent. A reporter who visited their headquarters yesterday saw no evidence of privation among those gathered there. Men and boys were amusing themselves with songs and dances. The leaders denied that the strikers were suffering.

"A man can't starve in New York, no matter how hard he tries," said a strike organizer in one of the halls in Fourth Street. "It isn't possible. To be sure, this strike is costing the union a lot of money, but we have paid benefits so far only in cases which have come to us by application and which we have thoroughly investigated. We have commissary departments all over the city. Our women members do the cooking and wait on the tables, and kind friends have subscribed the funds necessary to keep the establishments running. A cup of coffee and a doughnut will go a long way. I have organized strikes in which coffee and doughnuts kept the strikers in the best of health for two months."

The referendum on the terms of agreement offered to the men garment strikers by the United Manufacturers' Association last week will not be taken to-day as expected. It was said that the printed forms of the agreement were not ready for distribution. Thomas A. Rickert, President of the union, said the vote would probably be taken on Monday.

Mr. Rickett indorsed the agreement and many of the other officers of the union spoke favorably of it. Mr. Rickert said that recognition of the union, an advance in wages, and a provision for future betterment of working conditions were embraced in the agreement.

A settlement made yesterday by the union with the firm of S. J. Singer & Sons, 77 Spring Street, might influence the workers to vote against the agreement, it was asserted. This firm, which is said to be one of the largest custom tailoring concerns in the city, signed a contract with the union providing for a union shop and an increase in wages, amounting in some cases to 20 per cent. All the union demands were granted, and a forty-eight-hour week was agreed to for both operators and cutters.

"The terms agreed to by the United Manufacturers," one labor leader said, "provide only for a 5 to 10 per cent. increase and for a fifty-two-hour week. Many of the strikers may vote against this agreement in the hope of getting terms similar to those granted by the Singer firm."

The State mediators conferred with Eugene S. Benjamin, President of the New York Clothing Trade Association, for several hours yesterday, but neither Mr. Rogers nor Col. Reagan would say what had transpired. After this conference the mediators had a long talk with President Rickert of the union.

"We can say nothing at present," they said later. "But we have no reason for feeling discouraged."

RESEARCH INSTITUTE SHAKEN BY EXPLOSION

One of the Rockefeller Laboratories Wrecked While Experiment Is Going On.

FORCE UPWARD SAVES DOCTOR

La Farge and Two Attendants Thrown Violently, but None Was Hurt —Small Fire Follows.

An experiment in one of the laboratories on the second floor of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Ninety-ninth Street and Avenue A, ended in an explosion yesterday afternoon that blew out a four-inch hollow tile partition, wrecked the experimental apparatus, destroyed a quantity of chemicals, and imperiled the lives of three persons. Miss Bowley, assistant in the main office, sent in an alarm of fire.

In the smaller of two rooms, made into a suite, animal tissue was being boiled in ether on an electric stove. Attendant Scalbini, a youth of 19, was in the room. On the other side of the partition was S. Blalker, another attendant, and Dr. La Farge.

It was shortly after noon when the explosion occurred. Scalbinii was within five feet of the experimental stove, and was thrown violently to the floor. Dr. La Farge, who had just stepped into the adjoining room, was hurled into a corner and the other attendant was knocked down as if from a blow. The hurrying staff reached the room in time to assist the doctor and his attendants to their feet. They had not been injured.

Fire followed the explosion. Some of the chemicals and a quantity of clothes in the room were ablaze in an instant. Employes stretched lines of hose, and within a very few minutes the fire was put out. When the firemen arrived there was nothing for them to do.

Henry James, manager of the institute, issued this statement:

About 12 o'clock an explosion occurred in one of the chemical laboratories. A laboratory servant in the room was uninjured, and no one in the adjoining rooms received any injury. It has not been possible to ascertain the cause of the explosion. A partition wall was partly blown down, and a small amount of apparatus and chemical material was destroyed or damaged. The fire was put out by the men employed in the laboratory using the chemical extinguishers. The Fire Department was called as a precaution, but the fire was extinguished before it arrived.

The explosion was investigated by Inspector Egan of the Bureau of Combustibles. He said that the force of the explosion was entirely upward, which he thought was what saved the men near by from injury. Though the tile partition had been torn out, not a window in either of the rooms had been broken.

This partition was 16 feet long and 12 feet high. The upper six feet was completely blown out.

The only theory advanced is that the fumes of ether had come in contact with an electric spark.

"According to what I learned," said Inspector Egan, "there was no doctor in charge. I asked why a nineteen-year-old boy was allowed in charge of the room and I was told that everybody about the institute runs in and out of that room. I was also told in reply to another question that they were all pretty practical boys."

Ten pounds of sulphuric ether were being used at the time, the Inspector said, and on the five shelves in the room were chemicals, mostly sulphuric, nitric, and other acids. None of these bottles were disturbed or broken.

The only criticism Inspector Egan had to make was that gas connections in a laboratory of that character were dangerous. And he said there were several in the room where the explosion occurred.

Dr. La Farge was not inclined to describe the experiment that was under way. It was a preliminary work to a broad and unlimited research, he said.

He was asked whether the experiments were directed toward the finding of a cure for any definite disease. He replied that the work had not reached that stage.

The amount of damage was small. The special fire alarm brought a fireboat, but it was not called into service.

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SEES END OF SCHOOL FRATS.

Inevitable, Says J. C. Grover, in Denver to Annul Chapters' Charters.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 30.—"The end of fraternities in high schools is inevitable," according to John C. Grover of Kansas City, President of the Phi Lambda Epsilon High School Fraternity, who arrived in Denver to-day for the announced purpose of annulling the charters held by local chapters in four Denver high schools.

This action resulted from the fight of the Denver School Board against high school fraternities.

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AT ALL GROCERS

Our Public Schools Too Cut-and-Dried

This is the view of the probable new President of the Board of Education expressed in an unusual interview

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

Problems that Confront Francis Joseph's Successor

Little is known of Francis Ferdinand, the future Emperor-King of Austria-Hungary. Alexander Konta dispels the idea that Panslavism is a serious menace to the dual monarchy, and forecasts the policy likely to be pursued by the present heir to the throne.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

Are We All Tuberculous?

Read what a close student of disease says on this theme and take heart over his belief that some day tuberculosis will merely be one of the ways of dying when we are all worn out from wear and tear.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

James Huneker Writes of Hauptmann, Sudermann and Schnitzler

A characteristic article in the usual brilliant style of this well-known critic and author.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

Germany's Lesson to Us in Solving Big Social Problems

Dr. F. E. Junge says we are far behind his country in such reforms. Read his critical and helpful article

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

A French Artist's Protest Against War

A vigorous painting, "The Last Charge," by Georges Scott, reproduced in full-page size on super paper in the Pictorial Section of

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

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PROGRESSIVES FIGHT SINGLE-TERM PLAN

Fearing Elimination of Roosevelt, They Attack Amendment in the Senate.

DIXON DRAGS IN WILSON, TOO

Martine Says President-Elect Favors Idea, but Later Has Doubts—Ten Favor Presidential Recall

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Consideration in the Senate to-day of the proposed constitutional amendment establishing a single term of six years for the President showed that at least ten members of the upper house favor the application of the recall to the Chief Executive.

The test came after the Bacon amendment limiting the single term to four years instead of six, had been defeated, and it was evident that the fight would be between a six-year term or the present system. Senator Bristow of Kansas, who opposes a change, then offered an amendment permitting the recall of the President at any Congressional election during his six-year term.

Fifty-eight Senators voted against the proposition. Five of the ten Senators who voted for it were Democrats—Ashurst of Arizona, Martine of New Jersey, Owen of Oklahoma, Perky of Idaho, and Thomas of Colorado. Two were Progressives, Dixon of Montana and Poindexter of Washington. Three were Republicans, Bristow of Kansas, Gronna of North Dakota, and Clapp of Minnesota.

The resolution for the submission of the constitutional amendment to the States came up under a unanimous consent agreement, which provided for a vote on this "legislative day." The debate was animated, and so many amendments were offered that the legislative day may drag on to the end of the week.

The amendment offered by Senator Bacon of Georgia, limiting the single term to four years, was defeated by a vote of 25 to 42. While its author urged its passage on the ground that the President's term should be shorter than a Senator's, the affirmative vote was made up largely of Progressives and radical Republicans who dislike the idea of excluding Col. Roosevelt from another term, and favored the modification as a step to defeat the whole plan. Conservatives of both parties, who are most anxious to eliminate Col. Roosevelt, voted for the longer term.

Throughout the day the Progressives fought hard to insure a political future for their leader. Mr. Dixon and Mr. Poindexter assailed the Democrats for their "special legislation" against Col. Roosevelt, and urged them not to eliminate Gov. Wilson as a second term possibility simply for the sake of ending Mr. Roosevelt's career. It was evident, however, that they expect the amendment to prevail in some form when a vote is reached. Radicals like Mr. La Follette, who is more hostile now to Roosevelt than he ever was to Taft, were against them, and one of the noteworthy incidents of the day was his vote against the Bristow amendment for the recall of Presidents.

Senator Paynter, Democrat, offered a provision that, when the amendment should be ratified, the President then in office should be entitled to a six-year term. He thought that no question should be left open as to whether it applied to President Wilson.

"Wasn't it your understanding that Mr. Wilson was elected for a four-year term?" asked Senator Dixon.

Senator Paynter replied that the amendment should be made so that it would take effect immediately, notwithstanding who might be in office. Senator Dixon's retort was to suggest that it be so changed that it would not apply to "President-elect Woodrow Wilson." He held that no amendment should be adopted to the Constitution that would prohibit the people from using their judgment as to whether a President should be re-elected.

"This measure is being passed," he went on, "to further the personal ambitions of some Presidential aspirants. You might as well limit a Senator's term to a single session. There is no National demand for this amendment. I ask the Democrats if they are going to cut off the career of Woodrow Wilson, regardless of whether he proves efficient, faithful and energetic."

Mr. Dixon's remarks stirred Senator Martine of New Jersey to a reply that alarmed his Democratic colleagues. Wilson's friends in the Senate have been keeping very quiet as to whether the plank in the Democratic platform on the single term binds the President-elect, and in private conversations they have argued that it does not. The Governor himself has not said a word on the subject, but Mr. Martine with great enthusiasm asserted that on several occasions Mr. Wilson had declared in "unequivocal language" that he favored the one-term idea.

Mr. Dixon led the New Jersey Senator on with sneering questions, while Senator O'Gorman and Senator Smith of Georgia put their heads together in earnest conversation.

Finally Mr. O'Gorman sauntered over to where Mr. Martine's energetic delivery had carried him on the Republican side, and taking him by the arm whispered in his ear. When Mr. O'Gorman turned away, Mr. Martine hastened to explain that he did not know when the Governor had made the statements on the single term, but thought it was before he was nominated. He afterward denied that he had intended to say that the Governor would refuse a second nomination if tendered.

Senator Dixon said he had heard that the author of the single term plank in the Democratic platform was "a man whose name began with B, and wasn't Beckham."

"I have observed in the past," he went on, "that Wilson has held different views from what he does now. Possibly that is the case in this matter."

The candidacies of Bryan and Taft also figured in the fight. Senator Borah said President Taft had not used the power of his office for his own re-election in 1912 to any greater extent than President Roosevelt had used it in 1908 for the election of Mr. Taft.

"President Roosevelt wanted Mr. Taft nominated because he believed Taft would carry out the principles to which the Roosevelt Administration was devoted," said Senator Borah. "A President who would not use every effort to perpetuate his policies would not be worth his salt."

The Bacon and Bristow amendments were the most important on which votes were taken, but Senator Williams of Mississippi offered one for later consideration, limiting the Presidency to two terms, but counting a fractional term—like Col. Roosevelt's first—as a full term.

"Make it so it will not apply to any man who has run for President three times," commented Senator Dixon.

Senator Root modified an amendment he had previously offered so that the constitutional amendment would take effect only after 1917.

SCOUTS FLY AT NIGHT.

Navy's Expert Aviators Make Innovation at Guantanamo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The members of the Navy aviation staff practicing at Guantanamo have taken up a new form of aeroplane scouting. The local peculiarities of topography seem to render the air so "bumpy" during the day that the expert fliers have resorted to night flying with marked success. Lieut. John H. Towers, who is in command of the aviation camp, in a report to the Navy Department received to-day, says that he and Lieut. Herbster have done a good deal of moonlight flying at considerable altitudes. They find the wind conditions more favorable than during the day, and can keep their bearings more accurately than it was supposed was possible. They have found difficulty in landing and are obliged to exercise great care.

Lieut. Towers says that he has "to feel for the shore," and has developed a sort of sixth sense by which he can tell whether he is approaching the surface of the earth over water or dry ground.

STEFANSSON TO OTTAWA.

Explorer Hopes for Canada's Help for His Next Expedition.

Vilhjalmar Stefansson started for Ottowa last night for the purpose of laying before the Canadian Government some of the results of his last arctic expedition wtih the possible view of obtaining its support for his forthcoming expedition. He hopes that the Canadian Government will take decisive steps, while there is yet time, for the protection in Central Arctic Canada and Victoria Land of the caribou, musk oxen and the Eskimos.

Mr. Stefansson will deliver a lecture at Toronto University on his way to Ottawa. It was under the auspices of Toronto University and Harvard that he made his first arctic expedition in 1906 and 1907.

STIMSON PUTS PIER DELAY UP TO MAYOR

Promises of Immediate Action Not Kept, He Tells Hamburg-American Officials.

LINE IS MUCH EMBARRASSED

The Big Imperator Coming in May, and Lack of Docking Facilities Will Be a Serious Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Julius Paul Meyer, Karl Brunz, and Albert Polis, officials of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, had a conference to-day with Secretary Stimson in regard to the pier line changes proposed for New York Harbor. Mr. Polis, who is Director General of the line, came to this country to end, if possible, the trouble about docking facilities in New York.

The steamship men told the Secretary that the delay at this time was a serious matter to their company. They expect their new steamship, the Imperator, to arrive at New York on her first trip May 14, and before that time, if possible, they want to obtain sufficient docking room.

Secretary Stimson told his visitors that he had used every means to hasten a decision of the pier-head problem. On Jan. 17, at a hearing in his office, he said, Mayor Gaynor had given assurances that the city would make prompt decision on a policy for harbor development, and declare it through a resolution to be passed by the Board of Estimate.

The Secretary said he had asked that the city authorities select a site for the first pier to be extended south of the Chelsea piers, and that some appropriation be made for the improvement or the city pledge payment of the expenditure. Up to the present time, he said, the War Department has received no assurances from the authorities of New York on any of these matters.

The Secretary told his callers that he was opposed to any step that would narrow the channel of the Hudson, and said he would deal with the question as a whole and act on the pier lines on both sides of the river at the same time, because whatever was done with the pier line on the Jersey side affected the New York side.

The steamship men returned to New York with little more information as to future pier line action than they had when they came. They were urged to take up the matter with business men in New York, and obtain their help in pressing for prompt decision by the city officials. They expressed fear that by delay and the change in National Administration in March settlement of the pier question might be seriously delayed.

LETTER SAYS HE'S WEALTHY.

Carpenter Is Told He Owns Share in Estate of $15,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Jan. 30.—A letter from England told John Jewell, 46 years old, a carpenter, to-day that he was entitled to part of $15,000,000 left by Richard Jewell, his uncle. The nephew formerly lived in Paterson, N. J.

The absence of George Jewell, one of five heirs, who went to South Africa and has not been heard from in twenty years, has tied up the estate.

SENATOR FOR 22 DAYS.

Heiskell of Arkansas Succeeded by Another To-day—Third Man In March.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Senator John N. Heiskell of Arkansas, whose successor will take office to-morrow, bade farewell to-day after twenty-two days' service in the Senate.

"My successor is bearing down upon me," Senator Heiskell told his colleagues, "armed with a commission that will serve as a writ of dispossession for me. He will in turn serve but a short while when another will come to take his place for the long term. There is Senatorial glory enough to go around if you keep it moving fast."

Senator Heiskell succeeded the late Senator Jeff Davis on Jan. 9. His successor, W. M. Kavanaugh, who takes the oath to-morrow, will serve until March 4, when ex-Representative Joseph T. Robinson comes in.

HARVARD TO PUBLISH MORE.

University Press Formed, with Bacon as Chairman—Endowment Needed.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 30. — Robert Bacon, Ambassador at Paris, and Fellow of the university, has been appointed Chairman of the Harvard University Press, the establishment of which is announced today. Under new conditions, the university will undertake the publication of works of a "high scholarly character, whether produced within or without the university." It will take over and extend the publishing business carried on heretofore by the publication office and, with a substantial working capital, will build up a distributing system and other organization necessary to a regular publishing business. At present the work will be tentative.

It may be said that this preliminary step is to demonstrate what the college could do if an endowment were provided. There is little doubt that one of several hundred thousand dollars, which is needed, will come in time.

Gold Cup for Chairman McCombs.

Members of the Democratic National Committee will present a gold loving cup to Chairman William F. McCombs next Wednesday afternoon in commemoration of the "Wilson and Marshall victory of 1912." The ceremony will take place at the headquarters of the committee in the Fifth Avenue Building. Norman E. Mack, former Chairman, will make the presentation speech. The cup cost $1,500. It is twenty-four inches high and is mounted on an ebony base.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BUSINESS MAN, INVESTOR, SPECULATOR, ATTENTION!

Corporation requires capital to increase output of Plant. Business unusually profitable; market world wide; (one of the most staple articles of commerce—demand exceeds supply.) Present investment about $150,000. Additional requirements about $50,000.

Trustworthy, competent business man given Treasurership or other official position. Syndicate arrangement with small investors entertained, (interest, profit-sharing, sinking fund basis.) active representation in Company. Principals only answer.

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is stamped
On White China { Haviland France — Haviland & Co Limoges } On Decorated China
110 Exclusive decorations in open-stock Dinner Sets 112 pieces $32 to $1200
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Established 1840
11 East 36th St. – 10 East 37th St.

STERN BROTHERS
have prepared for to-day, on the First Floor, New Building, an Important Sale of
Men's Silk Lined Suits
of the finest materials, hand tailored, English or conservative models, sizes 35 to 46 inch chest, in regular or stout proportions,
at $24.00
Regular Values $40.00 to 48.00
Also Extraordinary Offerings in
Men's High Grade Furnishings, Underwear and Hosiery
West 23d and 22d Streets

The Annual Midwinter Sale of
Exchanged Pianos and Player-pianos
at the New Aeolian Hall
Ends tomorrow at 6:00 p.m.

Until the Sale ends tomorrow night, you will have the opportunity to secure just as desirable an instrument, just as great value in a piano or player-piano, as at any time during the week.

Space was not available on our sales floors for all of the stock intended for this event, nor could all of the instruments be tuned and polished in readiness for the early selling. Daily deliveries of these reserve instruments from our warehouses and shops have enabled us to maintain a practically unbroken assortment.

The public is well aware of the unparalleled values to be obtained in a sale at Aeolian Hall. Every instrument in the great stocks thus annually disposed of is of exceptional quality. The opportunity of placing in your home a piano or player-piano of well-known make—in many cases indistinguishable from new—at a price that represents an extraordinary saving and on the easiest terms, is one that you cannot afford to overlook.

Specimen Values

Exchanged Grand and Upright Pianos . from $85
All Standard Makes
Genuine Pianola Player-pianos . . . . from $425
Discontinued Styles
Player-pianos of other makes . . . . from $225
In Excellent Condition

Very low monthly payments

Open Friday Evening until 7:00 p.m. Later by appointment

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
29-31-33 West 42nd Street Opposite Bryant Park

Tomorrow, Will Be Presented at GIMBELS
The Third February Furniture Sale

The marvelous growth of this Gimbel Business, here at Broadway and 33d Street, has no better illustration than is shown by the scope and volume of these great semi-annual Furniture Occasions.

In organizing this business WE STARTED WITH THE BEST THAT WAS KNOWN, in every branch of modern retailing, in America or abroad, as our guide. The building and all facilities were the best that modern skill and knowledge could conceive, and the organization was manned by the best brains and skill that retailing had developed. This alone can explain the miracle that many cannot comprehend.

This Furniture Business Has Not Grown to Its Present Proportions, in Two Years, By "Accident"

We could not come here, into the heart of New York City, and undertake *lightly* to compete for public favor with the great concerns already established in your confidence.

We had to MAKE GREATER EFFORTS than had ever been made. We had to do BETTER than had ever before been done, in many ways. WE HAD TO EXCEL THE PAST.

It would have been unthinkable folly to imagine that we could deceive THE MOST EXPERT SHOPPERS IN THE WORLD—the men and women of New York. We KNEW that we had to have the goods.

And so every buyer in our organization has been thoroughly impressed, before he went into the market, here or abroad, with the fact that HE MUST BUY BETTER MERCHANDISE, or BUY UNDER BETTER CONDITIONS, than others had bought before.

And he has always gone to this work WITH FULL KNOWLEDGE OF THE BEST THAT OTHERS HAD DONE.

This Is Why There Has Been Such Universal Admiration of Gimbel Merchandise By the Well-Informed People of New York

We own no patents for business methods—nor do we know that such patents exist; but WE DO HOLD OURSELVES BOUND to supply the New York Public an unusual degree of QUALITY, VALUE and SERVICE. And so, in presenting THIS FEBRUARY OCCASION, we invite

The Most Careful COMPARISON, By Experienced Furniture Buyers

1. *We invite the most drastic scrutiny of the CONSTRUCTION of the Furniture offered.*
2. *We invite the judgment of cultured New Yorkers as to the STYLE-CORRECTNESS and GOOD TASTE of the patterns shown.*
3. *We invite the most careful analysis of the VALUES presented—compared with the best to be found elsewhere.*

We expect to find continuing success only by SUPPLYING YOU WITH FURNITURE THAT YOU LIKE BETTER than can be found in other sales; or by SERVING YOU WITH FURNITURE OF UNQUESTIONABLE EXCELLENCE AT LOWER PRICES THAN YOU WOULD PAY FOR FURNITURE OF SUCH QUALITY ELSEWHERE. But chiefly we count on winning New York friends by supplying AT LOW FEBRUARY PRICES the MOST FASHIONABLE and MOST DESIRABLE FURNITURE, from THE BEST MAKERS IN THE CRAFT, rather than by offending their good taste by showing undesirable "odd lots" that factories might be glad to be rid of.

Not the "Judgment of Paris," But the JUDGMENT of New York Housekeepers Is Invited to This Carefully Assembled Furniture Today

While the Sale officially begins tomorrow, and nothing can be either sold or delivered until tomorrow, the entire assemblage is ready, and on exhibition, and you may come TODAY and study and compare, and you may also MAKE SELECTIONS of pieces that you wish to have us send you tomorrow, and charge to your February account.

Broadway GIMBEL BROTHERS Thirty-third Street

WHITE SLAVES WAGE, $57,000,000 A YEAR

Mr. London Gives These Figures Alone for the Women Who Are Supporting the Dealers.

TELLS OF AUCTION OF ROOMS

Denies Existence of Vice Trust, and Has Little Faith in Rockefeller's Plans.

Samuel H. London, the investigator of the white slave traffic, connected with the Department of Justice at Washington, who testified on Wednesday before the Curran Aldermanic Committee, went into further detail yesterday regarding vice conditions in this city. He said for one thing that the evil was growing instead of diminishing in Brooklyn as well as here.

Calculating upon averages based on an investigation which he made in this city for several months, Mr. London estimated that the income of the unfortunate women who support men on their earnings amounts to $57,000,000 a year. This total represents incomes approximating $2,200 a year on the average. The sum of $57,000,000, however, represents only a part of the amount spent in a year in this city in this evil way. Mr. London has concerned himself only with commercialized vice.

"New York is the National centre of the white slave traffic," said Mr. London. "During the seven years in which my investigations have been carried on we have made the same detailed survey of every large city in the country. I found that, against the 26,000 known unfortunate women who support men in New York City, there are only 37,600 in the rest of the Nation. The men in the white slave traffic in this city, who number more than 6,000, procure women here by the hundred to send to other cities. Furthermore, because this city has an enormous population in a comparatively small area, it is possible for the white slave trader to obtain a firmer grasp on the women. Another thing that accounts for the appalling number of women in this business in New York City is that hundreds of people come here from all parts of the Nation with large sums of money to squander. On the whole, however, I do not think that the night life in New York City is worse than it is, in proportion to the population, in other large cities on this continent and in Europe. And the income of women of this type is smaller in this city than in any other city in the country except Chicago.

Speaks Well of the Police.

"Their incomes are smaller in Chicago largely because of the unbelievable conditions of police graft which exist there. In Chicago the police are not under civil service regulations. They do not know how long they will last in the department, and the principle of the average policeman is to get all that he can and get it quick. In consequence they collect graft there daily from every person whose calling makes him liable to police extortion.

"It is not nearly so bad in this city. The New York police will compare favorably with the police of any other city in the world. In fact, as a body, I believe them to be the best police force in the world. The proportion of grafting policemen is larger in nearly all the other cities of this land.

"There are a large number of grafting policemen here because of the conditions under which the saloons and the social evil exist. They are both invitations to graft, and the surprising thing is that graft is not more extensive than it is. My opinion is that the police here are being unjustly hounded, when as a body they should be the admiration of the city.

"The story attributed to me that women of the underworld have been bought and sold here at the auction block is a mistake. The only market of this kind is one where the privilege of occupying rooms in disorderly houses a week at a time are sold to the highest bidders. There is a place in Clinton Street where men controlling the resorts met and auctioned off rooms which were taken by men in the white slave traffic. The prices bid, which did not serve as rent, but simply as admission fees to the resorts, varied from $6 a week to $16."

Mr. London here gave out a copy of a report received from one of the Department of Justice agents who worked under him in this city in the Fall of 1911:

While in a cafe in Second Avenue, in talking with an old trafficker, whose name is —— ——, and whom I have known for eighteen years, he told me in our conversation of the existence of conditions among traffickers in this city and made known to me the existence of this place, and about the auction conducted there by —— ——, advising me to visit the place between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock in the morning, when I would see things that have never been known to me or have ever existed in former years.

About 1 o'clock the next morning I came into the place, just as one of these auctions was in progress, and before I stepped into the place I heard a great deal of noise and loud, incoherent talking, which resembled very much an active moment on a Stock Exchange.

All the faces of the traffickers, numbering about forty, showed a great deal of excitement, as they were gathered around Mr. ——, but the moment the door closed behind me they stopped talking.

But after Mr. —— recognized me and shook hands with me the same excitement and commotion took place among them.

I stayed there until he had auctioned off three places, and I saw the money paid to Mr. ——, after which he told the men to send the women around the following day.

These auctions were another method of "bleeding" the women. The auctioneer was chiefly busy auctioning off places in the most desirable houses. After a trafficker had found a house for women where profits were large they were sent there.

Mr. London spent several hours in consultation with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., last week and has an engagement to talk with him again in the next few days. Mr. London, however, does not believe that the Bureau of Social Hygiene established by Mr. Rockefeller will be very effective. He said:

"Every effort to put down vice by stringent laws have failed, and plans to reform unfortunate women, while they have accomplished much good, have never been far-reaching in their results. The Bureau of Social Hygiene may do much good, but it attempts what is impossible, if it undertakes to put an end to this evil.

"The only object which I am pursuing is to stamp out commercialized vice—to prevent men from making their living from unfortunate women. This is not difficult to bring about. It has been done in many cities of the West. It can be done here by segregation.

"My suggestion for this city would be to set aside districts near the river front on the lower east side or on the lower west side for this purpose. If there were places where women were allowed to go, they would be freed from police graft and from the varieties of extortion to which the white slave dealers now subject them.

"Another thing this would do is that it would take the evil off Broadway. Vice in New York at present is rampant on Broadway and among hotels near Broadway. This is the fact, more than anything else, which gives New York the reputation it has for being a vicious city. I know that such a suggestion would have the opposition of church workers and many others who believe that vice ought to be wholly suppressed or never recognized. Still, at this time, it is the only solution of the problem.

"Such a district should not be under police control. It should be governed by a commission appointed by the Governor. The types of men I should suggest for such a place would be a good social worker, a minister or church worker, and a business man or lawyer.

"I would place the percentage of unfortunate women who reform at less than 2 per cent. I have never made this a special subject of investigation, but from what I have seen I would say that not more than two women of this type in one hundred reform.

"There is no such thing as a "vice trust." I wish there were. It would make the problem easy to deal with. Some men own or control several resorts and they co-operate to a greater extent in this city than elsewhere, but that is as far as it goes."

ONE YEAR FOR W. C. DAMRON.

Former Bank President of Brooklyn Almost Collapses in Court.

William C. Damron, the third bank President of Brooklyn to be convicted of grand larcency this month, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary yesterday. As he stood before Justice Crane two court attendants helped to support him. When Justice Crane had pronounced sentence the prisoner weakened and tottered backward. The court attendants caught him, and, with their assistance, he walked out of court.

Before going back to the Raymond Street Jail he was taken to Police Headquarters in State Street, where he was photographed for the Rogues' Gallery and his measurements and finger print impressions were taken. John J. Curtin, his attorney, filed notice that an appeal would be taken in behalf of Damron. Mr. Curtin also said an application would be made to Justice Jaycox for a certificate of reasonable doubt, and that the order probably would be argued on Thursday.

PROF. BOWDITCH'S ESTATE.

Member of Harvard Medical School Faculty left $297,314 in Personalty.

An appraisal of the estate of Prof. Henry P. Bowditch of Harvard University filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court showed he left personal property worth $297,314. Mr. Bowditch died in Cambridge, Mass., on March 13, 1911. The net New York estate was $36,207, chiefly securities, and included 200 shares of American Telegraph and Telephone Company, appraised at $28,950. The real estate was at Keene Valley, Essex County, and was worth $1,253.

Mr. Bowditch in his will gives to Harvard University all his books and scientific apparatus in the Harvard Medical School. He adds to a fund left by his father, J. Ingersoll Bowditch, $4,000, the income of which is to be expended under the direction of the Professor of Physiology for the promotion of original work in the physiological laboratory of Harvard Medical School.

$500 Mills Gift to Legal Aid Society.

The example set by ex-Ambassador Choate in contributing $1,000 toward meeting a prospective deficit of $10,000 of the Legal Aid Society for the current year seems to have inspired others to similar generosity. Ogden Mills gave $500 for that purpose yesterday with the assurance of a further contribution of $500 if at the end of the year that much more should be needed.

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE LISTENS TO WORKERS

Girls from Factories Among the Speakers at the Annual Meeting.

ELKUS EXPLAINS NEW PLANS

Mrs. Frederick Nathan Reports on Women's Wages and Mary Chamberlain and Mary Antin Speak.

The Consumers' League of New York City held its twenty-second annual meeting at the Astor Theatre yesterday afternoon, elected officers, heard the report of the President, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, and listened to addresses by Abram I. Elkus, counsel of the New York State Factory Investigating Committee; Mary Chamberlain, who investigated conditions in the canning factories last year, and Mary Antin, who wrote "The Promised Land." Also a number of girls from the kimono and white goods factories, one of them speaking Yiddish, told of the long hours and small pay in their work.

Mr. Elkus told of the children from 4 to 14 years old who work in the tenements before and after school hours, and fall asleep in school after having worked until 1 and 2 o'clock the night before getting out rush orders. These are the children, he said, who make flowers, willow plumes, baste trousers, run ribbons in corset covers, and extract the meats from nuts. There was applause when he said that Senator Wagner opposed an amendment to the proposed factory law allowing children from 10 to 14 to work in the canning factories during the Summer. The proposed new law, he said, would prohibit the preparing of food products and the making of children's clothes in the tenements. There was more applause when he said that there would be one woman among the five members of the Industrial Board of the reorganized Labor Department.

Miss Chamberlain said she would have to deliver a canned speech to tell in a few minutes all she had to say about the canning factories.

"They say it is only play for the children," said Miss Chamberlain, "but if it is why don't the workers in school centres introduce snipping beans as a pastime?"

The working girls who spoke told of small pay and long hours, fall ? into bed at night too tired to study c. go to school, and out of $4 or $5 a week sending money home to friends in Europe.

"We are striking for better conditions and want your help," they said.

Mrs. Nathan, in her report, said that 60 per cent. of the saleswomen over sixteen in stores received less than $6.50 a week; 33 per cent. between $6 and $6.50.

"We believe $9 a week is the lowest living wage for self-supporting girls who live in our city," said Mrs. Nathan. "When, to make up the discrepancy, they lose their health or self-respect the community eventually pays."

The officers elected were: President—Mrs. Frederick Nathan; First Vice President—Mrs. William L. Colt; Second Vice President—Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll; Treasurer—Mrs. Morris Kellogg; Assistant Treasurer—Miss Bell Gurnee; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Percy Jackson; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Amey Aldrich.

The beginning of a permanent fund for the support of the work of the league was announced yesterday, Mrs. Ann Woerrishoffer giving $5,000 as a nucleus in memory of her daughter, Miss Carola Woerrishoffer.

WOMEN SEEK 8-HOUD DAY.

Laundry Worker Tells House Committee About Her Toil.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Women from many States, leaders in a National movement to restrict the hours of labor of women wage earners, crowded the rooms of the House Committee on Labor to-day to indorse the bill of Representative Peters of Massachusetts proposing an eight-hour day six days a week for women workers in the District of Columbia.

"They told us that hotel guests ate every day, that cows had to be milked every day, and that busy seasons made it impossible to limit the hours of work of California women," said Miss Maud Younger of San Francisco, "but since we passed the eight-hour law there all the threatened difficulties have disappeared. The added expense comes, not on the manufacturer or merchant, but on the public, and the people of California were very willing to pay the extra tax for the development of a better womanhood."

Samuel Gompers, President, and Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, spoke in favor of the bill after they listened to a story told by Mrs. Grace Coulon, a laundry worker of Washington.

"I went to work in a laundry when I was 13," said Mrs. Coulon. "I got $1.50 a week when I began. When I quit two weeks ago I was getting $7.50. For more than twelve years my highest wage was $8.50. My nerves got unstrung from the whir of the machinery—I listened to it half my life—and I had to quit."

She told of girls going to work early in the day and being forced to toil until late at night, for which they received nothing extra.

Lucrezia Bori in Spanish Songs.

There was a large attendance yesterday morning at the Chanson en Crinoline at the Plaza, at which Miss Lucrezia Bori and Andreas Segurola of the Metropolitan Opera Company appeared in a programme of old Spanish songs. Señorita Elisa and Señor Eduardo Cansino, the Spanish dancers, gave the traditional dances of their native land.

TURKEY TROT MUST GLIDE.

Magistrate Kernochan So Rules in a Disturbance Complaint.

"I will concede that there might have been some noise," said Mark Alter, counsel for Mrs. Blake of 92 Christopher Street, whom Mrs. Sadie George of the same address had summoned to the Jefferson Market Court yesterday because Mrs. Blake's guests, in dancing the turkey trot, caused her ceiling to fall on Wednesday night.

"But you see, your Honor," went on Alter, "my client and her guests were just learning to turkey trot, and the convolutions they indulged in may have produced a racket. However, they have learned how to do it now, and from this on they will glide. Then there won't be any noise."

"Well, if your client knows how to glide now," declared Magistrate Kernochan, who at the start of the hearing had ruled that the turkey trot was a glide and not a movement calculated to produce noise, "let her glide out of court, but she must remember that any more turkey trotting must be of the gliding kind."

Mrs. Blake glided immediately and Mrs. George swept out after her.

Justice Steinert Has Pneumonia.

Justice Henry Steinert of the Court of Special Sessions was removed to the S. R. Smith Infirmary at Staten Island yesterday afternoon suffering from pneumonia. His condition was not serious, it was said last night, and he may be able to resume his duties within a few days. Justice Steinert was taken ill while sitting with Justices McInerny and Collins at St. George, S. I., yesterday morning.

Caruso Cuts Antics in "Pagliacci."

The double bill of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" was performed again at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening. Mr. Caruso sang in the latter opera, was seemingly in especially good humor, and he indulged in many antics at the beginning of the play. Dinh Gilly sang the rôle of Tonio for the second time here, and Miss Destinn was the Nedda. Mascagni's opera was sung by Mme. Gadski, Mme. Duchene, Mme. Mattfeld, and Messrs. Martin and Gilly.

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Style M	Small Grand Piano	Mahogany Case, $750
Style O	Miniature Grand Piano	Ebonized Case, $800; Mahogany Case, $900
Style A	Baby Grand Piano	Ebonized Case, $950; Mahogany Case, $1100
Style B	Parlor Grand Piano	Ebonized Case, $1100; Mahogany Case, $1250
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An inspection is respectfully invited.

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Telephone Directory Goes to Press February 6th

The Spring Edition of the New York Telephone Directory goes to press Thursday, February 6th. Telephone service should be arranged for on or before that date in order to have directory listings appear in this issue. Call, write, or telephone to nearest Commercial office.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

MANHATTAN-BRONX Address	Telephone No.	BROOKLYN Address	Telephone No.
15 Dey Street	Cortlandt 12000	81 Willoughby Street	Main 12000
180 Orchard Street	Orchard 12000	325 Ninth Street	South 12014
58 West Houston Street	Spring 12000	140 Nostrand Avenue	Bedford 12014
28 East 26th Street	Madison Sq. 12000	891 Flatbush Avenue	Flatbush 12014
115 West 38th Street	Murray Hill 12000	325 Havemeyer St.	Williamsburg 12014
9 East 60th Street	Plaza 12000	JAMAICA	
127 West 125th Street	Morningside 12000	8 Hardenbrook Avenue	Jamaica 12000
806 East 150th Street	Melrose 12000	70 Main Street FLUSHING	Flushing 12014
2687 Broadway	Riverside 12000		

FAR ROCKAWAY—Bridsall & Central Aves. Far Rockaway 12014
TOMPKINSVILLE—444 Tompkins Ave. Tompkinsville 12014
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In gathering these originals for careful reproduction the search has been restricted to the period just before our glorious Revolution.

To these old days we owe the Mahogany tall-boys with their quaintly curled pediments, the dignified Four-posters and the graceful Chairs which are to be found among the famous Hampton Reproductions.

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FILM TRUST DENIES CHARGES BY HENKEL

Treasurer and President Admit, Though, Directors Established Exchanges as Individuals.

SAY SPITE DICTATED SUIT

Ex-Auditor Is Disgruntled, Directors Assert, Because He Can't Open an Exchange of His Own.

The Directors of the Universal Film Manufacturing Company issued a statement yesterday, in which they asserted that the suit brought against the company by Charles V. Henkel was the act of a disgruntled ex-employe. Henkel alleged that the Directors had diverted $200,000 of the corporation's money to their own pockets. In his suit he sought to enjoin the officers of the company from further direction of its affairs, and asked the appointment of a receiver pending an investigation into the management of the concern. His chief allegation was that the Directors organized film exchanges on the company's credit over which the Universal Film Manufacturing Company had no control. The Directors dealt with the trade through these exchanges, he alleged, to the detriment of the company's stockholders. In the statement the Directors said:

As far as we can judge, Mr. Henkel's action results from the fact that the company refused to grant him valuable concessions which would have enabled him to make a large profit at the expense of some of the company's best customers. The fact that Mr. Henkel happened to own some stock in the company did not convince the Board of Directors that it would be justified in violating its policy of throwing every possible protection around its customers. The board's refusal infuriated Mr. Henkel, and the application for a receiver followed.

The Universal Film Manufacturing Company is in extremely healthy financial condition. In spite of the fact that it is but a few months old, it now owns one of the greatest, if not the greatest, moving picture manufacturing organizations in the world. Considering the vastness of its holdings and the extent of its organization, its success has been remarkable. The Universal company is not disturbed by the suit, except for the fact that no concern likes to have such statements as Mr. Henkel's circulated. Mr. Henkel has his inalienable right to stir up all the fuss he can—merely because he happens to be a stockholder. What he hopes to gain by it is more than we can fathom, unless he derives a certain satisfaction from venting a very petty spite.

We never saw so many misstatements packed into a few pages of typewritten matter as Mr. Henkel's petition contains. They are absolutely untrue from top to bottom, and can easily be refuted in court. The Directors have accomplished wonders for the company, and have made Mr. Henkel's stock and their own more valuable every week. Mr. Henkel's object is to have his case tried in the newspapers. He knows as well as we do that we can disprove all of his allegations when the matter reaches the courts, if it ever does.

Robert H. Cochrane, Treasurer of the company, said yesterday that it was true, as Mr. Henkel alleged, that the Directors of the company had started with their own capital two exchanges in this city with which the Universal Film Manufacturing Company dealt exclusively, but he contended that this had been done to safeguard the interests of the corporation.

"When the Universal Film Manufacturing Company was organized," Mr. Cochrane asserted, "the exchanges with which the various combined companies had been dealing refused to handle our films, and the Directors, with their own capital, organized a new exchange over night. There was no time to consult the stockholders. Later another exchange was organized, which was called the Universal Film Exchange Company of New York. Mr. Henkel wanted to start an exchange of his own, and because we would not permit him to do so on the ground that it would injure our customers, he was angry."

"But your other customers in this city were the exchanges organized and controlled by President Laemmle and Directors Swanson, Powers, and Horseley," a reporter said. "Would not Mr. Henkel's exchange have been an additional customer for the manufacturing company?"

Mr. Cochrane did not answer this question. He explained that Mr. Henkel had been the agent in this country for Milanese films and had sold his films through the Universal Manufacturing Company while auditor for that concern. When the directors substituted another make of films he became angry, the Treasurer asserted. Mr. Cochrane said that Mr. Henkel's assertion that the directors of the Universal Company had entered into an agreement with the owners of seven film exchanges in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Harrisburg, for the purchase of a half interest in those concerns and that this was a private investment, was also true.

He conceded that the Directors of the Universal Film Manufacturing Company had purchased on a co-partnership basis an interest in a film exchange owned by J. W. Morgan in Kansas City and had established an exchange in St. Louis and had given Mr. Morgan a one-half interest in it. He admitted that the manufacturing company dealt with these exchanges exclusively in the territory which they controlled, but maintained that this was because the independent exchanges would not handle the films of the Universal Company. He said that the trade was carried on at a reduced rate and on a credit basis, but he maintained that this was necessary in the case of exchanges opened in new territory.

President Laemmle said that the allegation made by Mr. Henkel that he had established an agency upon a co-partnership basis with J. Frank Brockliss in London was true. He made this explanation of the transaction:

"I was sent abroad with power of attorney from the Board of Directors to establish foreign agencies, and I made arrangements with Mr. Brockliss to handle Gem, Victor, and Bison Brand films, because I did not deem it wise to put all of the Universal Company's films in the hands of one agency. I found that it was necessary, and that we should put up some money to establish the agency and without consulting the Directors, I advanced the money. Later I informed the Directors of what I had done, and offered to let them take up the agency for the company, but they have not done so as yet. In regard to the Berlin agencies, Mr. Laemmle said that the Imp Films Company had a Berlin office prior to its consolidation with the Universal Film Manufacturing Company, and that he owned the Imp Company exclusively. Under the terms of consolidation the Berlin office became part of the assets of the Universal Company, with the exception of some $20,000 outstanding bills due to the Imp Company.

The original Berlin office, he asserted, was now an asset of the Universal Company, but with the money collected on outstanding debts of the Imp Company he had established a second agency in Berlin for certain brands of Universal films, known as the Victoria agency. Mr. Laemmle denied that he had put upon the pay roll of the Universal Film Manufacturing Company employes of the Jungle, World's Best, Industrial, and Commercial Film Companies, which he owned. Mr. Cochrane and Mr. Laemmle said the stockholders had not been consulted about the establishment of the exchanges, but they said the Directors were ready to dispose of their interests in these exchanges to the Universal Company at any time.

As to Mr. Henkel's allegation that Mark A. Dintenfass, one of the Directors, had carried his chauffeur, chef, and gardner on the payroll of the Universal Film Manufacturing Company, President Laemmle said:

"If Mr. Dintenfass did such a thing I never heard of it. If it was true it was the duty of Mr. Henkel, as auditor, to inform me of the matter. Mr. Dintenfass has assured me that he intends to sue Mr. Henkel for slander for making this charge."

FAMILY DIED QUICKLY.

Records Destroyed and Abbott Estate Was Curiously Complicated.

Unusual complications in the settlement of the estate of Elizabeth Abbott, who died on Nov. 11, 1910, are disclosed in an appraisal submitted yesterday by the Deputy State Controller to the Surrogates' Court. Mrs. Abbott and her husband, William H. Abbott, perished together in a fire which destroyed all their personal effects, the wife surviving the husband by about an hour.

The estate of Mrs. Abbott, which is personalty valued at $7,057, includes her interest in her husband's estate. Under Mrs. Abbott's will her father, Frank Shields of Tarrytown, is sole beneficiary, and it appears in accompanying affidavits that Mr. Shields survived his daughter by less than a week, so that the estate passes to the administrators, Fannie Shields and Frank Vanderbilt.

Mr. Abbott had a half interest in the firm of George McPherson & Co., exporters of merchandise to the British West Indies. All of the firm books were destroyed in the same fire in which Mr. and Mrs. Abbott lost their lives, and it was almost impossible to estimate the value of Abbott's interest. It appears from affidavits that McPherson alleged that there was nothing due to Abbott, so that suit was brought against him by the administrator. It was then necessary to write all the customers in the West Indies for duplicate bills, but this method proved very unsatisfactory, and matters were more entangled than ever. Finally Abbott's interest was fixed at $2,728, and a settlement was effected.

ARREST PHYSICIAN AFTER OPIUM RAID

Dr. N. Glickstein Held in $5,000 Bail for Illegal Traffic in the Drug.

SEE BIG SMUGGLING PLOT

Customs Man Finds Chinaman Laden with Thirty-Pound Package —Three Others Held.

Dr. Nathan Glickstein of 218 Henry Street, his brother, Elias Glickstein; Isidore Goldstein, and Nathan Ulrich were arraigned yesterday in the Federal District Court before Commissioner Shields on a complaint made by Customs Inspector Walter P. Murphy, charging that they were engaged in a conspiracy with Lee Sing, a Chinaman living in Brooklyn, to violate the laws of the United States by manufacturing opium for smoking purposes. The Commissioner held Dr. Glickstein and Ulrich in $5,000 bail each, Goldstein in $1,000 bail, and Elias Glickstein in $500 bail for examination on Feb. 7.

The discovery of what Gen. Nelson Henry, the Surveyor of the Port, believes to be a big opium smuggling scheme was made by Inspector Murphy on Saturday afternoon at the Brooklyn entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge, when he noticed Lee Sing carrying a bundle in a suspicious manner and arrested him. He is now in the Raymond Street Jail. When it was opened the package was found to contain thirty pounds of crude opium, which the Chinaman said he had purchased from Einer & Amen, wholesale chemists, Third Avenue and Eighteenth Street, on a prescription from Dr. Glickstein. When the Inspector went to the chemist he was told by a salesman named Cahill that two five-pound packages had been purchased the ame morning on Dr. Glickstein's order, and in addition he had sent for quantities of cocaine in September, October, and November until the head of the firm issued orders that Glickstein was not to be supplied with cocaine.

When Inspector Murphy went to Dr. Glickstein's office on Wednesday afternoon after the arrest of Lee Sing the doctor was away, but Elias Glickstein was there with Goldstein and Ulrich. All three were arrested by the detectives who accompanied the Inspector. In the offices were three pounds of gum opium and some hop toi jars. The doctor's books showed that he had purchased $1,500 worth of cocaine in three months from Einer & Amen. The crude opium was sold to Chinamen by messengers, it is alleged, at $8 a pound, who reduced it into smoking opium and retailed it to their countrymen at $40 to $50. He had names of white men as well as Chinamen on his books, the Customs Inspector said.

Dr. Glickstein, who was away in New England, heard of the raid of his office and his brother's arrest and returned to New York yesterday morning. When he called at the Custom House to see the Surveyor one of Henkel's Deputy United States Marshals was waiting with a warrant for his arrest.

Gen. Henry said that he believed Dr. Glickstein was the head of an extensive opium smuggling conspiracy.

Gustav Bunzl Left $113,344.

An appraisal under transfer tax proceedings of the estate of Gustav Bunzl, who died on Nov. 25, showed that he left an estate of $113,344, all in personalty. Deductions and expenses make the net estate $99,604.

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3. No corkscrew needed.
4. No "corked" liquor.
5. No decanter necessary.
6. No pieces of cork to capture.
7. No dirt or contamination possible.
8. No substitution or adulteration possible.
9. No skill or strength needed to open or pour.
10. No contact of anything but porcelain and glass with the whisky.
11. NO INCREASE IN PRICE.

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GUARANTEED SAME QUALITY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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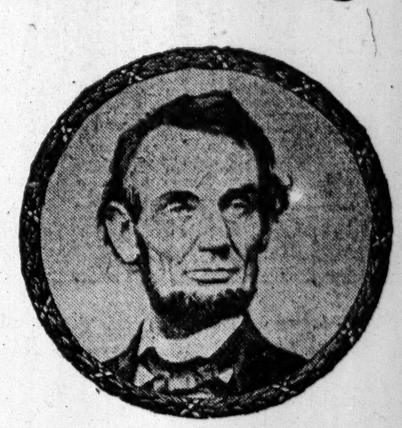

Printed on super-calendered paper, in a sixteen-page section, stitched for permanent keeping, as part of

The New York Times

Sunday, Feb. 9th

Most of the pictures in this splendid collection are photographs, some taken on the battlefield, some in the White House, others at places that have deep significance in Lincoln's life.

THE CHAPTERS:

I—Lincoln's Childhood and Youth, 1809-1831.	31	Pictures
II—Lincoln, the Man, 1831-1861. Lincoln, the Lawyer. The Lincoln-Douglas Debate.	71	"
III—Lincoln, the President, 1861-1865. The War. In Camp. At Home.	45	"
IV—The Death and Funeral of Lincoln, 1865. Last Scenes in the Tragedy. Lincoln Relics and Memorials.	48	"
Total,	195	"

Each picture has comprehensive captions, forming the most complete Pictorial History of Lincoln's Life ever published.

It is not only of unusual and timely interest to adults, but is a source of inspiration and entertainment to children.

There will be an unusual demand for The Sunday Times containing this valuable Lincoln Supplement. *Regular readers of The Times will be supplied first,* so in order to make sure of getting it you should tell your newsdealer to deliver The Times to you regularly. Then you will get this really remarkable LINCOLN SECTION of THE NEW YORK TIMES SUNDAY, FEB. 9TH.

The New York Times is always sold out. Newsdealers adjust their orders to the demand, for The New York Times does not redeem unsold copies.

Sunday, Feb. 23, will be issued the American Fashion Prize Number, with a Supplement printed in colors. Any woman would regret missing this extraordinary treatment of Fashions. The Spring Fashion Number, with the latest Paris Fashions, will appear Sunday, March 9. The Easter Edition, with a Supplement in colors surpassing all efforts of The Times heretofore—which means something far more ambitious than anything ever attempted by any newspaper—will be issued March 23. Be sure to take The New York Times regularly, so as not to miss any of its many unusual features.

STEEL MEN WILL GET BIG INCREASE IN PAY

Advance of 10 Per Cent. for Skilled Workers and 2½ Cents an Hour for Common Labor.

200,000 MEN ARE AFFECTED

Increase of Wages Will Add $350,000 a Month to the Carnegie Steel Company's Pay Roll Alone.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Jan. 30.—The pay of all unskilled laborers employed by the United States Steel Corporation will be advanced 2½ cents an hour beginning on Saturday. The pay of skilled laborers will be advanced at the same time about 10 per cent. A formal statement by A. C. Dinkey, President of the Carnegie Steel Company, told of the increases. The percentage of increase will prevail in all the United States Steel Corporation mills. President Gary said briefly two weeks ago that there would be an advance in wages. He did not go into details, and there was no intimation that the increases would benefit any but the day laborers. Mr. Dinkey's statement of to-day clears up this point. Every mill man, regardless of the character of his work, is to benefit.

In the mills of the Pittsburgh district 38,000 men are affected. Approximately $350,000 a month will be added to the Carnegie Steel Company's payroll by the increases. The unskilled laborer, the man who has been getting $1.75 a day for ten hours' work, will receive 25 cents more a day. The tonnage men and those doing "piece" work will get advances based upon the character of the work they are doing.

Coming at this time the wage increases probably will have a good effect upon the men in the Pittsburgh district. The Steel Corporation is fighting a serious strike among the wire workers at Rankin and Braddock. Less than two months ago the yard enginemen and firemen at Homestead and Braddock went on strike. Two of the biggest tube mills were shut down for ten days last Fall by a strike. In each instance there was a demand made for readjustment of the wage scale. It is thought that the present increase of wages will conciliate thousands of men who have been saying for months that the busy industrial situation warranted it.

The acute labor famine, it is said, had much to do with bringing about the wage increase. It was believed that with the suspension of much outdoor work with the coming of Winter weather the need for unskilled labor would be met. The situation in the labor market, however, is as bad as it was before the holidays. Furnaces, crude steel plants, and finishing mills need unskilled workers. The action of the Austrian Government in calling home all its army reserves in this country has had much to do with the labor famine. It is estimated that the Austrian Consulate at Pittsburgh has provided transportation for fully 5,000 Austro-Hungarian laborers in the last three months.

As early as last August the Steel Corporation's subsidiaries in the Pittsburgh district started investigations to determine what railroad companies and industrial corporations in various parts of the country paid for unskilled labor. A great amount of information was collected. Independent steel interests in this district have been ready for the last month to follow the Steel Corporation's lead in any wage advance announced.

The United States Steel Corporation in 1911 had in its employ 196,888 men, and their wages that year amounted to $161,419,031. The report for 1912 has not yet been issued, but the average number of men employed during the last year is believed to have been above 200,000.

STIRRED THE PROMENADERS.

A Woman in the Latest in Skirts and Things Out Walking.

She was smartly dressed, wearing a dark suit and one of the latest of the new tight skirts as she walked down Fifth Avenue, and every man, woman and child who passed stopped to look at her.

The skirt, which was slashed up several inches from the lower edge of the centre of the front, as the newest narrow skirts are, had no subterfuge of plaiting or silk petticoat beneath the opening, but it was not that which interested all New York, which has seen all kinds of skirts in all sorts of freak styles before.

With each step the opening in the front of the skirt spread apart to show a trimly clad foot, and there was a vision of something white that attracted the attention and a second look.

It was not?—yes, it was—the owner of the skirt was wearing also short black socks, men's style, and with each step the top of first one sock and then the other could be seen and also a glimpse of the wearer, which showed she had not otherwise clothed her lower extremities.

FITZHUGH WHOLLY OUT NOW.

Quits Presidency and Boards of the Southern New England.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—E. H. Fitzhugh resigned the Presidency of the Southern New England Companies at a meeting of the Directors here to-day. E. J. Chamberlin, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, was elected his successor. Mr. Fitzhugh recently retired from the Presidency of the Central Vermont Railroad.

The Southern New England Companies comprise the Southern New England Railway of Massachusetts, the Southern New England Railway of Rhode Island, and the Central Vermont Transportation Company, all of which were concerned in the proposed extension of the Grand Trunk system to Boston and Providence.

Mr. Fitzhugh also resigned from the Boards of Directors, the vacancies being filled by the election of E. C. Smith of Vermont, formerly Governor. He made no explanation further than that already known—that he was not in harmony with the present policies of the Grand Trunk in New England.

Mr. Chamberlin said the Providence extension never had been abandoned and that if the money were available it would be completed at once.

"I hope to have good news for New England the next time I come to Boston," he added.

ACQUITS WOMAN OF MURDER.

Jealous Wife, Who Shot Supposed Rival, Is Found Not Guilty.

COOKEVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 30.—A jury to-day acquitted Mrs. Myrtle Barnes, wife of one of the wealthiest men in Putnam County, of the charge of murdering Mrs. Della Judd.

Last May Mrs. Barnes boarded a train near her home, sought out Mrs. Judd, and shot her dead. Mrs. Barnes had charged undue intimacy between her husband and Mrs. Judd.

Get the Most Out of Your Factory Equipment.

A slight rearrangement of your machinery layout or the substitution of less expensive power may mean a big saving. If it can be done, we will supervise the job. We have helped others to greater efficiency, greater economy, and increased production.

Engineering Supervision Co.

366 Fifth Avenue, New York.
4400 Greeley.

TO COOL OFF AFTER TROPICS.

Railroad Man from Brazil Confirms Reports of Labor Atrocities.

Chase W. Templeton, Superintendent of the Madeira Railroad of Brazil, arrived on Wednesday on the Royal Mail Steam Packet Trent to spend two months at his home in Chicago to cool off, he said, after five years in the tropics. He said that the stories of the ill treatment of the natives in the rubber districts had not been exaggerated, especially along the Putumayo River, where the labor conditions were very bad. All the labor in rubber gathering and railroad construction in Brazil and Bolivia in the interior is done by Indians, who are held by debts contracted by them with the stores at the various posts, he said.

"Of course, the Indians can go free," he went on to say, "if they pay their debts, but they have no idea of the value of money, and a little piece of jewelry is a temptation that cannot be resisted. Clothing costs them nothing, for obvious reasons. Suarez Brothers of Bolivia practically own that country, and are the biggest commercial power in the rubber growing part of Brazil. On an average a pound of rubber costs the company 60 cents delivered at its stores up country. The supply does not give out because the Indians are continually opening up new regions."

The engineer said that the sanitary regulations put in force in the Panama Canal Zone had been adopted on the 8,000 miles of river concessions controlled by the Farquhar interests, and each man had to take quinine at regular intervals, sleep under mosquito bars and generally look after himself for the benefit of those about him as well as for his own health.

He understood that a German company was going to construct a railroad for the Bolivian Government from La Paz, the capital, to the border, about 375 miles, which now takes fifteen days by mule.

TEACHER TAKES NEW NAME.

Pupils Laughed at Lupchausky, So He's Now Rubin Lubin.

Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum gave permission yesterday to Rubin Lupchausky, a school teacher, of 1,543 Seabury Place, the Bronx, to change his name to Rubin Lubin. Rubin said in his petition that his first name was too hard to pronounce and spell, and subjected him to ridicule.

He said that his pupils would struggle to pronounce his name and then succumb to laughter, thereby making his occupation very unpleasant for him. He further said that he thought Rubin Lubin was very euphonious and would be useful for versification.

NO WOMEN SEA OPERATORS.

As Wireless Telegraphers Not Acceptable Under Present Custom.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Until the old order changes and the rule of "women and children first" gives way to a free-for-all in time of stress, women wireless telegraph operators will not be acceptable for duty at sea, said United States Radio Inspector R. B. Wolverton yesterday.

More than thirty women have passed examinations here which authorize them to act as wireless operators, but their appointments have been withheld in the belief of those in authority that men would be more dependable in a crisis.

NOBBY TREAD
UNIVERSALLY POPULAR
No other non-skid tires have even approached these two famous tires in point of popularity.
If you are not now using them your car is neither as safe as it might be nor is your tire expense as low as it ought to be.
UNITED STATES TIRE COMPANY NEW YORK
CHAIN TREAD

Successful Because Progressive

CHAS. J. BUCKHEIT, Sales Manager T. B. Ackerson & Co., Says:
"We are much pleased with results of our real estate advertisements in the New York American. . . . Inquiries from this source have produced some of our best sales."

FELL & DEVINE, East Orange, N. J., Say:
"After going through our commission book we find we have sold more property through the New York American real estate ads than any other paper."

F. M. CRAWLEY & BRO., Montclair, N.J., Say:
"Men who are interested in buying their homes—bankers, lawyers, physicians, educators — have been in correspondence with us as a result of our using the New York American and your fearless editorial policy on the subject of misleading advertisements."

LOUIS LAMPERT, West New York, N. J., Says:
"Sold house through real estate ad in the New York American on third day. Another party came out end of week with the ad and they bought. Dumfounded by results, as others said I was throwing away money advertising real estate in The American."

LOUIS COWAN, 154 Nassau St., Says:
"I was unalterably opposed to the New York American, but consented to give you a trial, and made four sales as the result of my real estate advertising in your paper."

HENRY J. WOLF, 872 71st Street, Says:
"Just one instance of speedy results through the New York American. Sold house 71st, near Fort Hamilton Parkway, first day ad appeared. Have dropped advertising in other New York papers. Use American exclusively."

COCHRAN CONSTRUCTION CO., 47 Cedar St., Say:
"Sunday's New York American brought more replies than all the other papers which had similar ad."

N. LOPARD, 883 Trinity Ave., Bronx, Says:
"I was not only successful in selling the house advertised, but also sold property to two other clients secured through same real estate ad in the New York American."

F. W. MILLS, 304 Nostrand Avenue, Bkyn, Says
"Through two-line ad, December 29, I sold 643 Lafayette avenue for Arthur J. Eastley and have made many more sales through the New York American."

A. SELKIN, 882 Prospect Ave., Bronx, Says:
"Sold two-family house through three-line real estate ad. Never used the New York American previously, but have learned value of its tremendous circulation."

WM. R. PADEN, Ridgefield Park, N. J., Says:
"Small real estate ad in Sunday's New York American brought buyer Sunday and another offer Monday. I recommend The American for quick results in real estate advertising."

GEO. W. SILSBY, Sales Mgr, Realty Trust, Says:
"The three-time real estate ad which we gave to the New York American brought astonishing replies. We have sold to desirable clients who can be traced directly to the New York American."

VAN WINKLE & CO., Rutherford, N. J., Say:
"We have sold the property and think the New York American is an excellent medium for disposing of real estate."

To SELL Real Estate You Must Advertise in

New York American
TWENTIETH CENTURY NEWSPAPER

A NEW TERMINAL

Section to

The Evening Post

OF

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1913

In commemoration of the opening on Sunday, February 2d, of New York's greatest and latest railroad terminal, The Grand Central Depot, The New York Evening Post will publish, on coated paper, a profusely illustrated sixteen-page section or supplement.

This section will contain a description of the various terminals of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad during the past 50 years as well as a description of the wonderful engineering and construction work made necessary through the building of the new terminal which it will have taken over seven years to complete.

If You Contemplate Moving

INTO NEW

Business Quarters

IN THE

TERMINAL ZONE

This section will contain announcements of desirable OFFICES, FLOORS, and LOFTS for rent.

ALSO

Select WESTCHESTER REAL ESTATE for sale within thirty to forty minutes from Grand Central Terminal.

AN EXTREMELY INTERESTING AND HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED SUPPLEMENT

To be sure of securing a copy place order with dealer now.

The Evening Post

Saturday, Feb'y 1st **Saturday, Feb'y 1st**

PRICE **3** CENTS

If you only knew what pleasure the Victor-Victrola brings into your home, you wouldn't be without one for a single day.

Wholesale **Landay BROS** Retail

Authorized Distributors of the Victor Talking Machine Co.

Landay will sell you a Victrola on your own terms

Pay **Landay** for the Victrola you select, when you please, in amounts to suit yourself.

Have a **Victrola** of your own to-day. You cannot give yourself and others more enjoyment than to purchase a **Victrola** for your home. **Landay** makes it possible for you to do this without missing the money.

Courteous and intelligent service is a foundation of the **Landay** immense **Victrola** business. You are made to feel at home and to realize that the time and attention of the perfect **Landay** organization is at your command.

At any of the **Landay** stores you will find every **Victrola** model made by the Victor factory. Let **Landay** explain the liberal terms of their Deferred Payment Plan.

Victrolas, $15 to $200

Telephone Bryant 3700.

Landay BROS

Any Victor dealer in any city in the world will gladly play any music you wish to hear.

Victor-Victrolas $15 to $200
Victors, $10 to $100

Victor Talking Machine Company
Camden, N. J.

Landay BROS demonstrators are all trained musicians

They KNOW how to explain everything in easily understood terms so that you may instantly see the difference between the various **Victrola** models.

VICTOR RECORDS—Landay's stock of Victor records is the most complete in the country. Special programs arranged.

Victor Records, 60 cents up

27 W. 34th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
400 Fifth Ave., at 37th Street
563 Fifth Ave., cor. 46th Street
153 W. 42nd St., near Broadway

Victor-Victrola XIV, $150
Mahogany or oak

GIANTS LOSE SHAFER; DEFENDED SNODGRASS

Quit Club Last Fall When Players Assailed Outfielder for Losing World's Pennant.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 30.—Arthur Shafer, the brilliant infielder of the Giants, has returned unsigned two different contracts which the New York Club has sent to him. Shafer has made no demands for salary, but has announced that he will not play ball with the New York Giants again.

A friend of Shafer's stated here to-day that the real reason that the infielder had resolved not to play baseball any more was the result of an incident which occurred in Boston after the last game of the world's series between the Giants and Red Sox last Fall. It is asserted that after the memorable game in which Fred Snodgrass muffed a fly ball from the bat of Hack Engle, which lost the game and gave Boston the world's championship, the Giant players had a warm session in the dressing room after the game.

It is said that some of the New York players crowded around Snodgrass after the game, and criticised him harshly for making the costly error. In the heat of the criticising of Snodgrass many words were passed between the players which caused much ill feeling. Shafer, who was a classmate of Snodgrass in a college here, came to his defense, and in the face of all the talk that was hurled at Snodgrass said that any ball player was likely to make an error in such a situation. Shafer, it is stated, resented the criticism of some of the players, and became more prominent in the argument than Snodgrass himself.

Shafer, so the story goes, was so provoked at the antagonism against Snodgrass that he declared right then and there that he would never play ball with the Giants again. Shafer was sincere in his assertion and believed that the verbal attack on his friend Snodgrass was unfair and unjust. He said at that time that he was through with professional baseball, and his friends here stated to-day that this was the real reason that he has returned two Giant contracts unsigned.

Shafer has always played baseball for the love of the game and against the wishes of his family. He has told friends here that he will not leave the Coast this year until his many business affairs are settled, and then he expects to take a trip to Europe.

At the offices of the New York Club it was stated yesterday that Shafer's first contract was returned several days ago, and as soon as it arrived a second contract was sent out by Manager McGraw giving Shafer an increase in salary if he would join the Giants on their training trip in Texas. Officials of the club said yesterday that Shafer's second contract had not been returned, but that the club would cease its negotiations with the player just as soon as the papers are received.

Shafer will be a big loss to the Giants. He is a natural ball player, and at times has played a really brilliant game in the infield. Not long ago Manager McGraw said that Shafer was easily capable of winning the regular shortstop berth on the club, and he expected him to do it this season. Shafer is young, but has made wonderful improvement under McGraw, he could run to first base faster than any player on the club, and could bat both right and left handed.

Eddie Phelps, the Brooklyn catcher, sent in his signed contract yesterday, and will be in Augusta by March 5 to help get the Brooklyn twirlers into shape. Phelps, by the way, started his professional baseball career in Danbury, Conn., and the manager of the team at that time was "Bald" Jack Rose, chief witness against Charles Becker in the Rosenthal murder trial. Manager Dahlen is not only worrying about winning the pennant next season, but he is also worrying about J. Carlisle Smith, who is several pounds over weight. Smith is sentenced to go to Hot Springs, Ark., next month with Nap Rucker, Pat Ragon, and Frank Allen to dispense with all superfluous weight before the regular training season begins at Augusta.

"Pep" Young, the promising infielder the Yankees purchased from Harrisburg of the Tri-State League, sent in his signed contract yesterday. "Pep" gets his name because he is such a hustler on the base paths. Last season he hit the ball at a .308 clip, and made a bunch of stolen bases.

The Indianapolis Club of the American Association has signed infielder Alfredo Cabrera, a Cuban, who first played ball in the United States a few seasons ago with Marsans and Almeida, both now with the Reds. Cabrera last season played with the Waterbury Club in the Connecticut League, and was one of the fastest infielders on the circuit. Aside from that Cabrera is a good hitter, Cabrera, with the other two Cubans, first played in New Britain, where they were coached by Thomas J. Lynch, who is now President of the National League.

Eddie Plank, the Athletic southpaw and guide at Gettysburg, Penn., may retire from baseball, and this is causing Manager Connie Mack much worry. Plank has a large farm at Gettysburg and wants to retire from baseball. He has thus far refused to answer any communications from the Philadelphia Club about next season. If Plank retires it will be a serious blow to the Athletics. Last season he was the only southpaw that Mack could depend upon when his other twirlers were not in winning form. He was always in condition, and, with Christy Mathewson, is one of the veterans of the game. Unless Plank signs soon Manager Mack contemplates a trip to Gettysburg to try his persuasive powers on the pitcher.

Contrary to the statement made last Fall by Charles W. Murphy, President of the Chicago National League Baseball Club, contracts sent his players this year do not contain a "water wagon" clause. It was Murphy's declaration that drink cost the National League team the pennant last year that precipitated the controversy between Frank Chance and the President of the club. He said at that time he would enforce a prohibition rule this year. Chance always declared that there was no truth in Murphy's statements that his players drank.

President Charley Murphy of the Cubs says that he will carry on no further controversy with his former manager, Frank Chance, who now leads the Yankees. Mr. Murphy is very sarcastic in his last statement. Says he: "We shall submit to no more interviews nor give out any future statements until we first get Chance's approval. In the meantime Chance or anybody else has permission to tell anything about me. I have refrained from indulging in a controversy with Chance, not through fear, but because of his nervous condition following his recent operation."

Charles P. Taft, stockholder in the Chicago Cubs and owner of the Philadelphia Baseball Park, was in this city yesterday on business which was surrounded by much mystery. As the Philadelphia deal is settled, Mr. Taft's baseball mission here is a puzzle to baseball men. William F. Baker, the former Police Commissioner and now Vice President of the Philadelphia Club, visited the National League headquarters and had a pleasant chat with President Lynch about the prospects of the Quakers for next season.

WORLD'S SKATING RECORD.

Edmund Horton Does the 220-Yard Hurdles at Saranac in 0:23 4-5.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Jan. 30.—In the international amateur championships skated here to-day Edmund Horton of Saranac Lake set a new world's record in the 220-yard hurdle event by covering the distance in 23 4-5 seconds.

Robert McLean of Chicago retained his title of champion in the mile event. McLean also finished first in the two-mile race.

A feature of the carnival programme to-day was an exhibition jump over twelve barrels, a distance of 25 feet 7 inches, by Edmund Lamy, professional champion jumper. The summaries:

Quarter Mile.—Wheeler, Montreal, first; Gunderson, Chicago, second; Horton, Saranac Lake, third. Time—0:41 2-5.
Mile Race.—McLean, Chicago, first; Gunderson, Chicago, second; A. J. Osickey, Cleveland, third. Time—3:03.
220-Yard Hurdles—Horton, Saranac Lake, first; Thompson, Boston, second; Gunderson, Chicago, third. Time—0:23 4-5.
Two Miles.—McLean, Chicago, first; A. J. Osickey, Cleveland, second; Gunderson, Chicago, third. Time—6:50.

EVANS'S BASEBALL STORIES.

Some funny things are pulled off on the ball field by the players, and some equally humorous stunts by the fans. Last Summer a well-known American League manager tried out a recruit pitcher. The efforts of the youngster soon proved that he was far from major league class. The opposition hit his curves and speed all over the field and scored at will. Partly as a joke and partly to encourage the recruit the manager of the club remarked to him as he walked to the bench:

"I'm with you kid. I'm going to give you a chance and let you stick the rest of the game."

"If you're with me," answered the recruit, "take me out before I get killed or I'm the cause of some player being injured." He finished the game, but never started another.

Last year the score card at one of the games in which the St. Louis Browns played announced Daly as the shortstop. The veteran Bobby Wallace played the position that afternoon and put up a wonderful exhibition. On the same car going down town with me that evening were a couple of fans discussing the game. They were letting the world know how wise they were on the national pastime. The remark that made the biggest hit with me was:

"If that young fellow Daly can keep up the pace he set to-day he ought to be able to stick in the big show."

Umpire Jack Egan scored the most important run of the season in the next to the last game of 1912 at Philadelphia. About the seventh inning a Philly player crossed the plate while a third out was being made at third base. It was simply a question whether the runner had crossed the plate before the final out had been made. Egan ruled that the score didn't count. In the next inning a Philly player crossed the plate, and as he did there was a concerted shout from the Athletic bench:

"Run don't count."

"This run does," shouted Egan, who was chagrined, and he hastened over to the Athletic bench and sent to the clubhouse every player in uniform except the men in the game.

When Jack Sheridan resumed umpiring last Summer, one of the first teams he bumped into was the New Yorks. The New York aggregation was going badly at the time, and as luck would have it all the close decisions seemed to be going against them. Sheridan, who was working the bases, had a half dozen plays in every game that could have been decided for either team. Those he gave in favor of the Yankees were of no benefit, while the hairline rulings rendered against them decided each game.

When such a condition crops up, the athletes say all kinds of mean things to the arbitrator, no matter who he happens to be. They always regard it as tough enough to lose, but doubly so when some umpire gives a close decision against them that determines the result. Naturally the Yankees were glad to say good-bye to Jack, but no more so than Sheridan at the departure of the New Yorkers.

For a month or so Sheridan went along without having a player look at him. Then he bumped into the Yankees again. Baseball is a funny game, as every one who has ever played it will admit. Certain pitchers are never able to beat certain teams, while others much stronger prove easy picking. It is the same with umpiring. An arbitrator may get along without a kick when working with some clubs that has a reputation for being rowdies, while all his trouble may happen with a team that has the reputation for doing very little kicking. The Yankees were Sheridan's Jonah, but Jack had been in the business too long to let such a little thing worry him.

In the very first inning of the game in question a very close play came up at third, and Sheridan ruled the New Yorker out. Wolverton, who was coaching at third, rushed over to Sheridan, and sarcastically remarked:

"You're always pulling something new when you meet my club."

"If you don't pull something new pretty soon you will be looking for a new job," said Sheridan. It didn't tend to soothe Wolverton's feelings.

"I guess I am as sure of my job as you are of yours," replied Wolverton.

"If you only were, you would never need to worry about buying a ticket back to the coast," replied Sheridan.

"I suppose you're so good Johnson will let you umpire until you must have some one lead you around."

"Wrong again, Harry," replied Sheridan. "About that time I will be taking things easy on the pension granted me by the league. Your only chance is to join the army." Then, considering the argument ended, Jack made it known that there would be a general clean-up if the contest didn't start immediately. It did.

Nothing worries Nick Altrock, who enjoyed the rather unique honor of being signed as a big leaguer last year, purely for his coaching ability. If Nick was a fellow prone to worry he could spend many a sleepless night over various things connected with the great National pastime. Nick's arm is gone, and his bankroll is bent, simply because he was too good a fellow. Nick makes himself feel better by arguing along these lines

"You see, when I was born I didn't have a cent, so when I'm broke I'm just where I started—even with the world—and it is always possible to make another start." Which is pretty fair logic, by the way.

American League fans who saw Altrock put on his phantom boxing act before President Johnson legislated against the stunt, thought it was screamingly funny, and it was. There is many a pitcher in the game to-day who would be a star if they but had Altrocks' heart and head. Late in his career, when he was slipping, a young chap was sent to get an interview from Nick on pitching.

"What have you got that enables you to win?" The young man hoped Nick would explain the workings of his different curves.

"Well," answered Altrock, after a little thought, "I will admit that I have a pretty fair move to first." I certainly can vouch for Nick on this point. It once seemed to me that Nick used to pass the batters, expecting to catch them napping off first, rather than let them break the fences. I umpired one game in which Nick caught a half dozen men napping, and had the others sliding back into first when he pitched.

Now, Altrock would never become a matinee idol, even though he is constantly referred to as "Handsome Nick." Yet Nick is perfectly satisfied with his face. One day last Summer Altrock was coaching at first, and a base runner was caught napping, through no fault of Altrock's. A Washington fan, remembering that Nick had been signed purely for his coaching ability, in a shrill tone shouted:

"Say, Nick, for what reason did Griffith sign you?"

"For my looks," responded Altrock as quick as a flash, and the crowd gave the fan the laugh.

Jack Egan and I were umpiring a couple of series on the road with the Nationals, and noted the absence of Altrock. We were next assigned to return to Washington with the team. Coming on the field the next day we bumped into Nick.

"Where have you been, Nick?" asked Egan.

"Spending a few days communing with my favorite authors," answered Altrock. Both Egan and I wore a look of surprise; we were not wise to Nick's literary attainments.

"Who are your favorite authors, Nick?" I asked.

"I prefer the Germans," answered Nick. "Tony Faust, Pabst, Moerlein, and Schlitz make the biggest hit with me; they're so soothing."

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Changes in Minor Leagues.

AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Chairman John H. Farrell of the National Board of Arbitration of the National Baseball Commission today made the following announcement of important changes in minor baseball:

The Carolina Association is reorganized under the name of the North Carolina League and will embrace Asheville, Charlotte, Durham, Greensboro, Raleigh, and Winston-Salem.

Franchise and players of Fall River in the New England League are transferred to Portland, Me.

Saginaw, Mich., is added to the Southern Michigan League and league has qualified in Class C.

Names changed—Central Kansas League to the Kansas State League, and Connecticut League to Eastern Association.

National League Bulletin.

Thomas J. Lynch, President of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, yesterday made public the following contracts and releases which have been approved:

Contracts—With Boston, Arthur E. Schwind, probationary; with Brooklyn, J. C. Smith, Edward J. Phelps, and Zack D. Wheat; with Chicago, Bert Humphries and Thomas W. Leach; with Cincinnati, Jose McManus, probationary; with New York, Josh Devore, William C. Jacobson, Al Demaree, Henry Groh, and Frederick C. Snodgrass; with Pittsburgh, Everett L. Booe, Charles B. Adams, A. W. Cooper, George Gibson, Albert L. Maneaux, (probationary,) J. Henry Robinson, Stanley Gray, and M. E. Simon.

Release—By Chicago to Terre Haute, C. L. Leonard, J. Madden.

WOMEN'S GOLF TO BE PLAYED EARLY IN JUNE

Nassau Country Club Invites Ladies of Metropolitan Association to Play There.

Forty representatives from nearly two dozen clubs attended the annual meeting of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association yesterday at the home of the President, Mrs. M. D. Paterson, in this city. This is the largest representation the association has ever had. No opposition was made to the ticket selected by the Nominating Committee, with the result that Mrs. Paterson was chosen chief executive for the fourth time. The officers are as follows:

President, Mrs. M. D. Paterson, Baltusrol; Vice President, Mrs. Francis E. Donohoe, Montclair; Secretary, Mrs. Lawrence Swift, Englewood; Treasurer, Miss Eleanor Whitney, Morris County. The other members of the Executive Committee are Mrs. W. D. Judson, Scarsdale; Mrs. W. J. Seaman, Richmond County, and Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker, Hackensack.

Plans were made for the annual championship of the association, and a communication was received from the Nassau Country Club, at Glen Cove, offering its course. It was decided to leave the matter to the Executive Committee. It was also decided to hold the championship later than usual, probably the first week in June, depending largely on the dates selected for the tournament of the Women's Eastern Golf Association, which is generally held in the second week of June, occupying three days and followed by the tri-city matches for the Griscom Cup.

The plan for the holding of several team matches was also adopted, combinations of fourteen or sixteen being desired from the Long Island, New Jersey, and Westchester districts. These contests will not interfere with the regular schedule of medal play handicaps, which proved so popular last year. It is expected that the team matches will materially bolster up the strength of the metropolitan district in the tri-city matches in June over a Massachusetts course.

The following club representatives attended the meeting:

Mrs. N. P. Rogers and Mrs. M. D. Paterson, Baltusrol; Mrs. A. S. Rossin and Mrs. Alfred Garetski, Century; Mrs. L. L. Blake and Mrs. E. Palmer, Cranford; Mrs. J. T. Smith and Mrs. F. Arents, Deal; Mrs. D. R. Aldridge, Dyker Meadow; Mrs. M. H. Frayne, Dunwoodie; Mrs. Lawrence Swift and Miss Grace Farrelly, Englewood; Miss Julia Bredt, Essex County; Mrs. Shire and Mrs. Henry Blumenthal, Fairview; Mrs. Charles L. Greenhall and Mrs. W. W. Vaughn, Hollywood; Mrs. W. A. Holman and Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack; Miss Page Schwarzwalder and Mrs. F. P. Duryea, Mahopac; Mrs. F. E. Donohoe and Mrs. J. A. Philbrick, Montclair; Miss Eleanor Whitney, Morris County; Miss Wilson, New Brunswick; Mrs. Howard F. Whitney and Mrs. D. G. Geddes, Nassau; Mrs. A. S. Avery and Mrs. H. R. Stockton, Plainfield; Mrs. W. I. Seaman and Mrs. Woods, Richmond County; Mrs. J. S. Irving and Mrs. H. W. Ely, Scarsdale; Mrs. W. J. Falth and Mrs. R. C. Brown, Wykagyl; Mrs. Sawyer and Miss Hoyt, Wee Burn.

The sub-committee of the New York Athletic Club met a committee of the Fox Hills Golf Club last night to discuss the plan for the two clubs to affiliate. It is understood that the sub-body will shortly report back to the main committee. According to report, there is considerable likelihood of the plan going through.

SCHOOL CAPTAINS FOR YALE.

Eighteen Prep Schoolboys Select New Haven College to Continue Studies.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 30.—Statistics have been compiled at Yale showing where the Captains of the major sports of fourteen of the best known preparatory schools of the country expect to go to college next Fall. Yale is by far the most popular choice and leads with a total of eighteen Captains, while Harvard is next with seven, and Princeton is third with four.

It is surprising to note that in these fourteen schools only four colleges are represented, the three mentioned above and Dartmouth. In the statistics compiled last year from twenty schools Yale proved to be the choice of twenty Captains, Harvard thirteen, and Princeton eight. Williams and Dartmouth were represented with three and two, respectively, and Lehigh, Columbia, and the Navy with one each.

Of the fourteen football Captains who represent these schools, six intend coming to Yale. Three go to Princeton and two enter Harvard. In baseball, Yale will draw eight possibilities, four have chosen to enter Harvard, and one will go to Princeton.

There are six schools which have no track team. Of those that have them, four Captains are scheduled to become Yale men. Harvard and Dartmouth will get one man each.

PEARCE FORFEITS TITLE.

Champion Australian Sculler Going to England to Row Barry.

Recent reports from Australia state that Harry Pearce, the holder of the professional sculling championship of Australia, is expected to sail from Sydney on Feb. 12 for England, in order to prepare for his race against Ernest Barry over the Thames course for the championship of the world and a stake of $2,500 a side. It is expected that the race will take place some time in July.

Pearce received several challenges for the Australian title when it became known that he intended to go to England. As he preferred to row Barry before entering on the other engagements he has been obliged to forfeit the Australian championship, as his challengers declined to wait until his return from England.

Charles Towns and Alfred Felton, two of the challengers will race for the title on the Parranatta River, the stakes being $1,000 a side. If Felton wins he will row another race for the championship of Australia on Feb. 15 against James Paddon. Richard Arnst has announced his intention of challenging the champion at a later date.

BRONX ATHLETIC GAMES.

Battery A and Church House Hold Big Series To-morrow.

The next indoor athletic games of note in which the majority of the champions will take part are announced for to-morrow night in the armory of Battery A in the Bronx, when the annual games of Bronx Church House and the Battery will be staged. This series will mark the first ever held in the Bronx, and will be held on a dirt infield and track, the latter feature being particularly welcome to the intending contestants in the ten-mile race, in which many prominent athletes will take part.

Unusual pains have been taken with every detail, as Harry Smith is to go after the famous Indian, Louis Tewanima's ten-mile indoor record of 54 minutes 21 1-5 seconds, made in 1909. In this ten-mile race there will be a chance for the public to see Gaston Strobino, the Swedish Olympic hero, and Harry Jensen. "Babe" MacDonald, the Times Square Traffic Squad giant, and most popular athlete in the game, as well as a world's champion, will feature in the weight events. R. B. Gifford, who has the unique honor of holding four National championships to his credit, will appear in the one-mile walk.

Harry Grumpelt of the New York Athletic Club, who tied for the National high jump championship, will fight out honors with Erickson and Gene Jennings. The rumor has been going around that Ted Meredith, the world's champion, will run in the 300, but the promoters of the games cannot give absolute confirmation of this, though they confess that Meredith is expected to appear. The beautiful track will be covered with tan at the conclusion of the running, when a grand horseback relay, four mounted men to a team, will compete for a special championship trophy.

Amateur Boxing at City A. C.

An amateur boxing tournament will be held at the City A. C., beginning on Feb. 6, when the preliminary bouts will take place. The final bouts will be boxed on Feb. 8. Three classes will be represented, the 125 pound, 135 pound, and 145 pound.

HEAVYWEIGHT BOXING FIZZLE

Three White Hopes Fail to Appear at Forty-fourth Street Club.

Another heavyweight tournament took its place among the list of fizzles last night at the Forty-fourth Street Sporting Club, where six alleged white hopes were scheduled to mingle in thirty rounds of boxing. Three of the advertised six—Soldier Kearns of Brooklyn, Jack Alton of Boston, and Jim Coffey of Dublin—failed to appear as scheduled and the two heavyweight bouts which were put on lasted less than five rounds. One was stopped in the second round by the referee, and the other was ended in the third when one boxer contended that he had been hit low.

Vic McLaughlin, weighing 197½ pounds, and Sailor White, who weighed in at 196 pounds, figured in the only heavyweight bout that was put on as scheduled. The same pair got together two weeks ago and White stopped McLaughlin in three rounds. Last night McLaughlin dropped White in the opening round and the Sailor took the count of nine before arising. He was a poor second to the Scotchman in both the first and the second rounds. In the third White showed up a little better, though not strong enough to offset McLaughlin's work. The latter was guilty of foul work in the second round when he held White around the neck with his left hand and pounded away with his right. He also hit White while the latter was in a sitting posture on the ropes. During a mix-up in the third round White went to the floor in apparent agony, claiming that he had been fouled. Referee Young Corbett waved McLaughlin to his corner and ended the bout. The referee declared that he saw no foul blow struck, and the spectators were divided as to whether the punch which ended the bout was a foul.

In the semi-final Jack Behrs of Kenton, Penn., was sent against Arthur Nelson of Chicago, the former being substituted for Soldier Kearns. Behrs soon showed that he knew absolutely nothing about boxing and as soon as Nelson was fairly started Behrs did not have a chance. His efforts to protect himself were so weak that the referee stopped the bout in the second round.

In place of the Jack Alton-Jim Coffey bout, the management substituted a pair of middleweights, Battling Larry Ryan and Terry Mitchell of Pittston, Penn. Ryan weighed 155 pounds and Mitchell was two pounds below this figure. Both did plenty of wild swinging and showed no science. Ryan was entitled to any honors that the bout produced.

Sheriff Julius Harburger was again in evidence as the censor of boxing despite the fact that he has received no instructions in this line since Gov. Dix gave up office. In the opening bout, which brought together Young Jimmy Kelly and "Chicken" Roskin for a four-round session, the little Sheriff asserted himself after two rounds and ordered the referee to end the bout. Roskin was on the road to victory when Julius intervened.

BOXER'S DEATH INQUIRY.

State Athletic Commission Hears More Testimony in Chick Rose Case.

The investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death of Chick Rose, a boxer, during a bout at the Washington A. C. of Brooklyn on Monday night, was resumed yesterday afternoon at a special meeting of the State Athletic Commission. Despite the fact that all connected with the case were discharged in the Gates Avenue Court yesterday morning, the commission intends to conduct a thorough examination into the case.

In the preliminary hearing on Wednesday afternoon the Commissioners heard the testimony of Edward Oldis, the referee, and Robert Raymond, the Inspector appointed by the commission. Yesterday they heard the testimony of James Shortell, manager of the club, and Dr. Charles Phillips, the club physician. Mr. Shortell testified that the boxer was apparently strong, and was not severely beaten when the bout was ended through his aid. The physician testified along the same lines, and asserted that he had witnessed many bouts during his sixteen years of practice, and had often seen less rugged boys take three times the punishment which Rose received without showing any ill effects. He said that he found Rose physically fit before he entered the ring, and was one of three physicians who took charge of the boxer after his injury. He said that the Coroner's physician had declared that Rose's death was due to cerebral oedema. Dr. Phillips declared that the death was an accident that might come to any one in a fall, and he did not think any one connected with the bout could be blamed.

The Commissioners decided that the license of the Washington A. C. should be suspended until the hearing on the case is finished. More witnesses will be summoned for the next meeting, the list including another physician who was present, and the seconds of the dead boxer. The transcript of evidence as taken in the Magistrate's court on Thursday morning will be read at the next meeting, which will be held on Wednesday afternoon.

During an informal discussion by the Commissioners yesterday on the proposed changes affecting the referee system, it was decided to make some changes of a similar nature among the ranks of club Inspectors. These men are supposed to act for the commission in seeing that the bouts are properly conducted and also to look after the State's share of the receipts. Under the present plan one Inspector is appointed for each club, but in several cases which have come to the attention of the commission the Inspectors have shown what the commission regards as too much friendliness toward the promoters. No complaints have been received from Inspectors despite the fact that several violations of rules are known to have occurred at various clubs.

After the referee system is adjusted the Inspectors will work under a somewhat similar arrangement. The number of Inspectors will be increased so as to allow two for work at each show, one at the door to see that the ticket regulations are not violated, and the other inside the club where the bouts are in progress. These Inspectors will be assigned to the different clubs the same as the referees, instead of having one man look after the same clubs for all shows. The Commissioners believe that under this plan the promoters will follow the rules more closely, particularly those relating to free tickets and the division of the receipts.

BRYANT RIFLEMEN WIN.

Manual Training Defeated In Final Match for P. S. A. L. Championship.

The subtarget rifle team of Bryant High School won the Whitney trophy yesterday afternoon when they defeated the Manual Training High School marksmen on the Stuyvesant High School range by the score of 261 to 256. Yesterday's match was the final of a series of three in the Public Schools Athletic League rifle tournament, to decide the public school championship of the city. Bryant's victory yesterday gives them two out of the three matches, thereby gaining possession of the trophy emblematic of the championship.

The Bryant team was the winner of the Manhattan-Bronx-Richmond division of the Public Schools Athletic League tournament, while Manual Training scored the greatest number of victories in the Brooklyn-Kings division, and the two teams engaged in the three-match series to decide the championship of the city. The Bryant High School team was victorious in the first match, but the marksmen of Manual Training won the second contest. Yesterday's scores were:

Bryant H. S.—Eliot, 33; Schmidt, 30; McKeon, 34; Patane, 35; Genovese, 34; Schmuckler, 34; Dornes, 32; Iorio, 29. Total—261.

Manual Training H. S.—Berg, 31; Pape, 32; Gluckman, 35; Hiller, 30; Dougherty, 33; Sernstrom, 31; Kellam, 30; Irvine, 34. Total—256.

Manhattan-Fordham Basketball Game

The basketball supremacy of the Catholic colleges will be decided to-night when the representatives of Fordham and Manhattan clash at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. The "fives" look to be evenly matched despite the fact that Manhattan has the better record. Manhattan Prep and Fordham Prep "fives" will engage in the preliminary.

Windsor Out of Grand Circuit.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 30.—Notice of the withdrawal of the Windsor, Ontario, track from the Grand Circuit was received by Secretary Harry J. Kline to-day. The Grand Circuit this year will open at Cleveland on July 7 12, instead of June 30 at Windsor, and will be composed of twelve clubs instead of thirteen. In his letter to Secretary Kline, Presi- George M. Hendrie of the Windsor Club said that the dates awarded them by the stewards at the meeting in Pittsburgh on Jan. 14, were not suitable, as a running race meet is to be held a short time before that, and Canadian laws forbid holding two meetings so close together.

PENNSY MAY HAVE NO BIG FOOTBALL GAME

Cornell Demands That Next Contest Be Played at Ithaca—Michigan Doubtful, Too.

The University of Pennsylvania football authorities face the serious predicament of having no big football game on Franklin Field next fall. The football committee has been at work for some time arranging the schedule, but the result of their labors has not been announced. Cornell served notice on Pennsylvania last year that they would no longer follow the custom of playing the annual game at Franklin Field on Thanksgiving Day. Cornell wants the game to come to Ithaca every other year. The Quakers have taken no action on this suggestion, but it is believed that Cornell will insist on the arrangement or there will be no game.

Cornell will renew football relations with Harvard next Fall, and with this added game it is believed that the Ithacans will insist on Penn visiting Ithaca. It will be Pennsylvania's turn to go to Ann Arbor to play Michigan next Fall, so that the Quakers are practically without a big game to finish their season at Philadelphia. Then again, Penn is not sure of the Michigan game, because if the Wolverines decide to re-enter the Western Conference they will probably drop their games with Eastern elevens.

Pennsylvania would like to arrange a game with Yale, Harvard or Princeton. The Pennsylvania authorities carried on negotiations with Harvard last Fall when it became known that Dartmouth was to be dropped. Penn's chances of getting a game with Yale or Princeton were so remote that much influence was brought to bear in an effort to arrange a date with the Crimson. Pennsylvania had a slight hope of getting a hearing from Yale when it was known that the Blue had dropped West Point, but Yale's policy this year was to make the schedule of preliminary games as easy as possible. A Yale football team has never played in Philadelphia. The last time Yale played the Quakers was in 1893, when Yale won, 14 to 6. Pennsylvania and Princeton have not played since 1894, when the teams met at Trenton.

The Quakers may make an effort to arrange a Thanksgiving Day game with Dartmouth, but the chances of this game also seem very remote.

HARVARD EXPLAINS ACTION.

Dartmouth Dropped In Football Only Because It Was a Strong Team.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 30.—An official statement was sent out by the Harvard Football Committee to-day relating to Harvard dropping the Dartmouth football team from the 1913 schedule. The statement was signed by J. Wells Farley, Chairman of the committee which has been considering the football schedule, which is practically arranged. The committee verifies the report that Harvard and Dartmouth will not play football in Stadium this year, but regrets that the announcement could not have come from Dartmouth, as had been planned. The statement in part follows:

"The Harvard Football Committee concluded that there should be next year a schedule containing less hard games than were played during the past season. For this reason, and this reason only, they feel it inadvisable that the Dartmouth game should be retained on the schedule for next year, although they deeply regretted interrupting the long series of close contests with that university.

"The matter was taken up with Dartmouth representatives some time ago in an informal manner, and Dartmouth was in this way fully informed of the attitude of the Football Committee and the probable action of the Athletic Committee."

Harvard's schedule for next Fall has not been announced officially, but the Football Committee has decided on the games that will be played. There will be nine games, as there were last year, all of which will be played in the Stadium except the one with Princeton, which will be played at Princeton Nov. 8, two weeks before Harvard plays Yale, and a week later than the Crimson and the Tigers played in 1912. Cornell has been put back on the Harvard list after a two years' absence, while a newcomer is Norwich University, which takes the place of Amherst. Amherst did not have a strong team last fall, and probably expects little in 1913, and because of this asked that it be allowed to drop from the Harvard schedule until such time as its team should be stronger. The schedule:

Sept. 26—University of Maine. Oct. 4—Bates; Oct. 11—Williams; Oct. 18—Holy Cross; Oct. 25—Norwich University. Nov. 1—Cornell; Nov. 8—Princeton at Princeton; Nov. 15—Brown; Nov. 22—Yale.

THORPE NOT A FREE AGENT.

Indian Ball Player Still the Property of Fayetteville Club.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Managers of baseball teams who have been telegraphing and writing James Thorpe, the Indian athlete, for his terms may begin again, as Thorpe, it was announced to-night by President Johnson of the American League, is not a free agent.

Thorpe is under contract with the Fayetteville (N. C.) Club, and it will be necessary to negotiate for his release through the owner of that club.

President Johnson received this information in a telegram from Secretary Farrell of the National Association.

In 1910 Thorpe signed a contract with the Rocky Mount, N. C. Club at $125 a month. Later he was transferred to Fayetteville and reserved by that club.

The Eastern Carolina League, of which the Fayetteville Club was a member, disbanded in 1910, but the money which would be received by Thorpe's purchase would go to the last owners of the Fayetteville Club, according to the rules of organized baseball.

WARN HOCKEY PLAYERS.

Irish-Americans Will Not Tolerate Any More Rough Playing of Its Team.

The Irish-American A. C. hockey team must hereafter desist from all rough playing or the seven will not be allowed to represent the club. President P. J. Conway and the Board of Directors met last night and sent a letter to Jimmy O'Brien, the manager of the team, warning the players that if they did not eliminate rough playing and stop bringing the club into prominence as a "rough-playing" aggregation the club would withdraw from the league.

The Irish-American A. C. team is now practically eliminated from the league race, but in the last few games it has been repeatedly warned for rough work on the ice.

Yacht Cup to Bear Wilson's Name.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—President-elect Wilson to-day notified the International Committee that the winner's cup in next Summer's German-American Sonder yacht races might be presented in his name. The rules provide that the honorary donor shall be the head of the Government in the country where the races are held. The contests will be off Marblehead beginning on Aug. 26. They will be under the auspices of the Eastern Yacht Club, which furnishes the trophy. It is understood here that the difficulties in Germany which threatened to make the races impossible this year have been overcome and that the Kaiserlicher Club will send over a fast trio of these little boats. German yachtsmen and designers recently have claimed that it was not possible to build a sonder type craft for $1,435 that would have a fair chance against the Americans. That was the cost limit imposed by the Emperor, but it is said that his Majesty now has consented to a maximum expense of $1,650.

American Ice Yachts for Sweden.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 30.—The first international ice yacht regatta with American yachts competing will be held next Winter in Sweden if the Kalamazoo Ice Yacht Club carries out its present plans. The local club has received a challenge from the Sweden Ice Yacht Club for a race next Winter, and Commodore Claude Carney said to-day that he hoped Kalamazoo would be able to send three or four craft to take part in the regatta. The Kalamazoo Club claims the world's records for iceboats.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SAVE-THE-HORSE SPAVIN REMEDY
Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with a legal contract to cure or refund money.

ST. LOUIS PLAYER WINS.

Pierre Maupome Defeats New York Expert in Inter-City Billiards.

Pierre Maupome of St. Louis was the winner of the first of the three matches which began last night in Doyle's Academy for the three-cushion team championship under the auspices of the National Intercity Billiard Association, by his defeat of John Dankleman of this city, the score standing after ninety-two innings 50 to 34 in favor of the Westerner.

A high run of seven marked the best showing of the victor in an individual inning, this fine exhibition being made in his eighty-eighth time at table, when after two naturals he supplemented with a beautiful force for four cushions; a fine twice across; an in and out of the top corner; a reverse to the side rail, then back into the opposite corner out of which the ball carromed from ball to ball for the desired count, which was followed by a natural and a miss.

Although at this stage he was apparently well out of harm's way with the tally standing 41 to 34 against the New Yorker, this gather of buttons to all intents and purposes settled the contest, the spheres rolling in such contrary fashion as to offset any possible chance of a count by the local representative.

The latter missed a myriad of tries by the proverbial hair and added to his opponent's chances by leaving numerous shots, most of which were taken advantage of, this being particularly noticeable during the later portion of the match in which Maupome tallied 37 of his required 50 points, whereas Dankleman counted but 15.

Dankleman went off in the lead with two points, and maintained his forward position until the completion of the fifty-ninth inning, when the Westerner gained the lead with the clever manipulation of his cue ball in a hard swell of the side rail with reverse English back into a corner for the count.

From this stage the men see-sawed for seventeen innings, with the tally 34 all at the end of the seventy-fifth, after which Dankleman failed to make a carrom. Maupome, on the contrary, took on increased pace, and almost made an average of one point for the rest of the game.

Both men showed fine ideas of angles in the matter of bank shots, some of those which counted being of the highly "skyrocket" sort. Very few naturals presented themselves to 'ther, with the result that both had to "make" most of the shots they essayed. One of the prettiest shots to count was a try by Maupome, which was a reverse bank down the side rail almost the length of the table and back to the upper opposite corner for a count straight on the balls.

Dankleman executed a side bank twice across which displayed fine control of his cue ball, and thereby scored the last point he made in the match. The only really lucky shot fell to the lot of Maupome, who, in his eighty-sixth inning, after being "a yard wide," was kissed on for his second count in the innng. The same men will play in to-night's match, 50 points up.

White Wins at 18.2 Balk Line.

In the continuation of the amateur handicap 18.2 balkline billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, Charles E. White, handicapped to play 260, defeated C. D. Conway (235) last night by a score of 260 to 217. The winner's average was 6 20-40, while his opponent's was 5 22-39. White's best runs were 36, 24, and 24, while Conway's high runs were 35, 31, and 25. White played exceptional billiards for a man of his supposed speed during the final ten innings, in which he rolled up the total of 104 points, almost completely eclipsing his opponent, who, while he came along at a good clip during the final stages, failed to gather more than two in his last try, when he needed twenty points for victory. The score by innings:

Charles E. White, (260)—0 12 1 1 0 203 1 1 1 1 0 0 8 4 4 1 16 0 0 19 20 24 0 2 0 0 8 1 5 11 16 11 23 12 36 17 24. Total, 260.
C. D. Conway, 235)—0 6 10 19 1 0 0 0 0 4 6 5 16 16 3 0 0 4 8 3 1 4 4 0 35 0 0 1 2 0 2 12 0 1 1 2 31 25 2. Total, 217.
Best Averages—White, 6, 20-40; Conway, 5, 22-39.
High Runs—White, 36, 24, 24; Conway, 35, 31, 25.
To-night's game will bring together Ledyard Blake, (250,) and Frank Boyd, (195.)

Amateur Hockey Game To-night.

The St. Nicholas team will make an effort to-night to defeat the Hockey Club and reduce the latter's lead in the tournament for the Amateur Hockey League championship now in progress at the St. N

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

Adolph S. Ochs, Pres't. B. C. Franck, Sec'y. Address all communications THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Downtown.....15 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....149th St. and Bergen Av.
Staten Island..8 Richmond Tce., St. George
Long Island City.....47 Vernon Avenue
Jersey City.....538 Jersey Avenue
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To Canadian Addresses—Daily only, 50c. per month; Daily and Sunday, 95c. per month.

[redacted]ered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 31, 1913.

THE RIGHT NOT TO WORK.

Mr. GOMPERS's declaration of principles at the meeting of the National Civic Federation will go far to put him right with those who have found fault with his excessive readiness to co-operate with capitalists. Certainly it will be impossible for capitalists, or moralists, to assent to the proposition that trades-unions shall make the laws both for working and for not working, and for others as well as themselves. In Mr. GOMPERS's eloquent words:

> I won't consent to any enactment of laws that will limit the rights to which workmen are entitled by GOD, by nature, and by the laws of the country. You can make the stoppage of work illegal, but you cannot make it inherently wrong. I resent with whatever strength GOD gave me the endeavor to compel arbitration.

The right not to work was forfeited when man exposed himself to the command to earn his bread or go without. That right still exists, and is both indivisible and inexpropriable. No man can assert a right to take without giving an equivalent, and every man who gives has a right to a fair equivalent. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and the hire should be worthy of the laborer. But the laborer is not the sole judge both of what he gives and what he takes. He is a party to a joint operation, and he has no right to judge for himself, and to impose his judgment on the party of the other part. This is the rock on which trades-unionism of the Gompers and McNamara brand splits. It seeks to impose its judgment on both labor and capital. It acts as though it had all the rights, and was the sole judge of the morals and economics of any subject of which it takes charge. It is an offense against fundamental morals for "labor" to assert a right not to work, and to pass its own statutes that when it elects not to work nobody else shall work. A unionist's right to his job cannot be complete unless he acknowledges and respects the same right in every other man.

What Mr. GOMPERS calls new human slavery is, in fact, old Divine slavery, and is preferable to slavery of the Gompers dispensation, under which one-tenth of "labor" would dictate the terms on which nine-tenths must work, including compulsion not to work at the will of the one-tenth. No one objects to labor doing the best it can for itself in any condition affecting itself. No one in position of influence objects to social justice, or uplift, or benevolence, or to Mr. GOMPERS co-operating with the Civic Federation or insulting its dilettantes and faddists, according to his judgment of his own interests. But what Mr. GOMPERS can rely upon is that society is going to get itself served, and that whoever obstructs the service of society is going to make trouble for himself rather than for society.

THE FUR SEAL SCANDAL.

The Rothermel Committee, investigating the slaughter of the fur seal herd on the Pribilof Islands, brings grave charges against H. H. D. PEIRCE, ex-Third Assistant Secretary of State, and CHARLES H. TOWNSEND, ex-Seal Expert of the Bureau of Fisheries, of conspiring with the North American Commercial Company in promoting a fraudulent claim for $50,000 awarded by The Hague Tribunal last year against the Russian Government. The committee finds that these officials represented to the tribunal that ALEXANDER MCLEAN, "a British subject and notoriously known as a pirate" engaged in pelagic sealing and committing depredations on the high seas, was an American citizen. MCLEAN'S schooner was owned by HERMAN LIEBES and his brother ISAAC, then President of the North American Commercial Company, which obtained from the United States a lease for twenty years to take seals on the Pribilof Islands, deriving therefrom a net profit of nearly $5,000,000; LIEBES made oath that "neither he "nor his associates were engaged in "pelagic sealing or in any violation of "the law."

The North American Commercial Company gave a bond of $500,000 faithfully to observe the Treasury Department's regulations governing its lease, which prohibited pelagic sealing. The Rothermel report recommends that the Attorney General collect the amount of this bond from the company and its sureties, or from their estates.

That would be small recompense for the slaughter of the seal herd, numbering 1,000,000 in 1890 when this company began "killing female seals and yearlings in violation of the law," with the connivance of Government officials. In August, 1910, the herd had dwindled to 133,000. The Rothermel Committee charges that the company was closely leagued with the Federal officials in charge of the seal herd, and says:

> In spite of the ruinous record made during the last twenty years by the North American Commercial Company, under the supervision of Treasury Agents of the seal islands, H. H. TAYLOR, President of the company; C. H. TOWNSEND, and GEORGE M. BOWERS, Commissioner of the Bureau of Fisheries, recommended to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, CHARLES NAGEL, to enter into another lease of the islands for twenty years. The testimony discloses that the Secretary of Commerce and Labor intended to enter into another contract to re-lease the islands to the highest and best bidder.
>
> The testimony discloses that "yearling and female seals have been killed "by agents of the Government in charge "of the seal islands." Congress enacted on Aug. 15, 1912, a law establishing a closed term of five years, during which the fur seal herd might recuperate. The report of the Rothermel Committee throws a flood of light upon the official agencies that have within this month persuaded President TAFT to recommend the repeal of that saving act.

THE SENATE AND THE TREATY.

The advocates of Mr. TAFT's peace and general arbitration treaty with Great Britain are, we think, somewhat too severe in their criticism of the action of the United States Senate. They accuse the Senate of having "rejected" the treaty. Nothing of the sort was done. They say that the Senate "emasculated" the treaty. It did not. In the first place, it simply amended the treaty so as to make it clearly bear the meaning which Secretary KNOX said it bore when presented to the Senate. It reserved the right to decide whether any specific difference should or should not be arbitrated, even after five members of the Joint High Commission of Six had reported that it was suitable for arbitration. That was an extreme precaution, but it did not destroy the force of the treaty. Indeed, it may be said that if the Senate should refuse to arbitrate after a period of delay and discussion and a report in favor of arbitration from the commission it would be because public feeling was overwhelmingly against arbitration. In such a case, war would probably be inevitable. It is an extremely improbable case, but it is not an impossible one.

In any event, it must be borne in mind that the treaty still exists in a form admitting of ratification—a form to which the Senate has given its advice and consent—and if the British Government is ready to accept it in that form nothing remains but to affix the signatures. The State Department has submitted to the British Government a proposition to do this. It has made this proposition in connection with the Panama Canal Toll act, which is precisely one of the kind of cases to which the treaty was intended to apply. It would be an achievement very well worth while for Mr. TAFT's Administration if it could secure the adoption of this treaty, of great and lasting value, as a means of escape from the most serious error it has fallen into.

GOV. WILSON WILL VETO IT.

The Fielder Grade Crossing bill, introduced into New Jersey's Senate on Jan. 14, can hardly win Gov. WILSON's approval. The bill provides:

> The entire expense of such alterations, changes, relocation, or opening [in eliminating grade crossings] including damages to adjacent property, shall be paid by such railroad, unless a street railway uses such crossing, in which event the board may order not exceeding 10 per centum of such expense to be paid by the company operating such street railway, and the balance to be paid by the company operating such railroad.

The aggregate cost for removing grade crossings in New Jersey would be $250,000,000. It would require the mortgaging of all the railroads and the increase of traffic rates on such of them as avoided bankruptcy. In his message vetoing the Pierce Grade Crossing bill last year, Gov. WILSON said:

> After a classification of crossings has been made on the basis of the relative danger they create, there arises the engineering problem of the cost of elimination. This will, of course, vary widely in different localities. It is equally true that a great difference exists in the financial ability of the different carriers to provide funds for defraying the requisite expense. This is wholly apart from the question whether the carriers, including the trolley companies, are to be required to bear the whole cost, or only part thereof. * * * The law could easily establish a principle by which it might be determined when it was equitable that the several communities affected should participate in the expense, and to what extent, if any, they should participate.

Of this part of the Governor's admonition the Fielder bill takes no account. The railroads in New Jersey were laid to cross highways at grade with the full assent of the people. To make the roads bear completely the burden of expense in altering the crossings would be confiscatory. In New York the locally benefited community and the State bear half the expense; the railroads the other half. The Public Utilities Commission created by the passage of Gov. WILSON's reform bill in 1911 said in its annual report:

> If * * * the law provides that a part of the cost, which may be small in proportion to that paid by the railroad, shall be borne directly by the municipality sharing the benefit, local movements for the abolition of grade crossings would be accompanied by a sense of direct financial responsibility, which would tend to concentrate public attention on efforts for the elimination of crossings where the danger and annoyance are greatest.

The Fielder bill makes the choice of crossings first to be removed discretionary with the Board of Public Utility Commissioners. It should be further amended to conform with the recommendation of that board, which we have quoted.

NOT A HOUN' DOG AFFAIR.

It is reported from Washington that the Inaugural Committee will make a place in the inaugural parade for a pack of foxhounds. It is promised that "their equal cannot be found in all the world," and we are quite ready to believe it; but the Inaugural Committee, if it shall insist upon carrying out this "feature," will make a most inartistic blunder. WOODROW WILSON was not the houn' dog candidate, and as he has put his veto on a number of foolish things the committee had designed—the ball in the Pension Building and the reception at the Capitol, for instance—it is to be hoped that he will put his foot down on this latest attempt to play vaudeville at his inauguration. That ought to be made a dignified occasion and not be degraded by the introduction of circus features. There is a place for everything, even for foxhounds; but every dog should be in his place. If the Inaugural Committee insists upon the foxhound division in the parade, we shall insist that the yellow dog should have his day also, and, led by one of the surviving sheep he has not killed in the South, he might very well be labeled as Exhibit A. of Schedule K., thus reminding the Populists present that there is such a thing as wool that should be conserved by the new Administration.

Seriously, the inauguration of President WILSON, however simple the arrangements for it, should not be made a cheap affair simply to please the gaping rustics. This is not a common show, with the elephant going round and round, but a great ceremony involving the dignity of the Nation, and it should be done decently and in order. Call off the dogs!

NEWS OF MEDICAL PROGRESS.

It is not too much to say that an unfounded and unwarranted report of a discovered cure for cancer, consumption, infantile paralysis, or any other major human disease borders on the criminal. Dr. W. G. LYLE, who is working at the Roosevelt Hospital under the endowment given by Mrs. HARRIMAN—not for cancer research—asks THE TIMES to "do all in its power to "stop the spread of such a misleading "report" of a cancer cure ascribed to his staff. Such a report means the added torture of hopes raised in the bosoms of agonized patients and their families, to whom the most considerate disillusionment must seem cruel.

The progress of medicine is rapid. Whatever the research workers actually achieve is the legitimate occasion of news. It is impossible that the doctors should hope that their substantial reports will be kept from the public. The news writers properly have access to these papers, but the reluctance of their authors to be consulted as to their significance, how they should be published, what parts should be omitted in a news report, and what cautionary notes should be added, needlessly hampers a difficult and necessary task. The physicians who hold aloof in such cases are blamable, but the newspapers themselves incur a heavy responsibility when they print news of this sort, in which the lives of patients are concerned, with more regard for its sensational qualities than for truth and accuracy.

WORDS WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE.

Question: "Who is he that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge?" Answer: "The Hon. CHAMP CLARK, "Speaker of the House of Representa-"tives at Washington. He does not "illuminate; he obfuscates."

Speaker CLARK's latest demonstration occurred at the dinner of the Ohio Society in Washington Wednesday night when he downfaced President TAFT on the question of Philippine independence. The President was ninety-five years behind the times when he said that with the Spanish-American war the United States became a world power; that the United States really started as a world power when JEFFERSON bought Louisiana from BONAPARTE in 1803, and with the consent of all its people. That was a commercial transaction carried through without the expenditure of other money than the accepted price, or the shedding of blood. The possession of the Philippines was obtained by force and arms.

The President suggested in his speech to the Ohioans that the American Government should continue as trustee to the Philippine people until they are unmistakably ready for self-government. In that view he was in remarkable agreement with the Democratic platform, which demands "an imme-"diate declaration of the Nation's pur-"pose to recognize the independence of "the Philippine Islands as soon as a "stable government can be estab-"lished."

The difference between the President and the Speaker was that the President knew exactly, from experience and intimate study of the question on the spot, what he was talking about, and the Speaker did not have the faintest conception of the situation with which he was trying to deal out of hand. This deduction is fully justified, we should say, by the fact that after his exposure of himself the Speaker turned over the subject to JONES of Virginia.

And just think of it—the Speaker might have been elected President!

THE STOCK EXCHANGE'S DEFENSE.

The Stock Exchange circulates its brief in defense of itself in the same unsophisticated manner that it conducts its daily business. This may seem a singular complaint against an institution which is under suspicion of excessive sophistication and worldly-mindedness. Yet that is its chief failing. For example, the Exchange is so fearful of being a monopoly that it puts in a defense which amounts to admission that it has abdicated functions which the common welfare demands should be performed more competently. It asserts officially that out of $87,000,000,000 of incorporated capital only $26,000,000,000 is listed on its floor. It follows both that there is no monopoly and that an excessive portion of liquid capital issues is deprived of the best market because the Exchange fails in its functions.

Conditions must alter. There is still opportunity for the Exchange to alter them, but unless the option is exercised the work will be done by others. The readiness of the Exchange that its members should be merely brokers should give way to an ambition that members should be both "bankers and brokers," as the old formula reads. Instead of boasting that only 1,578 issues are listed, it ought rather to promise that forthwith every worthy securtly should be listed, and make the listing something worth while having.

Moreover, the Exchange would do well to pay attention to the friendly criticism of The Wall Street Journal, as reported in yesterday's TIMES. It suggests practical methods of service by which the Exchange might double the value, both to members and to the financial community, of seats now selling at half their price a year or two ago. If the Exchange would guarantee its members' checks, over-certification would be unnecessary. The banks would not need to break the law, and brokers would have the equivalent of many millions added to their trading ability, both without cost to individuals and with ampler security to customers. Mr. HAMILTON well says that the Exchange's listing might perform part of the duty done for other financial capitals by their equivalent for our Exchange, and that this might be done forthwith until we get something to take the place of the British Companies act.

Faithful are these wounds of a friend, and of especial weight because Mr. HAMILTON knew his London before he studied his New York. As the matter stands, the weakness of the Exchange is that it lays itself open to charges of connivance with the acts of its least meritorious members. Thus it is vulnerable not by what it does, but by what it fails to do. It is under discipline not because it is a monopoly, but because it is so nearly a nonentity.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Portly Parson Speaks Out for Once.

That often-mentioned "responsive chord" will be set to vibrating sonorously in many breasts by at least one passage in a sermon preached last Sunday in Cincinnati by the Rev. JOHN W. LANGDALE, a Methodist clergyman who seems to be given to plain speaking. What he said was:

> I have less patience every day with portly, well-fed ministers like myself who are forever preaching about the blessings of poverty. Poverty is a sister of death and a cousin of hell. The hymns that have been sung about "The rich man in his castle, the poor man in his hut" are tommyrot.

This is a rather startling assemblage of short and ugly words, but they are at least in refreshing contrast to the punky stuff, pious and other, that we hear so often from more or less portly and extremely well-fed people on the superiority of poverty to wealth.

Usually they claim to speak with authority, for the reason that they were once poor themselves, but they invariably ignore the fact that there are several ways of being poor, and never once do they prove the sincerity of their words by subjecting their own children to the hardships which they themselves once endured.

In other words, they do not believe a word they say, though they think they do, and they all know in their hearts that while poverty is by no means always a fatal handicap in life, its nearest relations are precisely the ones mentioned in the Cincinnati parson's vigorous sentence.

Setting a Bad Example.

With mingled horror and amazement we learn from a source too authoritative to be disbelieved or even doubted that two of our near journalistic neighbors—two New York papers, in other words—are so blind to their own interests, so lacking in reverence for nature, so scantily supplied with the aesthetic sense, so heedless of a law which both of them urged to passage and commended when passed, as to affix to wayside trees, rocks, and fences large, unsightly announcements of their own existence and excellence.

For them to do this is wrong, of course, in many ways besides those just enumerated, but even that brief list is long enough to account for the keenly painful emotions which the arrival of this awful news stirred up in our minds. Along miles and miles of road through the adjoining counties, it seems, these placards have been put up, sometimes pasted and sometimes tacked. They are ugly, they harbor noxious insects, they are illegal. Whoever sees them has a perfect right to tear them down, and as many will do so as possess a strongly developed purpose to perform an obvious public duty, while others, less inclined to take trouble, will still observe the signs with resentful eyes and be filled with antagonism to the sinning papers.

And the folly of this sort of advertising is almost worse than its sinfulness. If a newspaper were simply a means of making money, one would expect it to refrain from following a practice and setting an example that means to its business a loss of money directly proportioned to the number of people who fall into the same evil way of attaining publicity. But of course a newspaper is or ought to be—and these two neighbors of ours really are—something besides sources of revenue to their owners. They are much more than suspected of an honest intention to be friends of virtue and buttresses of society. Deliberate lawbreaking is quite out of their line, and yet they are guilty of it! To desecrate scenery cannot be their desire, and yet they invite conviction of that offense! They must have a preference for newspaper as against signboard advertising, and yet it is to the latter that they themselves resort!

Such inconsistencies of conduct are far beyond comprehension—as far as they are beyond pardon or palliation. We have not mentioned the names of these erring ones. Conscience urges us to do so, but perhaps if spared the agonies of public humiliation they may by gratitude—or fear—be moved to be good and to show a little sense.

Foreigners Treating Us Gently.

Foreign comment on the lamentable Thorpe incident, or so much of it as has yet come across the water, is, on the whole, of a surprisingly lenient and friendly character. A few of the London papers have, indeed, taken the expected course, and they not only see something typically "American" in the young Indian's deception of our own and the world's athletic authorities, but they also profess grave doubt as to the sincerity of the condemnation which he has suffered here. The majority of the commentators in England and on the Continent, however, incline to find excuses and palliations for THORPE's conduct, and many of them cordially recognize that the course in the matter of our Amateur Athletic Union has been so prompt and so honorable that the episode, viewed in its entirety, is creditable rather than disgraceful to us.

Some of them carry kindness so far as to say that we have been unnecessarily severe in punishing a crime neither mortal nor unique, and to hint the possibility that a careful investigation of the other "teams" at Stockholm might have revealed more men than one who had not neglected every chance to make a little money "on the quiet" out of their athletic prowess.

That's as may be, but while the kindness of the suggestion is appreciated, it does not immediately concern us at the moment. Our offender is not suspected; he has confessed, and he must pay some sort of a penalty. Certain misguided friends and admirers of his in this country are asking pardon for him on the ground that he is young and of a race not long trained in the niceties of sport, and they, too, make the poor plea that "there are others" in the United States as well as abroad. He isn't so young or unsophisticated that he didn't long keep very still about his playing ball for pay, and the logical sequence of "there are others" is not that THORPE should escape punishment, but that his fellow-sinners should share his doom, whatever it is.

Neither he nor they need be drawn and quartered; it is not even necessary that they should be thrown into outer darkness and kept there forever; it is well, however, that this opportunity for firmly establishing the distinction between amateur and professional athletes be seized and utilized. Not all of us can see that "Summer baseball" is anything like as mean or demoralizing as Summer waitering and tips therewith, but while the one is licit and the other illicit the law must be observed.

SOCIETIES OF SOCIAL HYGIENE

Dr. Morrow Tells of Work Originally Done Under That Title.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of yesterday's issue you say that "social hygiene is a phrase as yet unfamiliar to many ears." I may say that there are in this country seventeen or more State societies organized under the title of "Society of Social Hygiene." These societies have issued many hundreds of thousands of copies of literature which has been circulated very generally throughout the country, and the name must be familiar to hosts of readers. These various societies were federated in 1910 under the name of "The American Federation for Sex Hygiene," which more directly expresses their common purpose as set forth in the following article of the constitution of the local society:

> The object of this society is to limit the spread of diseases which have their origin in the social evil. It proposes to study every means, educational, sanitary, moral, and administrative, which promises to be effective for this purpose.

The Society of Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis, organized in this city in February, 1910, was the first of its kind in this country; and the other societies were organized either as branches of it or were modeled after it, most of them adopting its constitution with slight modifications. These various societies have not only produced and circulated this literature, but have also provided at their own expense free lectures on sex education and sex hygiene before groups of young men, of young women, of working men, and of fathers and mothers. The money for this educational work has generally been contributed by private individuals interested in the cause.

By means of this literature and lectures these societies have aroused within the last few years a deep popular interest in the subject and have created a public sentiment which will make practicable reform measures which until now have been impossible.

PRINCE A. MORROW.

New York, Jan. 29, 1913.

Parcel Post Handicaps.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My place of work, like that of many others in New York City, is a mile or more from a Post Office. That means that we must carry our post parcels that distance before they can be mailed.

My home, like that of many other suburbanites, is a mile or more from a Post Office. That means, according to a regulation in force in my town, that I must travel another mile to get packages. Both of these inconveniences attach to all packages weighing over four ounces.

However advantageous the parcel post is for the mail order business firm, so far it seems to have decided handicaps for the person who uses it incidentally.

New York, Jan. 29, 1913. COMMUTER.

Official Red Tape.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES's criticism under Topics of the Times is most certainly correct so far as it places the responsibility in the case of the death of the baby removed from the Post-Graduate Hospital. Red tape was to blame.

Why is it that in all big business, public service corporations, public institutions, Government offices, National, State, and city, there is seemingly no power to cut it?

Rules are made to fit certain conditions, the conditions change but the rules remain.

Why are not competent officials clothed with sufficient discretion and authority to rescind rules when occasion arises, or abolish them when conditions change?

GEORGE H. GALE.

New York, Jan. 30, 1913.

SOUTHERN CHILD WORKERS

Are They, or Are They Not, Ground in the Mills?

Dawley—Thomas Robinson Dawley, Jr., to be exact—has written a book, and a very startling book it is. It is called "The Child That Toileth Not," and is intended to correct some of the many misapprehensions in the public mind as to the actual conditions of the children employed in the Southern cotton mills who have been much exploited by those engaged in the work of making such conditions easier. The book is announced as "the story of a Government investigation hitherto suppressed," and is particularly interesting for this reason, and for the additional reason that it is packed with a great deal of information obtained by the writer, who was employed as one of the field agents of the Government in the prosecution of his work. Cutting out the argument, the disclosures made by Mr. Dawley are sufficiently exciting to justify Congressional inquiry. If the facts be as they are stated by Mr. Dawley—and there is much corroborative detail to sustain the truth of what he says—there has been much misrepresentation, for what reason it is not necessary here to inquire, and, as the subject has already been discussed in Congress, it would be in the interest of both cotton mill workers and employers if Congress should provide for the appointment of a special commission of its own members to sift the matter to the bottom without regard to the previous findings of any of the professional experts or bureaucratic agencies who have hitherto made investigations and apparently with the object of proving their case. The method adopted by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in the investigations of the "social problem" is the method that should be followed in this and all other like matters—an entire absence of preconceived opinion or theory based upon undemonstrated facts; the open mind being regarded by him and his associates as a condition precedent to sound judgment and effective remedial measures. There is no question that there is a social problem; there is equally little doubt that there have been hard conditions—unsanitary surroundings, long hours, small wages and squalid living in some of the mill communities; but it does not stand to reason that the cotton mill owners and managers have formed a trust for the oppression of their people. It wouldn't pay. The statement is ventured that a thorough investigation made, by a Congressional committee, organized to find the facts, not to prove a case, might show that the average condition of the cotton mill workers in the South is better than the average condition of the workers on the farms, in the mines and in other of the productive industries; that the cotton mill workers, as a rule, are living in far better circumstances than before they went into the mills, and that instead of being the objects of professional commiseration as a class they are to be felicitated upon their happier estate.

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Mr. Beveridge, in January, 1907, made a speech in the United States Senate pleading for a Federal child labor law. Congress passed a joint resolution directing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate and report upon the industrial, social, moral, educational and physical condition of woman and child workers in the United States. Appropriations amounting to $300,000 were made to cover the expense of the investigation. The Commissioner of Labor was charged with the inquiry. A number of field agents were appointed under the authority of the Civil Service Commission to prosecute the work. Mr. Dawley was one of these agents. He was assigned to the Southern field to study the conditions in the Carolinas, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, and particularly in the rural districts, from which the main supply of labor employed in these mills is drawn. He found much to distress him in the poverty of the people, in their surroundings, but nowhere did he find among the managers of the mills any lack of sympathy for the people employed by them, or any disposition to fatten upon the necessities of the poor. Generally he found a disposition to improve the condition of the workers. He did not find that young children were employed generally in the mills or anywhere that they were regarded as desirable. He found not only that the men and women from the mountain districts were densely ignorant, but that they had been almost invariably improved by their change of residence and occupation; that the industrious among them were successful, that the idle and vicious were in no worse plight, but were really in better condition in the mills than they had been on the mountain farms, where they had always lived a hopeless life; that the "poor whites" from the mountain districts were brought into closer touch with schools and churches and other agencies of civilization; in a word, that the movement from the mountains to the mills had been of very distinct advantage, generally speaking, and specifically in a number of well authenticated cases, to the mill workers and their families.

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Mr. Dawley seems to have made his studies with great care and in the right spirit. He has illustrated his text with abundant illustrations from actual photographs, showing the shanties of the mill workers before they left their mountains, scenes in the mills and in the mill villages, the school houses and playgrounds and churches built for their benefit, and pictures of the mill workers "before and after taking." He does not spare criticism of the pitiful conditions he found in some communities and in certain mills; but he does not withhold praise from the places and the men who have been planning intelligently, in their own interest as well as in the interest of their people, to improve the condition of this great manufacturing industry.

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But Mr. Dawley has a grievance. He claims that he "was literally thrown out by the Bureau of Labor" because his findings did not suit the case as made up by the Commissioner of Labor, acting in concert with the Child Labor committees and allied organizations, and that his report, in the making of which he spent two years of unremitting labor, was suppressed. This statement is made by Mr. Dawley:

> While thousands of dollars were squandered by the Federal Bureau of Labor, in its investigation of woman and child labor, to prove that the manufacturers are rascals; that they lie with respect to the ages of the children employed; that they hide them away when investigators are sent to report upon them; and that they employ them because they get their labor cheaper than they get the same labor from adults; and, finally, that they compel them to work when they should be in school, and underfeed and underpay their employes generally—not a word of the revelations showing the misrepresentations of the agitators, reformers and other interests of the kind was allowed to go before the public in the reports.

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It does not matter particularly about Mr. Dawley; but in view of the vast importance of the cotton manufacturing industry in the South and the alleged misrepresentations in a Government report of conditions obtaining in the Southern mills, Congress should direct an investigation on its own account and by its own members, "let the chips fall where they will."

J. C. H.

INTERSTATE TUNNELS

Better Than Hudson Bridge, Says George F. Kunz.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For thirty years we have waited for a bridge over the Hudson River. In the meantime two enterprises tunneled the river, and these tunnels have been safely and successfully used ever since. As geologists tell us that the results of all borings made up to the present time afford substantial proof, by geological researches, that there is no possible foundation upon which piers could be supported in the river, because of the fact that the entire river bed, from the city to Storm King, is filled with silt, it stands to reason that such a bridge is impossible. The silt near the city extends to a depth of 300 feet, and from there increases until at Storm King its depth can be measured at 1,000 feet. A further consideration is the fact that the value of real estate has increased so greatly that even if the piers could be built the outlay required for constructing the approaches alone would be from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000.

And if, in spite of the apparently insurmountable obstacles in the way of its construction, the bridge were built, of what use would it be to the city? It would mar the scenic effect of one of the most beautiful rivers in the world and would be of value at only one given point. The altitude at which it would be necessary to place it would force trucks, vehicles, and pedestrians to climb at least 200 feet to reach the brow of the hill.

What the city really needs is tunnels—one pair of these to be started every year and finished in two years. The cost of these tunnels would not exceed the interest on the proposed bridge. They could be used for automobiles, trolley cars, and general traffic. The Pennsylvania Station connects with Long Island and New Jersey. Why does not the New York Central do the same and connect the West Shore Line at the Grand Central Station? Why should it be necessary to take a car and then a boat, and then a train, to go only ten or twenty miles out, in the State of New Jersey, to arrive at a primeval station at a loss of from half an hour to three or four hours' time? Why should it not be possible to leave Yonkers, Morris Heights, or Harlem at 125th Street and go direct to Edgewater, Tenafly, or any station on the West Shore, without a change of the means of transportation? It seems incredible that such a lack of harmony should exist between the two branches of a road controlled by the same people.

If the bridge is intended to be principally an engineering triumph, this fact should be well understood, since for utilitarian purposes it would prove of little value as compared with its immense cost. Knowing that from ten to twenty years' time would be required to build a bridge, why should not the railroad management give to the West Shore and New York Central in combination a U-shaped curve between Yonkers and Nyack, obviating the necessity of taking a primeval ferryboat to reach the West Shore Road from Manhattan Island? Let the first tunnels be made through Forty-fourth or Forty-fifth Street, and then let the great thoroughfares like Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, Forty-second, Fifty-second, Fifty-ninth, Seventy-second, Eighty-sixth, Ninety-sixth, 106th, and 110th Streets also be tunneled through for the accommodation of the general public and for traffic of all kinds. It is possible that four parallel tunnels could be placed at each main street and go under the river and through Bergen Hill, with elevators to the river level and to several places on the hill itself.

GEORGE F. KUNZ.

New York, Jan. 29, 1913.

EQUAL RIGHTS

Should Be the Logical Consequent of Equal Suffrage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposed amendment to the Constitution of this State permitting women to vote has now passed both houses of the Legislature in a form to be submitted to the people in 1915, should it in the meantime pass also the Legislature of 1914. During the Assembly discussion on the so-called "equal suffrage" measure Majority Leader Aaron J. Levy and Minority Leader Harold J. Hinman called attention to the fact that while women who urged this bill professed to believe in equal rights they did not say anything about repealing the many discriminating laws now on the statute books in favor of women. Mr. Levy read a long list of these laws, adding that the penal statutes discriminating in favor of women are too numerous to mention.

If woman suffrage were an honest measure, which it never has been, the suffragists should have suggested some equalizing legal measure. If they do not, those opposed to suffrage who believe it to be nothing short of criminal to act on a measure that is really fraudulent, must bring it in. It should read something as follows:

> We, your petitioners, believe that the present favorable status of women in this State is just and right because we are women, and because we are not voters who must stand on an equality in law and service. If what is falsely called "equal suffrage" is to be granted to the women of this State, we ask, as a matter of simple justice, that the voters at the same time make them equal with men in all respects before the law. Therefore we propose that at any election if there shall be submitted to the people an amendment to Section 1 of the Constitution which shall propose to omit the words "every male citizen" and substitute therefor the words "every citizen regardless of sex," then, in conjunction therewith, and not otherwise, these words shall be added following "regardless of sex": "There shall be no law that shall discriminate either in favor of or against either men or women."

HELEN KENDRICK JOHNSON.

New York, Jan. 28, 1913.

Torn-Up Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I call attention to the horrible condition of Seventy-second Street from Amsterdam Avenue up to Columbus Avenue? Some months ago some new pipes were put in; the contractor has left it like a mountain road. My impression is that some political street Inspector who draws a large salary is to blame. I would suggest in behalf of the taxpayers that this office be abolished. To lay a new pavement is absolutely wicked, because Seventy-second Street has a beautiful large block pavement as good as new. It is an imperative duty that devolves on the Inspector and he should look after it.

G. B. MERRILL.

New York, Jan. 29, 1913.

FATHER-LOVE.

We hear about a mother's love
In story and in song,
How stanch it is through thick and thin,
How tender and how strong,
How sweet and pure and beautiful,
And every word is true,
But what about a father's love?
That claims some credit, too.

It's father delves the darksome mine,
And climbs the girders high,
And swings upon the scaffolding
Between the earth and sky.
It's father bends his aching back,
And bows his graying head,
To bear the burdens of the day,
And earn the children's bread.

For both must work and both must plan,
And do an equal share
To rear the little ones the Lord
Has trusted to their care,
All honor to the mother-love,
The universe it fills,
But when you praise it don't forget
That father pays the bills.

MINNA IRVING.

3,000 OF SOCIETY AT CHARITY BALL

Mrs. A. S. Sullivan Leads Grand March, as She Has Done for Last Thirty Years.

MAYOR GAYNOR IN A BOX

Brilliant Showing of Army and Navy at Waldorf—Three Orchestras and New-Fangled Dances.

The Charity Ball, given annually since 1857 in aid of the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, was the magnet for society last night, and it was estimated that about 3,000 people danced to the music of three orchestras in the large and small ballrooms of the Waldorf-Astoria. The entire second floor of the hotel, which covers about as much space as an ordinary city block, was taken for the occasion, and the scene around midnight was one of brilliancy.

This ball is the oldest social institution in New York, and society rallied to its support this year as of old. It has always held its place, however, through the many social changes. There were some at the ball who remembered the days of the sixties, when the ball was an annual social spectacle in the old Academy of Music in Fourteenth Street, when there were quadrilles and the lanciers and the reels, and when beautiful—hoop-skirted—femininity came in sleighs. But there were none who could remember when the ball had ever been given on such a Spring-like evening in January.

Mrs. Algernon Sidney Sullivan led the grand march, which started a little after 10:30, as she had done for the last thirty years. On the first occasion she wore a crinoline gown of yellow silk over yellow satin with white flounces. Last night she appeared in a gown of white satin veiled with black lace.

All the boxes in the large ballroom were filled by the time the ball opened, and there was a large and brilliant showing of the army and navy, represented by officers from Governors Island and the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Mayor Gaynor occupied one of the floor boxes.

Reception in Myrtle Room.

The members of the Ball Committee received in the Myrtle Room as the guests arrived. The entrance from the hotel was from the Thirty-third Street side, and considerable space in the Waldorf apartments had to be given up for the cloakrooms. All of the rooms and corridors were elaborately festooned with smilax.

Many came to the ball from dinners given by prominent hostesses and members of all the dancing classes prominent in society attended. There were no counter social attractions for the evening, and the crowd was considerably augmented after the opera and the theatres.

Among those giving dinners before the ball were Mrs. Gilbert Colgate, Mrs. Sanford Bissell, Mrs. William N. Cromwell, Mrs. J. Stuart White, Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Mrs. John L. Cutler, Mrs. Prescott Slade, Mrs. E. N. Breitung, Mrs. William J. Curtis, Mrs. Joel E. Fisher, Miss Helen Humphreys, and Miss Eleanor Fitch. Mrs. Henry G. Trevor and Mrs. Pierre Mali gave dinners for débutantes before the ball, and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee was hostess at a supper party, her guests including Mr. and Mrs. John M. Bowers, Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler, Mr. Ryan P. Hart and Mrs. J. Herbert Johnston, and Dr. and Mrs. Edward Peaslee. Mr. and Mrs. George Leary gave a large theatre party, taking their guests afterward to the ball. Mrs. Robert Nicol, a prominent member of the Ball Committee, was unable to attend, owing to illness, which is not serious.

The Opening March.

In the opening march, first came the Floor Committee, of which George Hammond Sullivan was Chairman, and Charity Ball Society, then the Board of Directors, followed by the President of the ball and the ladies of the Ball Committee.

In this last group, besides Mrs. Sullivan, were Mrs. Edwin Berwind, Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Mrs. Henry C. Adams, Mrs. Christian Gudebrod, Mrs. George H. Benjamin, Mrs. Henry M. Day, Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Mrs. John M. Bowers, Mrs. Guy Van Amringe, and the Directors of the hospital, including Daniel C. Adams, Stephen Baker, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Joseph L. Delafield, Gherardi Davis, Weaver Heaton, Dr. Peaslee, W. Emlen Roosevelt, Mrs. William Kingsland, Miss Eleanor Le Roy, Edward de P. Livingston, Dr. E. L. Partridge, Irving Paris, P. Stuyvesant Pelot, Mrs. Edward Osthout, and F. W. Rhinelander.

The guests of the ball, who followed this group toward the crimson dais at the south end of the large ballroom, where the President of the ball and the ladies of the committee reviewed the march, included the Mayor, who walked with Jacob W. Miller, the President of the hospital; Major Gen. Thomas Barry, and Capt. Gleaves, and their personal staff. Then came Mrs. Gaynor with W. W. Heaton, Mrs. Barry, who walked with Dr. Partridge, and Mrs. Gleaves, who was escorted by Dr. Peaslee.

The dancing began at the close of the grand march, Conrad's orchestra playing in the large ballroom, Rosenberg's in the Astor Gallery, and Harry Bennett's in the Myrtle and East Rooms. The old-fashioned waltz and two-step were danced according to the musical programme, but the one-step and new-time dances were their innings at the encores. There was no notice in the cloakroom, as last year, prohibiting the new-fangled dances.

The Guests.

Among those present were:

Col. and Mrs. S. C. Mills,
Col. and Mrs. L. M. Maus,
Col. and Mrs. O. B. Mitchell,
Col. and Mrs. J. B. Bellinger,
Col. and Mrs. W. C. Rafferty,
Lieut. Col. and Mrs. S. W. Dunning,
Major W. E. Horton,
Major and Mrs. Douglas Settle,
Major and Mrs. F. W. Coe,
Capt. John F. Madden,
Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Woodward,
Capt. H. V. Clement,
Capt. and Mrs. T. W. Darrah,
Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Mayes,
Chaplain and Mrs. E. R. Smith,
Lieut. J. G. McIlroy,
Lieut. J. R. Emory,
Lieut. W. E. Larned,
Lieut. H. C. McLean,
Ex-Gov. and Mrs. Dix,
Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Taft,
Mrs. Henry Villard,
Gen. and Mrs. S. L. Woodford,
Mr. and Mrs. M. J. P. Mitchell,
Gen. Charles F. Roe,
Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn,
Mrs. Guy Van Amringe,
Miss Winifred Holt,
Com. and Mrs. Rhinelander Waldo,
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. McCorkle,
Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Grout,
Mrs. John Westervelt,
Mrs. Ricardo de Acosta,
Mrs. Hugh Auchincloss,
George C. Boldt,
T. J. Oakley Rhinelander,
Mrs. Irving T. Bush,
Mrs. Edward Coster,
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Auerbach,
Edward R. Bacon,
Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Barney,
Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Geer,
Mr. and Mrs. S. H. P. Pell,
Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Todd,
Mrs. E. H. Gary,
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Washington,
Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hepburn,
Mrs. J. Elliott Langstaff,
Mr. and Mrs. Emerson McMillin.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The new Cleveland Moffett play, in which Joseph Brooks is to present Mabel and Edith Taliaferro, will be produced next May, instead of next Fall, as originally planned.

At Violet Romer's dance matinee on Feb. 11 at the Lyceum Theatre "The Pandora Myth," a dance which Miss Romer has arranged, will be performed, with her as Pandora and Iolaus as Epimetheus. Nahan Franko and his orchestra will play the music.

Harry Lauder will come to the Broadway Theatre under the management of William Morris for an engagement of two weeks on Monday, Feb. 17.

Ambrosio's photo play, "Satan, or the Drama of Humanity," will be continued all next week at the Broadway Theatre.

Although the Winter Garden is closed this week the Sunday night concert will be given as usual.

On March 3, when "Milestones" will have reached its 200th New York performance, it is planned to have the Boston and New York companies in the play exchange theatres for the performance.

Beverley B. Dobbs will deliver on the evenings of Feb. 7 and 8 at Carnegie Hall, his lecture on the Arctic regions of Alaska and Siberia, called "A Top of the World in Motion."

The engagement of Ralph Stuart for the leading romantic part in Hutcheson Boyd's "The Hundredth Man," completes the cast for the play as it will be presented under the auspices of the American Federation of Theatre Clubs on Feb. 10.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Clarence A. Comstock and C. Arthur Comstock have closed their place at Wyckoff, N. J., and are at 449 Park Avenue for the remainder of the Winter.

The Duke and Duches Talleyrand are at the St. Regis to remain until they said for Europe on Tuesday, Feb. 4.

Mrs. Ashton Crosby Clarkson will give a dinner to-night for her daughter, Miss Harriett P. Clarkson, whose marriage to Lieut. Arnold is to take place to-morrow in St. Agnes Chapel.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, who have been spending the Winter at the Hotel Gotham, sailed for Egypt on the Caronia and will return about the middle of May.

The Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff are coming here from Washington, D. C., to attend the Russian Church music concert which is to be goven to-morrow night at Aeolian Hall. Capt. Vasilieff, the Naval Attaché, and Mme. Vasilieff wil also attend.

Mrs. Richard V. Lindabury, Mrs. E. Francis Hyde, Mrs. Clarence S. Day, and Mrs. Herbert A. Sherman were among the guests of Mrs. J. Gregory McLoughlin at the St. Regis yesterday, after Miss Sterling's drama morning.

Mrs. George Austin Morrison, Jr., gave a luncheon yesterday at her home, 151 Central Park West. Among her guests were Mrs. W. W. Phelps, Mrs. Henry O. Taylor, Mrs. Lloyd B. Sanderson, Mrs. Joseph Simmons, Mrs. Russell A. Cowles, Mrs. James Ackerson, and Miss Constance Griggs.

Society will be well represented tonight at the annual concert at the Waldorf-Astoria of the Yale Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Club.

Mrs. Reginald de Koven is to give a costume dance to-night at her home, 1,025 Park Avenue. Several dinners are to be given preceding the dance, including one by Mr. and Mrs. Bourke Cockran.

The usual mid-Winter ball of the Ardsley Club will be held to-night at the clubhouse; Mrs. Cass Gilbert is giving the second of a series of dinners and dances for her daughters, the Misses Emily and Julia Gilbert; the Yale Chapter of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity are to hold their annual german at Sherry's to-night; the Cutler Comedy Club will present Pinero's "The Magistrate" at the Plaza, and Daniel S. Riker will give a theatre party and supper for his niece, Miss Gertrude Hoyt.

MISS ALICE ABBOTT TO WED.

Her Engagement to Clive B. Meredith Announced at a Luncheon.

Mrs. Harry Stephens Abbott gave a luncheon yesterday at Sherry's for her daughter, Miss Alice Louise Abbott, one of the season's buds, and announced Miss Abbott's engagement to Clive Burlingame Meredith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Meredith of Cazenovia, N. Y., and a grandson of Anson Burlingame.

Miss Abbott, whose parents reside in Pelham Manor, is a niece of Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt. Mrs. Roosevelt had planned bringing Miss Abbott out in New York this Winter, but was thrown into mourning in the late Autumn and forced to abandon her plans.

Mr. Meredith is a student at Harvard, and no date has been set for the wedding, as both are so young.

The guests at yesterday's luncheon included many of the season's buds, about forty of whom were seated at one large table decorated in pink flowers. Mrs. Abbott entertained a few of her friends at a smaller table, and these were Mrs. Robert Taylor Varnum, Mrs. Horace C. Du Val, Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt, and Mrs. Eugene Meredith. Among the other guests were the Misses Margaret Wagstaff, Cornelia Cammann, Caroline Wyeth, Kate Willis, Eleanor Taylor, Elizabeth Thompson, Fonrose Wainwright, Caroline de Lancey Ward, Margaret Trevor, Caramai Carroll, Mary Baker, and Susanne Warren.

J. J. HILL'S DAUGHTER WEDS.

Miss Rachel Hill the Bride of Dr. EgilBoeckman of St. Paul.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 30.—Miss Rachel Hill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James J. Hill, became the wife of Dr. Egil Boeckman of St. Paul at noon to-day.

Because of the recent serious illness of the bride the ceremony was marked by the absence of a large bridal party and by th secresy with which the details were carried out. Dr. Boeckman's best man was Elbert Anderson Young, Jr., and the bride was attended by her sister, Miss Clara Hill.

The out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Michael Gavin of New York and Mrs. Anson McCook Beard of New York.

MISS EDYTHE HARDMAN WEDS.

Married to Dr. Wm. J. Pulley at Her Mother's Home—The Attendants.

The marriage of Miss Edythe Hardman, daughter of the late John Hardman and Mrs. Hardman, to Dr. William J. Pulley of this city, took place at 8:30 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's mother, 514 West End Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Henry S. Coffin performed the ceremony, which was followed by a small reception. It was to have been a large church wedding, but owing to the recent illness of Mrs. Hardman the plans were changed.

Edwin Baldwin, the bride's guardian, gave her in marriage. She wore a trailing gown of chiffon brocaded velvet, and her only ornament was a string of pearls, which had been in the family for many years. Her point lace veil was caught up with sprays of orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley.

The matron of honor and only attendant was Mrs. Howard Hastings, whose gown was of shell pink brocaded velvet trimmed with chiffon and lace. She carried La France roses. Raymond Thomas acted as best man, and the ushers were Edwin Trubenbach, William Weber, Carson Pratt, and Henry Terwilliger.

After an extended trip through the South Dr. and Mrs. Pulley will live at 945 Madison Avenue, and will later go abroad.

SCHERMERHORN-WILLIAMS.

Wedding of Miss Georgia Williams and A. C. Schermerhorn on Feb. 20.

The wedding of Miss Georgia Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Williams of this city, and Stonington, Conn., to Amos Cotting Schermerhorn, has been set for Feb. 20. The ceremony will take place at 1,056 Fifth Avenue, the house recently leased by Mr. and Mrs. Williams for the season.

Mr. Schermerhorn, who is the son of the late John Egmont Schermerhorn, visited the City Hall yesterday with Miss Williams and obtained the marriage license. He is 25 years of age and lives at 25 East Seventy-ninth Street with his sister, Miss Katie Schermerhorn, and his brother, John Egmont Schermerhorn. He belongs to the Union, Metropolitan, Fencers, and St. Anthony Clubs and the St. Nicholas Society.

Miss Williams gave her age as 19. She is a niece of Mrs. George Henry Warren, and made her début last season. Their engagement was announced in THE TIMES last December, the day following the wedding of Miss Constance Warren to Count Lasteyrie.

CELESTINS
VICHY
Natural Alkaline Water
Used at meals prevents Dyspepsia and relieves Gout and Indigestion
Ask your Physician
VICHY
CELESTINS

NEW DRAMA LEAGUE TO AID WORTHY PLAYS

Society Formed to Foster in Early Stage Productions Appealing to Intelligence.

JOHN CORBIN THE MANAGER

Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin on Executive Committee.

A new organization which has for its object the encouragement of worthy plays has just been formed, it was learned yesterday, and is already taking active steps toward the accomplishment of its object. The names of its founders guarantee the seriousness of the project. It is called the Drama League in New York, and its method of work will be to have a committee see all the new plays as they are produced, and provide seats for its members at such as seem entitled to its support.

The new organization is somewhat different from several others of the same general species in that it will make a special point of giving its attention to plays that possess merit but seem not likely to succeed from a box office standpoint. It will be more interested in these plays than in others whose merits are immediately recognized by the theatregoing public, and it will do what it can to help the former class of plays.

Starting with the declaration that "plays which appeal to the public of intelligence are specially liable to failure," the organization will endeavor to arouse public interest in these plays. It is explained that the organization believes many plays of special merit which do not "catch on" immediately and must therefore be taken off because of the expense of producing them, might be converted into successes that would be perpetuated for the benefit of the thoughtful theatregoers and the managers, if more interest were taken in them during the first few weeks of their run. It is planned to have the members of the association attend during this period, to the end that there may be aroused immediate interest and discussion concerning the plays.

The Drama League in New York says it makes its appeal to public-spirited playgoers to co-operate with it. John Corbin, lately literary manager of the New Theatre, is the active manager of the organization, holding the position of Secretary. Mrs. R. R. Hewitt is the President, and Thomas W. Lamont is Treasurer. The Executive Committee consists of Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. George Haven, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Mrs. E. R. Hewitt, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., John Corbin, Walter P. Eaton, Archer M. Huntington, and Thomas W. Lamont.

It is planned at first to have a membership of 500. The payment of the annual dues will entitle members to ten seats at various New York theatres during a season. Membership will be open to the public. It is planned that a representation from the Executive Committee will attend the plays that are produced, and for such as are decided upon for the organization's support the members will have tickets sent them.

Several theatrical managers have already been interested in the project, and have promised their support for it. It is explained by the organizers that their idea is an outgrowth of the work carried on by the Drama Committee of the People's Institute, the MacDowell Club, and the Cosmopolitan Club, all of which have done somewhat similar service for the stage. There is no idea on the part of the new organization to produce plays or to do anything else than encourage those that are worthy by attendance.

XAVER REITER APPLAUDED.

His Playing of One of Mozart's Horn Concertos of First Order.

An unusual feature of the Philharmonic Society's concert at Carnegie Hall last evening was the performance of one of Mozart's horn concertos by Xaver Reiter, who plays the French horn for the society. This concerto had not hitherto appeared on Philharmonic programmes. In fact, it is doubtful if it has been played before publicly in this vicinity, if one excepts Reiter's own performance of it at one of Seidl's Brighton Beach concerts many years ago.

When played as Mr. Reiter played it, it proved a delight. The last movement, especially, with its jolly hunting theme, awoke the audience to great applause. As for Mr. Reiter's playing one can speak safely in superlatives, for such horn playing is of the first order. Not only did he manage to keep perfect intonation, but his shading, his nuances of tone, were extraordinary. In the first and last movements he played cadenzas of great difficulty brilliantly. His trill in the first cadenza was executed as easily as if he had been a coloratura soprano.

The remainder of the programme contained no novelties, although Gluck's severe overture to "Alceste" is seldom pereformed. The other numbers were Goldmark's "Rustic Wedding" symphony, and Tschaikowsky's fantasy overture, "Romeo and Juliet."

MRS. FISHER'S THIRD DINNER.

Her Guests Entertained by Beatrice Herford and Dancers.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave last night the third of her series of large dinner at 25 East Seventy-eighth Street. The sixty guests were seated at five tables decorated with baskets of Spring flowers. An orchestra played during the dinner and afterward, when the guests had repaired to the salon. Beatrice Herford gave monologues, Miss Schuff appeared in classic dances, and Miss Marwig, who dances at the Metropolitan, did toe dances.

The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, Mr. and Mrs. Karrick Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald de Koven, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel McCready, Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. George Rives, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Bourke Cochran, Mrs. William P. Douglas, Mrs. M. Lawrence Keene, Mrs. M. T. Campbell, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, the Misses Janet Fish, Helen Coster, Mary Hare, and Lota Robinson; also Clement March, Charles Sampson, Howard Taylor, Madison Grant, Leslie Cotton, Edward Livingston, Rawlins Cottenet, Harry Black, and Sadi Bey.

PARTY FOR MISS WAGSTAFF

Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., Entertains at Theatre, Supper, and Dance.

Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., was the hostess last night at a theatre party followde by dancing, which she gave for her debutante sister-in-law, Miss Margaret Wagstaff. Mr. and Mrs. Wagstaff took the party to see "The Man with Three Wives," and afterward to the St. Regis for supper and dancing in the Louis XVI. room. The guests asked included the Misses Beatrice Claflin, Kate Gordon Willis, Fonrose Wainwright, Louise Chappell, Eugenie Ladenburg, Hope Hamilton, Evelyn Brown, Mary Tower, Margaret Trevor, Marion Cannon, Elizabeth Thompson, Clara Fargo, Ruth Moller, Elsie Park, and Augusta de Peyster. Also Henry W. Emmet, Jr., Francis Roche, Munroe Douglas Robinson, Oliver W. Bird, Jr., Frederic Frelinghuysen, M. Taylor Pyne, Jr., Fairman Dick, G. Maculloch Miller, Jr., Howard Plummer, George T. Brokaw, Henry Spies Kip, Louis H. Hosmer, Reginald B. Rives, Philip Mills, Charles Stewart Butler and Stephen Van Rensselaer.

SAVAGE DENOUNCES NEW YORK CRITICS

Manager Asserts That They Harm Dramatic Art by Exploitation of Themselves.

PEOPLE DRIVEN TO MOVIES

What with Vaudeville and Autos, Too, the Managers Have a Hard Time of It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Henry W. Savage, the New York theatrical producing manager, was a speaker at "hobby night" of the National Press Club to-night, and he rode with whip and spur, his hoby being the New York dramatic critics. Some of Mr. Savage's recent productions have not found favor in New York, and he believes that undeserved criticism contributed to that result.

Not long ago, Mr. Savage said, a theatrical manager was regarded as the leader of a bnd of irresponsible people. Now, however, he must be looked upon as a business man dealing with big things in a big way. This wek the producing managers of the United States were paying out a total of $1,27,000 for maintaining theatrical companies, and he contended that men that paid out that much cash every week for a season of thirty or forty weeks a year were entitled to consideration. He said there was almost a total absence of intelligent and helpful criticism in the producing centres. He spoke of 100 virtual failures among 135 productions launched last year.

"Under these circumstances," he went on, "I feel that we are entitled, in criticism, not to soothing syrup, but to respectful consideration, to a fair consideration of our aims and our ideals. Those of you who are familiar with the New York situation will agree with me that we do not always get this. New York must be conceded to be the clearing house for matters dramatic. One of my old stage managers said there is only one night in a new production and that is the first night in New York. From that goes by news, by telegram, by weekly and Sunday letters and by magazines and books the story all over America, so that the verdict in New York decides not only the fate of a particular piece for the country but it also decides the fate of the drama of which that piece is a type.

"We have a set of critics in New York who write largely, if not entirely, from the point of view of self-exploitation. They are not concerned with the play, with an analysis of the play, with comment on the cast, with a verdict of the public, but are simply concerned in an effort to find a nail on which to hang some sharp saying or some clever impression which shall add to the personal popularity of the column and not to the dignity of the performance.

"When we gamble, as we do, $40,000 on a single production we are entitled to a jury which shall be competent, reliable, untrammelled, and I may say sympathetic. Instead of that, we are treated from the standpoint of one who is being prosecuted by a District Attorney, a man who desires to convict. I submit it is not fair. It is not good for art; it is not good for drama; it is not good for the development of dramatic interest and talent in America. The result is that the producer cannot maintain his house against these repeated attacks.

"Mind you, we welcome the critic who gives us straight criticism. We long for him. We want the criticism that is fair and competent in order that we may improve our companies and that the critics may guide the public. To be constantly attacked as we are is discouraging to the producer; it cuts the ground out from under the feet of the young dramatist, and the result is that the manager is compelled to go elsewhere for his plays. He must go to France or England, for example, and find a play which has been successful, and which wit hthe change of an act or a scene may produce here.

"The public also becomes discouraged with the so-called trained and expert opinion. The public usually has liked the show. It sits until 11 o'clock, and then a man wakes up the next morning and reads in the newspaper a half dozen condemnations of the show and says to his wife:

"'I guess we are boobs, after all. We will go to the moving pictures,' and they go to the movies, which seem to get along very well without the critics. That is where a large portion of our public has gone. Automobiles take from our orchestra, vaudeville takes frm our balcony, and the movies from the gallery. That is the position in which the manager finds himself to-day."

Charles F. Naething.

Charles F. Naething, President of Naething Brothers, restaurateurs and bakers of 118 Fulton Street, and a former noted athlete, died of paralysis yesterday at his home in Lakewood, N. J. He was founder and President of the Naething-Leslie Tiling Company, a Director in the Bowery Bank, a Presidential Elector in 1900, and a School Trustee under Mayor Hewitt.

Obituary Notes.

MICHAEL K. McGRATH, member of the Missouri Legislature and Secretary of State for three terms, died on Wednesday in his home in St. Louis.

Mrs. MARGARET GILLEN, who resided in Tenth Street, College Point, L. I., died of heart disease Wednesday at 45 Elmhurst Avenue, Elmhurst, L. I., aged 66.

ABRAM E. SMITH, who was a member of Company E, Third New Jersey Regiment of Volunteers, in the civil war, is dead in his home in Lambertville, N. J., aged 77. His wife and two daughters survive him.

A. P. WOOD, former general commander of the Wilson fleet of great lake steamers, died Wednesday in Los Angeles, Cal., aged 74. He left a son in Cleveland, Ohio, who is general manager of the fleet.

ROY TILEY, a Methodist missionary, recently stationed in the district of Johannesburg, West Africa, died there from the effects of the high altitude. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Tiley, live in Elizabeth, N. J.

HENRY COOK, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Masonic order at Elizabeth, N. J., and a printer and publisher for fifty years, died there Wednesday while walking along the street to attend a meeting of Ulrich Dahlgren Post, G. A. R.

JOHN R. ARMSTRONG, former Superintendent for S. L. Moore & Sons, iron founders at Elizabeth, N. J., and probably the oldest resident of that place, is dead there at the age of 93. He left his wife and two sons.

Miss ELIZABETH M. THOMSON, member of the Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the Revolution and daughter of the late James Thomson, member of the law firm of Foster & Thomson, died Wednesday in her home, 128 Central Park South.

F. L. SIGEL, who was known as the friend of miners and prospectors, hundreds of whom he furnished with outfits free and on credit until they could "strike" a profitable claim during the last thirty years, died Wednesday in his home in Denver, Col., leaving an estate of $3,000,000.

JOHN C. GARNER, one of the organizers of the Ashland Iron Works at Pottsville, Penn., where he was born in 1832, died there Wednesday. He was a veteran of the civil war, serving on the gunboat Lilac at the time of the fall of Richmond, and he always claimed the honor of having been the first to place the Union flag in the Confederate capital.

CHARLES F. F. ADAM, son of the late Sir Frederick Adam and Secretary of the British Embassy in Washington in 1897, is dead in London. He was born in 1852. In 1877 he married Juliet Palmer, daughter of Surgeon General James C. Palmer, U. S. N.

Mrs. EMELIE DE MUN SMITH, a descendant of one of the oldest French families of St. Louis, Mo., died there Wednesday in her home, aged 82. She was the daughter of Jules De Mun. Her mother was a descendant of Pierre Laclede, the founder of St. Louis.

Mrs. PHEBE A. RESSEGULE, widow of Rufus Ressegule, a lumber merchant in Brooklyn, died Wednesday in her apartments in the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, aged 82. She left two sons.

EDOUARD BERNARD DEBAT-PONSAN, well known in France as a painter of religious subjects and portraits, is dead in Paris. Born in Toulouse in 1847, he was educated in the Lyceum there and in the School of Fine Arts, and was second for the Grand Prize of Rome in 1873. He was a Knight of the Legion of Honor and a member of the Society of French Artists. His wife was Miss Marguerite Garnier.

THOMAS BISHOP, 74 years old, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday in his home, 37 Quincy Street, Brooklyn. Several years ago he retired as salesman with the Fairbanks Scale Company. He was a member of Grant Post, G. A. R., Brooklyn. His wife and three sons survive him, Robert S., Joseph W., and Dr. Eliot Bishop.

Lieut. Gen. JONKHEER JACOBUS C. C. DEN BOER POORTUGAEL, 81 years old, international jurist and author, died yesterday at The Hague. He participated in the drawup of the Geneva Convention in 1864.

CLEMENT SINGS IN COSTUME.

Maggie Teyte, Also In 18th Century Garb, at Opera Recital.

Song recitals in costume are rare and performances of opera in concert halls are still rarer, so perhaps it was no wonder, when one considers the favor in which both singers are held, that Edmond Clément and Maggie Teyte drew a very large audience to Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, an audience which remained to enjoy and applaud.

On the stage a series of gilt latticed arches had been erected, and these were strewn with vines and roses until a fair semblance to a garden was achieved. Somewhere behind the vines a pianist was concealed. Presently Mr. Clément appeared in an eighteenth century costume and sang four old French songs. One of these he repeated, and he was forced to add two more, including the lovely "Plaisir d'Amour." Then Mme. Teyte, also in eighteenth century costume, sang four songs, all selections from operas, including the celebrated air from "Richard Coeur de Lion," which Tschaikowsky utilized effectively in "Pique Dame." The last of these airs, "Jeunes Fillettes," of Dalayrac, she repeated.

Then, after a short intermission, the two singers gave a performance, still in costume, of Weckerlin's operatic trifle, "La Laitière de Trianon," which Greta Torpadie and doubtless others have made familiar here. It relates the story of one of Marie Antoinette's Court ladies, who has been ordered by the Queen to marry the Marquis de Brunoy. She has never seen him and consequently is none too willing. When they meet she is in the costume of a milkmaid in Marie Antoinette's toy dairy at the Trianon. The Marquis mistakes her for a real milkmaid and makes love to her as such. They finally discover each other's identity in the usual happy ending. The work abounds in charming duets and solos and both singers did justice to their parts, histrionically and vocally.

Mr. Clément, in fact, could scarcely be more at home than he was yesterday in old French music and in old French costumes. He sang delightfully. Mme. Teyte, too, is more at home seemingly in French songs than in any others, but perhaps her style is a shade more suited to the performance of Debussy than of Méhul and Monsigny. However, she was charming in the operetta.

STEPHEN S. PALMER DIES.

Director in Thirty Corporations and Donor of Princeton Laboratory.

Stephen S. Palmer, a Director of the National City Bank and an officer and Director in more than thirty corporations, including copper interests and railways, is dead at Redlands, Cal., where he made his home recently for his health. His former home here was at 12 East Eighty-first Street, but of late he had resided in Princeton, N. J. Mr. Palmer was a graduate of Princeton, and three years ago he presented the University with a laboratory valued at more than $500,000.

In Palmerton, Penn., named in his honor, where he had his large zinc works, he built a church as a memorial to his wife for the use of the 3,000 workmen and their families. Aside from his many interests he took an active part in civic matters, and during the movement to obtain some plan for relieving congestion of travel on the streets here he joined with Cornelius Vanderbilt and Stuyvesant Fish in backing the moving platforms system.

Some of the largest corporations with which he was identified as Director or official were the Consolidated Gas Company, Empire Zinc Company, Fort Wayne & Jackson Railroad, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Colonial Assurance Company, Ahnapee & Western Railway Company, New York Edison Company, Valley Railroad Company, St. Louis & Hannibal Railway, Princeton Bank, and the Lackawanna Steel Company.

Mr. Palmer was born here in 1853. He was a member of the New York Yacht, Metropolitan, Union League, Tuxedo, Players', Century, Turf and Field, and other clubs.

Louis Bossert.

Louis Bossert, 69 years old, head of the lumber firm of Louis Bossert & Son and President of the Broadway Bank in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, died Wednesday night on board the steamship Cleveland of the Hamburg-American line, when one day out from San Francisco. Accompanied by his wife and youngest daughter he had started on a tour of the world, which he expected to take four months. Death was due to heart disease. Charles V. Bossert, his son, left for San Francisco to make arrangements for bringing the body of his father home.

In addition to his other interests, Mr. Bossert was the owner of the Hotel Bossert at Hicks and Montague Streets, Brooklyn, which he built. His Summer home was at Bay Shore, L. I., on the country estate he purchased in 1905 from James Hazen Hyde.

Mr. Bossert was Trustee of the Germania Savings Bank, a Director in the Estates of Long Beach Company, a Director of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and a former Colonel of the Thirty-second Regiment.

Rev. George G. Ballard, Jr.

The Rev. George G. Ballard, Jr., chaplain and instructor in history in Hobart College and William Smith College, died Tuesday at his home in Geneva, N. Y., aged 37. He was born at Ballana, Ireland, March 31, 1876, and was graduated from Hobart College in 1898. Mr. Ballard continued his studies in the De Lancey Divinity School, Geneva, N. Y.; General Theological Seminary, Manhattan; Trinity College in Toronto; Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, and at a special course in Harvard.

Moses Strauss.

News was received in this city yesterday of the death in Pasadena, Cal., of Moses Strauss, President of the State Savings Bank of Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Strauss was in his 80th year. He was born in Worms, Germany. Mr. Strauss had lived in Des Moines since 1856. He left his widow and five children. The body will be taken from Pasadena to Des Moines for burial.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

LASHANSKA—ROSENBAUM.—The engagement is announced of Miss Hulda Lashanska, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lashanska, to Mr. Harold A. Rosenbaum, son of Mr. and Mrs. Selig Rosenbaum. Mr. Rosenbaum is a Yale graduate, class of 1907.

NAMM—MENDELSON.—Mr. and Mrs. Adolph I. Namm of 22 West 72d St., beg to announce the engagement of their daughter, Estelle, to Mr. Percy Mendelson of Manhattan. At home Sunday, Feb. 2, from 3 to 6 o'clock.

Married.

PRICE—PARKER.—At Bretton Hall, New York City, Thursday, January 30, 1913, by the Rev. William Sheafe Chase, D. D., Rector of Christ Church, Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, Mrs. John E. Parker of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, to Mr. J. Dayton Price of New York City.

WORTH—LLOYD.—Wednesday, Jan. 29, at Wilkesbarre, Penn., by Dr. Jones, rector of St. Stephen's P. E. Church, Rosa Murrel Lloyd to A. C. Worth.

KENT—CHAMBERLIN.—Jan 28, Ella M. Chamberlin to Leonard Kent.

Brooklyn.

BARTON—PARFITT.—Jan. 29, Anna Parfitt to Le Roy Barton.

FARRELL—DUGAN.—Jan. 29, Margaret Dugan to Thomas F. Farrell.

HAINES—ROSE.—Jan. 29, Evelyn Rose to Frederick W. Haines.

SMITH—VOGEL.—Jan. 29, Elsie F. Vogel to Harold W. Smith.

Jersey City.

EDWARDS—MULLER.—Jan. 29, Constance B. Muller to Edward I. Edwards.

Died.

BEERS.—At East Orange, N. J., C. Eliot Beers, in the 65th year of his age. Funeral services on Saturday afternoon at the residence of John W. Carlin, 65 Evergreen Place, Brick Church Station, on arrival of 3 o'clock train from New York. Goshen and Philadelphia papers please copy.

Died.

BERNHEIMER.—Lorin Simon, beloved son of the late Simon and Rosetta S. Bernheimer, in the 48th year of his age. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

BISHOP—After a brief illness, Thomas Bishop, aged 74, at his home, 37 Quincy Street, Brooklyn.

BLOCH.—Mrs. H. M. Bloch, nee Cohen, beloved wife of Henry M. and devoted mother of Harry and Florence, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1913. Funeral Friday from her late residence, 20 East 97th St., at 10 A. M. Omit flowers. Machpelah Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

BRACHVOGEL.—On Jan. 30, 1913, Udo Brachvogel, at his late residence, 1,270 Madison Av., in his 78th year. Funeral services on Sunday, Feb. 2, at 11:30 A. M.

BUTLER.—At Jersey City, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, Ellen F., beloved wife of Richard Butler, at her residence, 18 Boyd Av. Funeral on Saturday, Feb. 1, at 9 A. M.

CAIRNS.—Jan. 29, Williams Cairns, aged 52 years. Funeral services at Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., Friday evening, 8 o'clock.

CHILD.—At Freiburg, in Baden, Germany, on Jan. 11, Kate Godfrey Child, daughter of the late Katherine Godfrey and Calvin Goddard Child of Stamford, Conn. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Southport, Conn., at 2:30 o'clock Friday, Jan. 31, on the arrival of the 12:03 o'clock train from New York. Interment private.

COOLEY.—In Pittsfield, Jan. 30, 1913, Mary J. Cooley. Funeral services at her late residence, 135 East St., Pittsfield, Saturday, at 2:30 P. M.

DANKLEFSEN.—On Dec. 25, 1912, at Gentofte, Denmark, Bahne J., son of the late Caroline M. Danklefs

USING NEW MOTOR FUEL IN ENGLAND

Discovery by Which Benzoline, Paraffin, and Alcohol May Be Cheaply Converted.

GREAT ECONOMIES CLAIMED

Chemical Heating of Charge Basis of Experiments—Plan Cycle Races —For Outdoor Show.

Believing that it might mean much as a solution of the fuel problem which is now a focus of interest in the automobile world, members of the National Highways Protective Society were not a little interested yesterday in news of a series of new fuels which have been derived in England from gasoline, benzoline, paraffin, and alcohol. It was said that economies varying from 36 to 90 per cent. had been effected by the use of these fuels, although the cost of producing them from the oils or spirits from which they were derived was put at not more than one-eightieth of a cent a gallon. Col. Edward C. Cornell, secretary of the society, had yesterday an announcement of the results of experiments with these new fuels, printed in The London Standard and sent by the society's agent in that city. According to this announcement the process of preparing the fuels is the invention of G. E. Heyl, chief consulting engineer of the Letters Patent Insurance Company, and T. Thorne Baker.

It seems that the experiments have thus far been tried on an internal combustion engine driving an electric lighting set, but are now to be made in a motor car on the road. No change in the existing form of carburetor is required save the reduction of the jet or inlet to approximately one half its original size. When this has been done the fuels operate successfully. In the English newspaper Mr. Heyl was quoted as saying that the basis of the development was the discovery of a chemical means of raising the temperature of the vapor and air at the moment of explosion so as to secure more complete combustion than has hitherto been obtained. Absence of smell is one of the benefits claimed for the discovery. Mr. Heyl was further quoted as follows:

"Even benzol can be transformed so as to be efficiently worked without a special vaporizer. We are hoping to eventually produce an effective fuel for motor cars and other oil engines from crude oil."

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The Savannah, Ga., Motor Cycle Club has announced the establishment of an annual road race to be held each year at the time of the Grand Prize and Vanderbilt Cup automobile races—each year that these events are held in Savannah, that is. It is planned to hold two events next November, one a 200-mile race for professional riders, and the other of 150 miles for amateurs.

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Another believer in the outdoor show for motor trucks, of the kind described in yesterday's TIMES, is Charles E. Miller, dealer in motor accessories. He said yesterday:

"The motor business wagon show should be held outdoors either in the late Summer or early Fall so that practical demonstration of loading and unloading and other "stunts" could be given, thus demonstrating the real value of business wagons to intending purchasers."

Mr. Miller would not allow the makers of motor cars to have too easy a time of it. New York shows are dealers' shows according to him. "Certainly the makers have no license to be in the show business for profit," he said, "and all the makers need to do would be to furnish the sample cars and do the big metropolitan advertising." This is an idea that is not likely to be over popular with the makers.

Y. M. C. A. PENSION PLAN.

It Embraces Endowment Insurance, a Relief Fund, and Mutual Aid Society.

A pension insurance system has been adopted by the Young Men's Christian Association for secretaries and other employes in all the branches in this city. It embraces endowment insurance, a general relief and pension fund and a mutual aid society. The association bears the bulk of the cost. Enough of the carrying charge has been left to the employes to stimulate their interest and conserve their independence. Under this plan the employes receive medical attendance and financial aid when ill. When they die a payment is made toward their funeral and a cash indemnity to their dependents is contemplated. If they live to the retirement age they draw an amount intended to maintain them, or at least to help them materially, through old age. The expense is less than a fourth of what it would cost to take out an endowment policy directly from an insurance company in the ordinary way, without the added features.

One of the large insurance companies has made an arrangement with the Board of Directors and the Committee of Management of Branches of the Association whereby the Y. M. C. A. secretaries and other employes are classed as a special group. The corporation is able to do this because men employed by the association are regarded as extra good risks. The association has not restricted the plan to any one company.

The Board of Directors of the pension plan includes: William Fellowes Morgan, President; William M. Kingsley, Thomas A. Buckner, J. Edgar Leaycraft, Robert S. Brewster, John Ross Delafield, Dr. James A. Bennett, and Robert Scoville. The board and committee jointly pay half the premium on each policy for the first five years, 55 per cent. for the next five years, 60 per cent. for the third five years, and 70 per cent. for the rest of the twenty-year term. In addition, all the dividends on the policy are applied to the employe's share of the cost, so that of a premium of $50 a year, for example, the employe pays an average of a few cents more than $11 annually.

Special gifts and legacies, including a recent bequest of $10,000, have been set aside by the board to establish a pension fund, which is to be used as well for the general relief of employes.

STEEL AND WIRE RECORDS UP.

Identified and Then Dissolution Proceedings Are Postponed Until Feb. 10.

Documentary evidence was introduced at yesterday's hearing in the suit for the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation, consisting of records concerning the financing of the American Steel and Wire Company and the Jackson wire pools. Frederick Strauss of J. & W. Seligman & Co. was called to identify the former, and Samuel J. Bailey, secretary of the pools, the latter.

L. V. Hubbard, formerly a law partner of E. E. Jackson, was questioned as to the destruction of the minutes of the Horseshoe Association. He said he believed they had been destroyed long ago. He thought that Mr. Jackson, who went to Europe after he had been prosecuted and fined for his part in the pools, was still abroad.

The hearings were then adjourned to Feb. 10, the Government reserving the right to call further witnesses at that time. The defense, which will include the testimony of President James A. Farrell, Chairman E. H. Gary, and H. C. Frick, a Director of the Steel Corporation, will not begin for at least six weeks.

LOST BALDWIN WORKS DEAL.

Agent Tells How Drexel Overbid Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Killing His Commission.

The way in which Drexel & Co., the Philadelphia bankers, and White, Weld & Co. of this city and Chicago, bid over Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in negotiations for the common and preferred stock of the Baldwin Locomotive Works is told in the complaint that George H. Robinson, a broker of New Rochelle, filed yesterday in the Federal District Court against Alba B. Johnson of Dover, Montgomery County, Penn. Mr. Robinson is asking for $500,000 commission for the negotiations he carried on with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. for the purchase of the works unde rorders from Mr. Johnson, as agent for the common and preferred stockholders.

According to the complaint, Mr. Johnson agreed to pay Mr. Robinson on April 4, 1911, between $500,000 and $950,000 commission if he could induce Kuhn Loeb & Co. to buy the works. In compliance with this a few days later he did persuade Jacob H. Schiff, Mortimer L. Schiff, and Paul Warburg to give $25,000,000 for the two issues of stock, and also to make over to the shareholders $5,000,000 of the common stock of the corporation, when recapitalized at $20,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $25,000,000 common stock. There was, according to this plan of reorganization, to be an authorization of an issue of $25,000,000 preferred stock, but $5,000,000 of it was to be held for future capital requirements.

While these negotiations were going on, Mr. Robinson complains Mr. Johnson and the stockholders, in violation of the agreement with him, went to Drexel & Co. and White, Weld & Co. and sold to them the Baldwin stock for $20,000,000 in cash, and $10,500,000 in common stock of a new corporation, which was to be formed with $20,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, and $20,000,000 common stock.

Mr. Robinson alleges that the cash equivalent of the Drexel & Company and White Weld & Company's deal was about $25,250,000, and the cash equivalent of the Kuhn Loeb & Company offer was $27,000,000. Moreover, he says that Jacob H. Schiff delayed a trip to Europe in order to put the deal through. As a result the stockholders of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, it is alleged, lost $1,750,000, and the complainant in commissions $500,000.

RECORD WINTER ON HUDSON.

Open for Navigation to Albany for First Time in 39 Years.

Beginning with to-day, a new record is being established in the matter of the Winter navigation of the Hudson River, the old record, which stood for thirty-nine years, having been passed at sundown last night. On Jan. 30, 1874, a drop in the temperature toward evening caused the Hudson to freeze over at Albany after the river had already frozen over the rest of the distance to Roughkeepsie. The record then made has not been approached since to any threatening degree, its nearest competitor until this year having been twenty-five days short of the record.

Weather Director Scarr stated yesterday that he was confident this year's record will not only be a new one for the river, but will gain conspicuously over the record it displaces.

"There isn't a cold wave forming anywhere in this country," said Mr. Scarr, "except a very minor one away over in the Northwest. Of course that may swell out to sizable proportions and give us some frigid days when it gets here. It is forming where all our cold weather comes from. The weather is warm all the way east of Ohio, and the prospect for days immediately ahead of us here is for temperature above the freezing point.

"Taking into consideration the warm state of the Hudson River water and the fact that it has to be chilled all the way to the bottom before the formation of an ice coat will begin, we may safely put the date of the river's possible freezing over a week or ten days ahead of us. So the record we are now making is surely to be without a precedent or approximate competitor in all the years back to 1810."

It seemed probable a week ago that 1913 would also establish a new record for the warmest average January weather. On Jan. 25 the average temperature for January up to that day was slightly higher than the average for 1890, which held the record for warm Januaries with an average of 40.2 degrees. On the 26th, three degrees were added to the ten degrees gain of the 25th, but on the 27th eight degrees were lost, on the 29th four degrees were lost, and yesterday five degrees were lost. The average temperature for January up to last night was 39.7 degrees, which is one-half degree below the January record. As narrow as this margin is it does not bring this year's showing into second place, as the month in 1880 closed with an average temperature of 39.8 degrees.

The temperature with which to-day has to compete in order to gain first place is 40 degrees. As that is higher than the prevailing temperature only a decided rise can bring the month to a close ahead of the showing of 1890. Director Scarr does not expect that any such rise will occur.

TO GIVE SHARRETTS HEARING.

Commission Will Hold Inquiry in Appraiser's Case Here To-day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A public inquiry into the official conduct of Thaddeus S. Sharretts, a member of the Board of General Appraisers, will be held in New York to-morrow by the commission appointed by President Taft to investigate the board.

Assistant Attorney General Denison, Chairman of the commission, said to-day the purpose of the hearing was to determine whether Mr. Sharretts had been guilty of any act which would warrant removal. The commission, he said, had asked Mr. Sharretts for some explanations and Mr. Sharretts had requested an open hearing.

One question which is being investigated is whether Mr. Sharretts tried to influence the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to stop its express trains at his Summer home, near Baltimore, under threat that he would advise importers to divert freight from that road. Another question concerns the practice of Mr. Sharretts's son before the board.

TAILOR ACCUSES STEIN.

Max Klinsberg Says Firebug Set Fire to His Tailor Shop.

Max Klinsberg, arrested in Detroit, Mich., on an indictment charging him with arson in the second degree, was arraigned before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday for pleading. He said that he desired to make a confession to Assistant District Attorney Weller and the case was adjourned until to-day.

Klinsberg is a tailor and has a shop at 163d Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Business was so poor that he had a friend introduce him to Isidor Stein. Stein set a fire for him, he said. He had two policies, one for $1,000 in the Home Insurance Company, and another for $500 in the London Assurance Company. After the fire he collected $1,250 from the two companies.

This is the third confession made to Mr. Weller since Stein was indicted on a second charge of arson and brought from Sing Sing where he had been serving a twenty-five-year sentence for arson. All the confessions corroborate Stein's.

WOULD RUN TERMINAL LINE.

Mitchel Says Railroads Offer to Operate Freight System Jointly.

When the plan to establish a terminal freight railroad in South Brooklyn came before the Board of Estimate yesterday, John Purroy Mitchel, President of the Aldermen, said he had conferred with representatives of trunk lines having terminals in New York. They told him, he asserted, that if the city would construct a terminal freight line they would arrange to operate it jointly.

Mr. Mitchel said that modifications to the resolution already adopted by the board for the establishment of such a terminal in South Brooklyn had been suggested, and that it had been decided to hold a public hearing on the matter on Feb. 20.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

TROUBLED OVER TEA TESTS.

Importers Must Ask Courts to Restore Former Chemical Analysis.

The tea trade continues to be troubled over the application of the so-called Reed test for determining impurities in importations. While the issue has been before the Tea Board of the United States General Appraisers on two occasions, importers are now talking about bringing some kind of court proceedings looking to a restoration of the former method of testing teas by a strictly chemical analysis.

In the first decision rendered by the Tea Board in November, it was held that the Reed test was contrary to the usages of the trade and illegal. Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury, declined to accept the Board's finding. Assistant Attorney General Wemple, in behalf of the Government, then obtained a re-opening of the question and sought to prove that the Reed test was in fact a chemical analysis. The second decision of the Board was regarded as a straddle, as it held that the Reed method was a "mechnical test" which must be supplemented by a chemical analysis.

This disposition of the issue appears to have fairly satisfied Secretary MacVeagh, but a firm of New York importers who have met with heavy rejections of teas since the application of the dual system of testing asked for a re-opening again of the entire question. The Board yesterday declined to consider the matter again. It has been generally understood for years that the decision of the Tea Board is final, but it was said that attorneys for the importers hope to find a way to get the question into the Federal courts over the head of the board with a view to having the single chemical test restored.

KNIT GOODS INACTIVE.

Most of the Visiting Wholesale Buyers Have Departed.

So far as the primary end of the knit goods market is concerned, there has been little activity in the local trade during the last week. The bulk of the Fall orders on both hosiery and underwear has been placed, and most of the visiting wholesale buyers have returned to their homes. The mills are well sold up for next Fall, and the agents are more interested now in Spring duplicates than in anything else.

Re-ordering in underwear started earlier than usual this year, and duplicates are coming in steadily. The question of deliveries is causing considerable anxiety, and buyers are asking that shipments be made as soon as possible. Stocks are light generally, and, although the mills are far behind on deliveries in some cases, practically no cancellations have been received. Manufacturers do not seem entirely satisfied with the prices received for heavy-weight goods, for while cotton is about 30 per cent. higher than it was last year, no such advance has been made in the prices of the finished goods.

SARDINES WILL BE SCARCE.

French, Norwegian, and Portuguese Catches Small This Season.

The foreign sardine situation is becoming serious, according to the Strohmeyer & Arpe Company, the catch in Norway being so bad that the fishermen are contemplating giving up until they can see better prospects. Not a packer in Norway has yet been able to fill even a fair part of the contracts made before the season opened. Some of the well-known brands are already out of the market, and prices are higher all along the line. The French catch, which has been very poor, is over, and in Portugal very few fish are being packed.

The local market for Holland herrings has not yet advanced in sympathy with the firmer feeling abroad, but higher local prices are said to be inevitable when the new stock comes forward. Olive oil prices are mounting under the short crop and small stocks, and holders are not inclined to offer freely. The present demand for oil is excellent.

THEFT OF STATE'S STAMPS.

Former Janitor of State Capitol Held in Bail for Grand Jury.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 30.—John H. Berard of Highland Falls, former janitor of the Capitol in this city, was arraigned before County Judge Atkinson to-day on a charge of stealing $80 worth of stamps from the State Controller's office. He was held for the action of the Grand Jury and gave bail in the sum of $8,000.

George S. Van Wie of Albany was arraigned on a charge of having knowingly received stolen State property. He also was admitted to bail in the sum of $3,000. He voluntarily appeared in court.

The proceedings were the result of testimony given before Gov. Sulzer's Commission of Inquiry by Federal Post Office Inspectors to the effect that Berard had confessed to stealing $1,200 worth of stamps from the State. It is charged that Van Wie aided Berard in disposing of the stamps to a New York City stamp broker.

AUTHORIZE 'PHONE BONDS.

American Company to Put Out $67,000,000 4½s.

Stockholders of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company at a special meeting yesterday authorized the issue of $67,000,000 4½ per cent. convertible bonds. The action had been in contemplation for several weeks, and nearly all of the 2,396,000 shares voted their assent.

The bonds will be convertible into stock at $120 a share between March 1, 1915, and the corresponding date in 1925. It was provided that the proceeds of bonds sold shall be used for the purposes of the company other than the acquisition of property or for extension work in New York State.

The underwriting syndicate consists of J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Kidder, Peabody & Co. The commission paid the bankers for service rendered will be 2 per cent. on the issue.

EXCHANGE NAMES COMMITTEE

Members Will Confer with Gov. Sulzer on Stock Exchange Legislation.

The committee of the Stock Exchange which is to discuss reforms with Gov. Sulzer was appointed yesterday. It consists of J. B. Mabon, F. K. Sturgis, Rudolph Keppler, H. K. Pomroy, B. M. Baruch, C. Ledyard Blair, H. G. S. Noble, D. G. Geddes, Eugene Meyer, Jr., and M. B. Fuller.

Mr. Mabon is President of the Exchange and Messrs. Sturgis, Keppler and Pomroy are former Presidents. The progressive element is represented on the committee, notably by Mr. Baruch.

The committee was waiting yesterday to hear from Gov. Sulzer as to when he will be ready to receive it.

PRINTCLOTHS QUIET.

Although some trading was reported in the local printcloth market yesterday on 27-inch, 56-52s, and 38½-inch, 64-60s, at 3½c and 5½c, respectively, on the whole the market was less active. Prices were firm and unchanged for the most part, and bids of 3⅝c brought out few pieces of 27-inch, 64-60s. The day's quotations follow:

27-inch, 56-52s.....3¼c 38½-inch, 64-60s...5¼c
27-inch, 56-58s.....3¼c 38½-inch, 64-64s...5¼c
27-inch, 64-60s..3⅝c bid 39-inch, 68-72s....5¾c
28-inch, 64-60s.....3⅝c 39-inch, 72-76s.....6¾c
28-inch, 64-64s.....4c / 39-inch, 80-80s.....7½c
38½-inch, 60-52s.4 11-16c

Brown sheetings, Southern, standard, 8@8½c; brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56-60s, 6¼c; brown sheetings, 3-yard, 7¼@7½c; brown drills, standard, 8@8½c; denims, 9-ounce, 14@17½c; tickings, 8-ounce, 13½c; standard prints, 5½c, and standard staple ginghams, 6¾c.

CREPE WEAVES POPULAR

And Are Eagerly Sought by Silk Buyers—Messalines Good, Too.

The annual Spring influx of retail silk buyers is now well under way. In common with other lines the early Easter is bringing buyers in now who under different circumstances would hold off until later, and as a result the amount of spot business done is in many instances ahead of that of last year.

The various crepe weaves are apparently at the apex of the crystallized fashion trend, and these fabrics are moving so freely that in some instances they have been sold up and withdrawn. In other instances their slow production and consequent scarcity is taken as a basis for price advances. Messalines continue to dominate the call for the less expensive silks, and talk of rising prices on these goods is not uncommon. Charmeuse, brocades, crepons, and prints are also sharing well in the demand.

The outlook in the ribbon trade is said to be the brighest in years, but to date buying has been no more active than usual. Within the next month, however, heavy trading is expected.

RAW SILKS QUIET, BUT FIRM.

Milan Reelers More Anxious to Sell—Local Mart Unchanged.

The Milan raw silk market has been rather quiet in the last week, with more selling pressure in evidence than for some time. Stocks of reeled silks are small there. The Yokohama market was also quiet, but slightly stronger. At Canton there was a fair call from both European and American manufacturers. Long-reeled silk is practically unobtainable there and European buyers are purchasing short-reeled stock to the detriment of the supplies available for American consumption. At Shanghai the market was very firm throughout the week with stocks small and advances expected shortly. Tsatlees and tussahs have been more active, and the selling of steam filatures has been limited only by the paucity of supplies.

There has been little change in the local situation, though manufacturers are said to be showing more interest in forward deliveries. In several instances orders for shipment through the first half of the year have been booked. Specialties in the coarser grades have been much wanted, but have been hard to get.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Coats Partly Rubber Taxed as Wool —Other Lost Protests.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by Abbey & Imbrie on taxing under the tariff act of 1909 of wool, cotton, and india rubber coats under the wool schedule at 44 cents a pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem. The importers asked to pay 35 per cent. on manufactures in chief value of india rubber. A similar claim by R. H. Macy & Co. on Russian tunics was also lost.

The board also threw out a protest by Strahl & Pitsch on resin extracted from gutta percha or similar gum, and assessed as a crude drug under Paragraph 20, Act of 1909, at one-fourth of 1 cent a pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem. The importers sought to pay under Paragraph 479 at 10 per cent. ad valorem as waste, or on an unenumerated unmanufactured article under Paragraph 480.

Claims unsupported by evidence and overruled were by Tokstad-Burger Company, G. W. Sheldon & Co., Alexander Murphy & Co., Hammacher, Schlommer & Co, J. J. Garvin & Co., Pfaltz & Bauer, Strohmeyer & Arpe Company, Menzel & Co., Stern Brothers, Moos & Co., E. Stegemeann, Jr., and G. A. & E. Meyer.

FRUIT DAMAGE $30,000,000.

California Horticulturist Thus Estimates Effect of Cold on Citrus Crop.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 30.—Thirty million dollars is the estimate of the damage done to citrus fruits by the recent cold weather in this State, according o a bulletin issued last night by A. J. Cook, State Horticulturist. He says that "from one of the ablest citrus experts I learn that no more than 20 per cent of the crop was saved."

Mr. Cook added that where oil pot smudges were used an average of 85 per cent. of the fruit escaped injury.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Sales of raw silk for the week at Yokohama, as reported by H. L. Gwalter & Co., 95 Madison Avenue, were 3,000 bales. Shipments amounted to 2,000 bales, of which 1,200 came to this country. Unsold stock there has now been reduced to about 18,000 bales.

A dinner for the buyers of the Spokane Dry Goods Company and the Seattle Dry Goods Company was held last night at the Hotel Seville.

The entire eleventh floor of the Passavant Building, 440 Fourth Avenue, has been engaged by The Credit Clearing House, now located at 346 Broadway.

The uptown office of the Jay Company, resident buyers, which has been moved from 114 Fifth Avenue to 116 West Thirty-second Street, will be opened for business to-day at the new address.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

In the opinion of a prominent lace buyer, shadow laces, which are now in such great demand, are too light to last. He thinks that later in the season Venice goods will come back to favor.

According to a representative of an Irish linen manufacturer, recently arrived in the local market, prices on all kinds of linens are growing firmer in the foreign markets, owing to the scarcity of cloth, and there is every indication that further advances will be made shortly.

In the better class laces Calais and Lyons types are selling well in the local trade. Nottingham laces are wanted in the cheap and medium-priced lines.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

The Banco di Roma has formed a new company, under the name of Societa Egiziana per l'Estrazione ed il Commercio dei Fosfati of Alexandria, Egypt, capital $300,000. The object of this new concern is the acquisition and exportation of phosphate deposits and all other minerals in general, as well as the commercial operations attaching to this industry.

It is reported that the well-known French armament company Schneider, Creusot, along with the steel company the Societe des Hauts Fourneaux et Forges d'Allevard, are about to erect a large plant at Pontcharra (Isere Department) for the electrolytic production of steel.

The foreign trade of Madagascar, which increased in value $2,500,000 for 1911 over the previous year, showed further progress for the first six months of 1912. The total imports for the first half of last year were valued at $4,416,967, compared with $4,094,432 for the same period in 1911, and the exports from the colony were valued at $4,398,056 and $3,989,307 for the 1912 and 1911 periods, respectively.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

DAVID EDELSTEIN.—A petition has been filed against David Edelstein, manufacturer of infants' wear, 475 Broadway, by Leonard Bronner for these creditors: E. Schmerler, $500, and B. Schwartz & Sons, $300. Judge Holt appointed Nicholas F. Lenssen receiver, bond $2,500, with authority to continue business twenty days. The liabilities are said to be $30,000 and assets about $10,000.

MANGELS M. VON OEHSEN of 969 Home Street, Bronx, formerly a grocer, has filed a petition with liabilities $1,672 and no assets.

F. K. KOHLHEPP.—A petition has been filed against Frederick B. Kohlhepp, grocer of 1,163 Madison Avenue, by these creditors: Sulzberger & Sons Co., $162; Fred Bischoff Company, $107, and Francis H. Leggett & Co., $252. The liabilities are $4,000 and assets $1,000. Judge Holt appointed Morton C. Fitch receiver.

BROOKS & TILLEY.—Frank L. Brooks and Harry H. Tilley, who composed the firm of Brooks & Tilley, contractors, of 258 East 138th Street, have filed a petition, with firm liabilities of $20,727 and individual liabilities of Mr. Tilley of $5,804 and no assets. Among the creditors are Barbier, Bernard & Turrene of Paris, $16,042; A. V. Conover, $700; Leary & Reid, Brooklyn, $800; James D. Leary, $479; Church E. Gates & Co., $63, and John Anderson, $495.

SIMON LOWY of 755 Dawson Street, who was a partner in the firm of Lowy & Ziegenthaler, restaurant, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $6,706 and no assets.

LEO M. FREUD, printer, of 908 Kelly Street, Bronx, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $1,985 and assets of $38.

MARY MONICA MALLOY, residing at 2,978 Park Avenue, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $12,105 and assets of $7,000. Among the creditors are the Model Building and Loan Association of Mott Haven, $5,270; Constance Malloy $2,500; James J. Malloy, $1,000, and Henry Weber, $1,800.

JOSEPH SCHILKE, tailor, residing at 152d Street and Bergen Avenue, the Bronx, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $2,252 and no assets.

HASTINGS & MILLER.—Schedules of Hastings & Miller, corporation, dealers in photo materials and sporting goods, 118 Nassau Street, show liabilities of $39,100 and assets $11,882. Among the creditors are Harry G. Miller, $9,515; George Ehret, $5,500; Nicholas Espenscheid, $5,300, and the Defender Photo Supply Company, Rochester, $2,200.

ERNEST LIQUORI.—Judge Holt has confirmed a composition of Ernest Liquori, dealer in liquors and groceries, 64 Amsterdam Avenue, with creditors at 60 cents on the dollar, payable 20 cents cash and 40 cents in notes. The liabilities were $7,598.

KAHN & GLUCK.—Judge Holt has dismissed the petition filed against Kahn & Gluck, dealers in dress trimmings, 152 Ridge Street, on a settlement at 30 cents on the dollar, payable 15 cents cash and 15 cents in four months. The liabilities were $6,200 and assets $2,000.

HARRY ZUCKERMAN.—Judge Holt has dismissed the petition filed against Harry Zuckerman, dealer in dry goods and jewelry on the installment plan, 131 Essex Street, on consent of creditors.

Out of Town.

BOSTON.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday by Charles A. Bohiman of Boston, salesman; liabilities, $10,544; no assets.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

The following judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Abolansky, Morris, and Simon Kaufman, (not summoned)—A. Kuflik et al., $107.
Anderson, John A.—G. A. Lynch, $114.
Belehas, James, and Gust Nicholson—E. Glocker, $455.
Brady, William A., and Joseph R. Grismer—Strobridge Lithographing Co., $10,737.
Boyd, Benjamin Z.—W. Hyman, $179.
Block, Rosa—H. Adelman, $899.
Burke, Clarence M.—W. E. Tuttel Lumber Co., $329.
Celss, Ellen L.—City of New York, costs, $106.
Blum, Morris—City of New York, costs, $108.
Catchings, Silas—G. I. Rochelle, $169.
Cohen, Abraham and Max—H. Egert, $136.
Carter, Asa L.—M. V. Larkin, $102.
Curran, Julia E.; William G. Mulligan, and Agnes K. Mulligan—H. Lehman, $541.
Castro, Antonio—M. Cappiello, $110.
Drosinos, George—J. Skretis, $118.
De Haue, Morris—S. Orbach, $139.
Duncan, Henry S.—M. Bolitzer, $176.
De Stefano, Enrico—L. Alleva, $153.
Davis, August T.—A. Appler, $119.
Emig, Lorenz and Emelia L.—J. S. Haskins, $170.
Ferguson, Minnie; William G. Mulligan, and Agnes K. Mulligan—H. Lehman, $272.
Gaillard, Louis—E. Cahn, $155.
Goodwin, Nat C.—W. J. Turner, $1,035.
Goodman, Elias, and Nathan Gross—Presbyterian Hospital, $759.
Goldbaum, Jennie—S. Rabinovitch, $610.
Greene, A. Hazen—J. McKenna, $329.
Heller, Judah—Hobart Electric Mfg. Co., $127.
Horn, Hirch—Same, $179.
Henkel, Frank A.—City of New York, costs, $191.
Haase, Louis—M. M. Slattery, $565.
Heineman, Samuel, and Leopold Goldstein—S. Levy, $6,481.
Johnston, William F.—Canavan Investing Co., $311.
Jones, Bessie—People, &c., $200.
Jackson, Emanuel—Lewis De Groff & Son, $149.
Jackson, Edgar R.—Bonwit, Teller & Co., $272.
Juilliard, Augustus D., Duncan E. MacKenzie, Chester A. Braman, Frederick A. Juilliard, Duncan D. Sutphen, John MacKenzie, and George W. Clements—M. Brody et al., $724.
Kimball, Samuel E.—John A. Roebling's Sons Co. of New York, $688.
Kehoe, Mary A., executrix—W. L. Condit et al., $5,006.
Lachner, Lizzie, guardian—City of New York, costs, $186.
Lasorsa, Peter—People, &c., $200.
Mayper, Samuel, and Hyman Henigson—R. Murray, $1,823.
Marinakis, Demetrios—A. G. Psaki, $311.
Mitchell, James M.—Rockford Realty Co., $1,661.
Mittler, Jack, and Joseph D. Klein—W. R. Ellison et al., $530.
Mack, H. Arthur—F. W. H. Crane et al., $103.
Musty, Frederick—S. Shanker, $118.
Matienzo, Jose B.—B. Fortuno, $116.
Malloy, Mary A.—W. Heyman, $203.
Mulligan, William G., and Agnes K. Murphy Mulligan—H. Beste et al., $348.
McKean, Anna, John H., and Richard D.—J. McWalters, $849.
Musso, Marie—B. J. V. C. Pescia, $161.
Mitchell, Alexander—N. Hornfeck, $198.
Mullins, Dennis—Kerin & Dunn, $1,287.
Nothelfer, Peter—M. E. Sexton, $537.
Nessif, Selem D.—B. K. Bloch, $292.
Ohlsen, Victor—Bernheimer Distilling Co., $101.
Potter, Edward C., Jr.—Stern Bros., $913.
Pick, Robert—S. Perlman, $154.
Peck, Edward S.—Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Co., $105.
Pregzer, Eva, administratrix—Metropolitan Delivery Co., costs, $138.
Robinson, Mary E.—Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., $669.
Rubin, William, and Joseph Weine—Manhattan Brass Co., $350.
Sinks, Clinton R.—Kerr & Co., $171.
Schuler, Frederick C.—G. M. Roden, $123.
Schwartz, Wilhelmina—Rosenweig et al., $157.
Senft, Harry B.—P. Bodenstein, $215.
Stachnik, Paul G.—Zenith Butter and Egg Co., $198.
Shea, William A.—A. F. Murray, $170.
Schneider, Albert—American Taximeter Co., $138.
Schaefer, Henry—A. Selz, Inc., $597.
Stulpin, George—B. K. Bloch, $316.
Tucciarone, Frank—Rock Island Butter Co. of New York, $106.
Vickers, James—M. A. Tennyson, $248.
Weingarten, David—M. J. Berlin, $1,106.
Whitlock, Benjamin Morris; Cornelius H. Whitlock, and Graham Brush, executors—Westchester & Bronx Realty & Development Co., $2,091.
Wilson, Lillie—City of N. Y., costs, $130.
Wile, George C.—City of N. Y., costs, $117.
Weinberg, Isaac—I. Frank, $101.
Motor Traction and Engineering Co.—Greenwich Investing Co., $161.
Simon Herzig & Sons—M. Cohen, $2,680.
Autographic Register Co.—E. W. Selle et al., $11,628.
Monomoy Co.—L. Stein, $227.
European Construction Co.—S. Naccarato, $362.
Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Co.—H. Fallert, $2,939.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

Butts, Thomas W., and Adelbert W. Bailey—M. J. C. Carey et al., Jan. 10, 1913, $104.
Cotrumano, Antonio and Victoria—A. Azzara, Aug. 2, 1912, $284.
Biscow, Harry B.—M. Martin, Sept. 18, 1912, $110.
Collins, Roy V.—L. G. Hart, Jan. 16, 1913, $872.
Earley, Martin J.—Harlem Yacht Club, Jan. 27, 1913, $300.
Frey, Henry—Francis C. Neale, Inc., June 10, 1912, $188.
Liebler, Theodore A., and George C. Tyler—G. Ganderezi, April 3, 1912, $7,378.
Same—Same, Dec. 28, 1912, $165.
Malbrunn, David—Armour & Co., Oct. 18, 1900, $102.
Stafford Construction Co.—J. R. Glendenning, Dec. 17, 1912, $339.
Smith, Grant, Willard Hauser, Charles Lecher, Frederick J. MacIsaac, and Eric V. Hauser—H. W. Palen's Sons, Dec. 28, 1912, $930.
Schrenkeisen, Walter—J. S. Johnson, Dec. 18, 1912, $136.
Thorn, Max—A. H. Bonart, Feb. 17, 1912, $4,101.
Lutz & Schenkman—F. L. Cole, May 20, 1912, (reversed,) $874.
United States Trust Co. of New York—F. H. Sutphen, May 16, 1910, (reversed,) $1,231.
Dixon, Joseph D.—J. Lahres, Oct. 29, 1912, (released,) $1,065.

FEDERAL SUPPLY PROPOSALS.

No further particulars are available in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce regarding these projects. Corespondence should be direct with the offices named.

1,005. HIGHWAY SWING BRIDGES.—Sealed proposals for constructing four highway swing bridges across Inland waterway between Brazos River and Matagorda Bay, Texas, will be received at the United States Engineer Office, Galveston, Texas, until Feb. 20, 1913. Information furnished on application to C. S. Riche, Lieutenant Colonel, Engineers.

1,006. STONE SCHOOLHOUSE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Indian Office, Washington, D. C., until Feb. 21, 1913, for furnishing materials and labor for the erection of a stone schoolhouse at the Pawnee Indian School, Okla., in strict accordance with the plans, specifications, and instructions to bidders, which may be examined at the Indian Office, at the office of the Supervisor of Construction, Denver, Col.; The American Contractor, Chicago, Ill.; The Phoenix, Muskogee, Okla.; The Oklahoman, Oklahoma City, Okla.; the United States Indian warehouses at Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., and Omaha, Neb.; the Builders and Traders' Exchange at Minneapolis, Minn., and at the school. For further information apply to the Superintendent of the Pawnee Indian School, Pawnee, Okla.

1,007. PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for the construction, complete, (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring, interior lighting fixtures, and approaches,) of the following buildings: (1) Until Feb. 20, 1913, for Post Office and Court House at Augusta, Ga.; (2) until Feb. 25, 1913, for Post Office and Court House at Pocatello, Idaho; (3) until March 1, 1913, for Post Office at Frankfort, Ind. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the custodians of sites at the various points or from the office of the Supervising Architect.

1,008. FLAT-BOTTOM WOODEN-HULL BARGES.—Sealed proposals for furnishing two flat-bottom wooden-hull barges will be received at the United States Engineer Office, 602 Burke Building, Seattle, Wash., until Feb. 5, 1913. Information on application to J. B. Cavanaugh, Major, Engineers.

1,009. FOUNDRY EXTENSION.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until Feb. 21, 1913, for extension to foundry at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Estimated cost, $12,000. Plans and specifications can be obtained on application to the bureau or to the Commandant at the Navy Yard named.

1,010. ENGINES AND PROPELLING MACHINERY FOR DREDGE.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for construction and delivery of twin-screw engines and propelling machinery for dredge Gamma will be received at the office of the Secretary, Mississippi River Commission, 1,311 Liggett Building, St. Louis, Mo., until Feb. 7, 1913. Specifications, blank form of proposals, &c. will be furnished on application to the office named.

TIPS ARE THE BURDEN OF MEN ON THE ROAD

Every One Expects the Traveling Salesman to be Free Handed and He Must Be.

IN THE GRIP OF CUSTOM

Hotel Boys, Waiters and Headwaiter, Porters, and Carriers Must Have Fees to Keep Him Going.

The high cost of living is to the traveling salesman largely a matter of tips. If he could get along without tipping he wouldn't mind his other expenses so much. He pays for service at every turn, and he feels that he must tip if he is to succeed. He requires service constantly, and even if at times he does not actually need it he must take it anyway and pay for it.

The average person traveling for pleasure feels that if he does not tip liberally at the hotels and en route it will do no harm, for, nine chances to one, he will never see the tip collectors again and can put up with slower service and some discomforts. With the salesman, however, conditions are entirely different, and he must tip, and tip well, if he wishes to avoid trouble. To economize on tips is poor policy in his judgment.

"Tipping is a necessary evil," said an experienced traveling salesman yesterday, "and it begins almost as soon as a man leaves his office. For instance, suppose I am leaving for Chicago in a rush. I jump into a taxicab and h

WOULD SWELL FEES OF PORT BY $85,000

Health Officer Suggests to Graft Hunters Sliding Scale Almost Doubling Income.

INVESTIGATORS CUT BUDGET

O'Ryan Hearing Expected To-day—Bank Returns $45,000 Verbeck Paid for Albany Arsenal Site.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Dr. J. J. O'Connell, Health Officer of the Port of New York, appeared to-day before the Governor's Commission of Inquiry and presented a proposed sliding scale of rates for port fees that would swell the income of the office from $120,000 to $205,000. The increase, Dr. O'Connell said, would place the office of Health Officer on a self-sustaining basis. John H. Delaney, one of the investigators, said to-night the commission probably would recommend it. Dr. O'Connell presented the draft of a legislative measure to permit the change in rates.

It was proposed that the fee for inspecting a foreign vessel be raised from $5 to $10. That would affect 90 per cent. of the vessels coming into port. No increase was suggested for the inspection of domestic vessels. The rates for medical inspection of the steerage should be increased from $3, $6 and $9 to $5, $8 and $11, according to the number of passengers, it was urged. The total increase in that item would be about 75 per cent.

The greatest increase proposed was for the fumigation of vessels. There is a flat rate of $50, and in certain cases more than $100 worth of disinfectant is used in the operation. The new rate would be $200 on a basis of 6,700 tons and $100 on a basis of 4,000 tons. That increase would amount to about 300 per cent. The fee for a special permit to discharge a cargo, it was suggested, should be increased from 25 cents to $1. The charge for passengers detained for the hospital would be increased from $1 to $2.

Mr. Delaney said the commissioners would report against new buildings for Quarantine for which Dr. O'Connell asked.

Two Estimates Trimmed.

The investigators announced they had cut off $60,000 asked for by W. W. Farley, State Commissioner of Excise, for extra special agents and counsel fees. The Excise Department, the investigators said, would get $20,000 less this year than last. The investigators also took $30,000 from the estimates made by State Fire Marshal Ahearn. The increase asked was for additional inspectors. The Inquiry Commission found an unexpended balance in the department fund of last year.

It is thought the investigators will take up to-morrow the charges of Gen. William Verbeck against Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Commander of the National Guard. Gen. O'Ryan is accused of duplicating expense accounts when he was connected with the Field Artillery.

Attorney-General Carmody received today from the First National Bank a check for $45,000, the amount paid from the contingent fund of the Guard by Gen. Verbeck for a site for a new arsenal in this city. The investigators at one of their early sessions brought out that the purchase of the site was not in accordance with the law. The officers of the bank assert the price the State paid was less than the real value of the property and refunded the amount voluntarily.

Thinks O'Ryan Should be Paid.

That Gen. O'Ryan was entitled to pay for military duties performed pursuant to an order issued by Lieut.-Gov. Conway as acting Governor when Gov. Dix was in Europe last May was announced as the opinion of Mr. Carmody. Gen. Verbeck refused to approve the vouchers and was upheld by Mr. Dix. Mr. Conway's order authorized Gen. O'Ryan to organize the division staff and prepare for field exercises during the Summer. The vouchers called for $2,000. They were approvide by Adja. Gen. Hamilton.

"I refused to approve the vouchers," said Gen. Verbeck to-night, "on the ground that Mr. Dix had stipulated expressly that Gen. O'Ryan should serve without compensation, except for field service and special duty. Those vouchers, I understand, call for pay for continuous service. Such a practice, in my opinion, is prohibited by the militia law, which specifically provides that the Major General shall serve without salary.

"Major Gen. Charles F. Roe did not receive pay nor do other officers of the Guard."

GOOD NEWS OF CAN RUMORED

The Street Hears Debentures Are to be Issued to Pay Deferred Dividends.

The attention of Wall Street's stock market following was suddenly transferred from the erratic movements of the American Can shares late yesterday afternoon to a rumored plan of an unusual character for paying off the accrued dividends on the preferred stock. The refusal of Directors to discuss the matter in any way detracted nothing from a belief in numerous quarters that a debenture bond issue was being contemplated, the proceeds of which would be used to wipe out back dividends amounting to $14,690,000.

The plan, as the Street heard it, would come before a meeting of Directors to-day and would provide for a series of debentures amounting approximately to the sum total of the unpaid dividends. The bonds were to be sold, the rumor had it, and the proceeds immediately distributed among the preferred stockholders. A share of the company's earnings was to be directed into a sinking fund, quarter by quarter, to pay off the bonds as they become due and to meet interest charges meanwhile.

The American Can Company's earnings are estimated to have been equivalent in 1912 to the 7 per cent. called for by the $43,233,000 preferred stock and nearly 10½ per cent. on the common shares as well. On this basis of profits the nimble wielders of figures estimated that interest on the bonds, and the sinking fund could be maintained comfortably and still leave a surplus of more than $2,000,000 a year. The debentures were discussed on an interest basis of 4½ or 5 per cent., which would require the expenditure of no more than $735,000 per annum for carrying charges at the most.

The Can shares continued yesterday the gyrations which marked their remarkable progress on earlier days of the week. With combined transactions of nearly 393,000 shares in the session they far surpassed the other favorite speculative shares in point of activity. The common stock advanced 5 points and the preferred 1%.

FALL RIVER DIVIDENDS.

Merchants Mfg. Co., Troy Cotton Co., and Granite Mills Declare Them.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 30.—The directors of the Merchants Manufacturing Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. The Troy Cotton & Woolen Company's directors have voted a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., and a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. is to be paid by the Granite mills. These dividends amount to $28,000, on a total capitalization of $2,500,000.

The directors of the American Linen Company and those of the Arkwright mills met but failed to declare a dividend.

PACIFICS NEAR AGREEMENT.

Tentative Plans Rumored, but No Announcement Made.

There was another series of conferences between those interested in the dissolution of the two Pacifics yesterday, and at their conclusion it was again reported that the representatives of the two boards had made satisfactory progress. It was said, however, that it was too early to look for an official announcement as to the probable terms under which the separation of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific would be accomplished.

A story, which could not be confirmed by inquiries of the members of the two Executive Committees, but which seemed to have many elements of probability, was that the two companies were practically agreed upon terms for the transfer to the Union Pacific of the main line of the Central Pacific, furnishing a connection for the Union from Ogden to the coast, with various feeders. The Southern Pacific is to retain the other lines, including the one to Portland. For the Ogden-Utah line the Union Pacific is to pay the Southern Pacific $80,000,000 of the Southern Pacific stock now in the Union's treasury, $18,000,000 in cash and $6,000,000 in bonds of the Southern Pacific's subsidiaries. At present prices this would mean about $105,000,000 for the coast connection.

This settlement would leave the Union Pacific with $46,000,000 of Southern Pacific stock in its treasury. Tentative arrangements have been made for the formation of a syndicate to take over these shares. A member of the Union Pacific board says that plans for a syndicate willing to supply $50,000,000 have already been made.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1913.	Increase.
DETROIT UNITED—		
First week January	$204,947	$40,007
LONDON UNDERGROUND (Metropolitan District)—		
Week ended Jan. 25	£13,331	£670
July 1-Jan. 25	55,596	2,882
Tubes:		
Week ended Jan. 25	14,775	*340
July 1-Jan. 25	60,190	*510
London United Tramways:		
Week ended Jan. 25	5,222	69
July 1-Jan. 25	21,980	301
London General Bus:		
Week ended Jan. 25	52,657	16,201
July 1-Jan. 25	218,733	66,883
SEABOARD AIR LINE—		
Third week January	$486,388	$70,353
July 1-Jan. 21	12,988,333	604,822

*Decrease.

AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO for December—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Gross	155,453	143,178	124,874
Net after taxes	58,105	48,697	.....
Surp. after chgs.	26,034	16,097	4,661
6 mos. gross	1,050,485	982,945	934,456
6 mos. net	455,839	431,013	.....
Surp. after chgs.	203,373	241,857	228,728

CUBA RAILROAD for December—

Gross	412,469	293,684	287,118
Net	212,018	137,953	97,713
Surp. after chgs.	145,227	77,828	61,046
6 mos. gross	1,948,951	1,582,665	1,261,935
6 mos. net	823,103	684,313	520,202
Surp. after chgs.	422,631	323,562	300,202

ERIE RAILROAD for December—

Gross	4,951,821	4,525,993	4,546,742
Net after taxes	1,662,240	1,083,622	1,237,128
6 mos. gross	32,745,969	30,019,593	29,596,397
Net after taxes	8,938,551	8,523,894	8,546,587

GEORGIA RAILROAD for December—

	1912.	1911.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	277,495	307,853	30,359
Net earnings	54,670	102,446	47,776
Surp. after chgs.	9,424	51,405	41,981
Gross, 6 months	1,555,685	1,776,122	20,437
Net, 6 months	149,752	537,108	387,355
Def. after chgs.	148,142	†231,296	*379,439

MAINE CENTRAL for December—

Gross earnings	869,490	790,543	*78,956
Net after taxes	180,163	189,715	9,552

*Increase, †Surplus.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO SYSTEM—St. Louis & San Francisco:

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Average miles	5,255	5,245	5,188
Dec. gross	4,113,489	3,680,504	3,914,985
Net after taxes	1,345,341	1,070,585	971,113
Gross, 6 months	24,199,713	22,197,221	22,770,519
Net after taxes	7,349,016	6,604,147	6,248,600

Chicago & Eastern Illinois, (including Evansville & Terre Haute:)

Average miles	1,275	1,275	1,276
Dec. gross	1,358,521	1,354,079	1,414,046
Net after taxes	252,069	350,915	444,507
Gross, 6 months	8,404,080	8,155,206	8,029,019
Net after taxes	1,902,232	2,273,727	2,404,747

Total all lines:

Average miles	6,530	6,520	6,464
Dec. gross	5,472,010	5,043,584	5,329,032
Net after taxes	1,597,410	1,421,499	1,416,447
Gross, 6 months	32,603,793	30,352,427	30,799,539
Net after taxes	9,251,248	8,877,874	8,653,356

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN for December—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Gross	322,800	339,788	337,204
Net after taxes	95,888	112,769	126,869
6 months gross	1,859,841	2,002,949	1,890,291
Net after taxes	438,344	665,327	584,306

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for December—

Av. mileage	10,316	9,941	9,891
Gross	12,151,501	11,296,477	11,566,464
Net	3,987,802	3,602,106	4,122,451
Taxes	536,639	505,390	399,140
Oper. income	3,451,222	3,006,716	3,723,311
6 months gross	75,648,105	69,069,365	71,137,723
6 months net	29,606,534	23,868,481	27,701,971
Taxes	2,916,870	2,633,665	2,229,005
Oper. income	26,689,664	23,234,816	25,472,366

Miscellaneous Earnings.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross	8,208,968	7,811,193	7,531,649
Expenses	4,198,001	3,906,716	3,667,702
Net	4,010,966	3,904,477	3,863,946
Int. and taxes	1,529,231	1,486,129	1,466,394
Surplus	2,481,736	2,418,348	2,397,552
Dividends	1,416,000	1,416,000	1,416,000
Surplus	1,065,736	1,002,348	981,552
App. for reva	775,000	750,000	736,000
Surplus	290,735	252,348	245,552

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER for December—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Gross	417,966	399,873	18,092
Net	221,644	192,325	29,319
Other income	6,454	7,120	*665
Gross income	228,099	199,445	28,653
Surplus	104,933	83,339	21,593
6 months gross	2,444,910	2,331,454	113,455
6 months net	1,236,932	1,101,304	135,628
Other income	43,531	37,484	6,047
Gross income	1,280,464	1,138,788	141,675
Surplus	538,672	430,802	107,869

*Decrease.

ELECTRICAL SECURITIES CORPORATION for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Total receipts	506,669	462,406	390,084
Int., exp., &c.	264,980	226,370	196,854
Net profits	241,689	236,027	193,230
Previous surplus	1,103,771	1,000,044	904,294
Prof. from sale of securities	709,086	89,224	28,540
Increased value of assets	.....	15,369	83,980
Total surplus	2,054,546	1,340,664	1,210,044
Net after increase of assets	85,250	.....	.....
Disc. on bonds	31,641	26,893	.....
Preferred div.	50,000	50,000	50,000
Common div.	160,000	160,000	160,000
Stock div.	500,000	.....	.....
Total deduct	826,906	236,893	210,000
P. & L. surplus	1,227,647	1,103,771	1,000,044

ELECTRICAL UTILITIES CORPORATION for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Earn., all sources	242,382	219,288	23,094
Expenses	6,418	5,893	525
Net earnings	235,963	213,394	22,569
Preferred div.	75,000	72,728	2,272
Common div.	22,500	.....	22,500
Surp. for year	138,463	140,665	*2,202

GREAT WESTERN POWER COMPANY for the twelve months ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings	2,349,617	1,921,186	423,431
Net earnings	1,346,656	1,187,358	159,098
Surplus	455,375	345,291	110,284

*Decrease.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked
American Light & Traction com.	403	415
American Light & Traction pf.	108	111
Adirondack Electric Power com.	19	21
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	59	61
American Gas & Electric com.	82	85
American Gas & Electric pf.	45	47
American Power & Light com.	65	68
American Power & Light pf.	83	85
American Public Utilities com.	63	66
American Public Utilities pf.	76	79
Appalachian Power Company	23	24
Appalachian Power Company pf.	73½	75
Cities Service com.	119	122
Cities Service pf.	87½	88½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. com.	67	70
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	89	91
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	93	95
Electric Bond & Share pf.	99½	101
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	77	77
Empire District Electric 5s	84	88
Empire District Electric 5s pf.	80	84
Federal Light & Traction com.	30	34
Federal Light & Traction pf.	80	84
Federal Utilities, Inc., com.	40	43
Federal Utilities, Inc., pf.	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities com.	125	135
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	92	96
Lincoln Gas & Electric	28	31
Montana Power Co. com.	44½	45½
Montana Power Co. pfs	100	102
Montgomery Light & W. P. 5s	82	86
Northern States Power com.	24	25
Northern States Power pf.	84½	86
Ozark Power & Water Co. com.	54	56
Pacific Gas & Electric com.	62	63
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	91	93
Republic Ry. & Light Co. com.	24	26
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	78	80
Standard Gas & Electric com.	21	22
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	49	51
Tennessee Ry., L. & Power com.	22½	24½
Tennessee Ry., L. & Power pf.	77¼	78
Union Ry., Gas & Electric com.	61	64
Union Ry., Gas & Electric pf.	87	89
United Light & Rys. com.	85	88
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	81	84
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	74	77
United Utilities com.	37	40
United Utilities pf.	100	102½
Utah Securities	24	25
Utilities Improvement Co. com.	63	65
Utilities Improvement Co. pf.	75½	77½
Western Power Co. com.	20	23
Western Power Co. pf.	47	51

WINDSOR WILLING TO SELL.

Offer of Liquidation Value Plus 3½ on Deposits Preferred.

George W. Young, formerly a direcor and the largest stockholder in the Windsor Trust Company said yesterday that of the three terms of purchase offered by the Empire Trust Company to stockholders of the Windsor he considered most favorable the one which would give the liquidation value of the company's assets plus 3½ per cent. upon the deposits. Mr. Young said the offer was entirely satisfactory to him as it would give the shareowners from $220 to $225 a share instead of $200 which was offered i nthe Empire's first option.

The company could be easily liquidated, said Mr. Young, because the conservative management of President Clark Williams had placed the assets in such condition that they could be readily realized upon. The last statement filed with the State Banking Department and sworn to by the officers of he Windsor showed a value of about $205 for the stock and 3½ per cent. upon deposits should add 15 or 20 points to them.

Prof. Baldwin of the Empire Trust Company said yesterday that if 6,667 shares of Windsor Trust Company stock are deposited he would buy or provide a buyer for them by one or more of the methods described above, at the option of the seller, all the remaining shares of the capital stock of the Windsor Trust Company, which may be so deposited within sixty days from Jan. 28.

A committee consisting of President Clark Williams, August Heckscher, and Stephen N. Bond, in submitting the proposal to the stockholders, said that already a number of the largest stockholders had expressed themselves in favor of one or another of the offers.

TO TIGHTEN INSURANCE LAW.

Bill Would Enforce Consistent Publicity Among Fraternal Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—A bill that amends the Insurance law in reference to fraternal orders was introduced in both branches of the Legislature to-day at the request of William Temple Emmet, State Superintendent of Insurance. The amendment removes the 5 per cent. clause of the law, only requiring a society to continue to maintain as good financial condition to the end of continued solvency as existed under the first report required by the statute. A new clause permits the State to require that a sufficient number of assessment be levied each year to pay all death claims as such accrue, with enforced requirement of publicity of conditions at stated periods to each member.

Assemblyman Walker of the Fifth District, New York, put in a bill to regulate the traffic in cocaine. The measure has the backing of the Citizens' Union and the settlement workers of New York City, where the cocaine habit has grown under existing regulations. Under the Walker bill the drug could not be sold except on prescription, and then never in a quantity exceeding an ounce. Other sections provide for the retention of the prescription by the druggist and the issuing of a certificate to the purchaser giving his name and address. The bill also provides for a record in a book kept by a druggist in which the person filling the prescription must sign his name. Violation of the proposed act is made a felony.

TO REGULATE ROAD RATES.

Bill Empowers Service Boards to Suspend Railway Schedules.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Power for the Public Service commissions to suspend rate schedules filed by railroad companies is provided in a bill which will be introduced to-morrow by Assemblyman Aaron J. Levy, with the backing of the Administration and the Public Service Commission for the Second District. The Inter-State Commerce Commission has that power.

The Levy bill was drafted by ex-Judge Hale of the up-State commission and handed to the majority leader of the Assembly for introduction. A similar bill was passed last year in both houses, but Gov. Dix, for a reason that was not given in a message to the Legislature, vetoed it. It is pointed out that, among other things, the action of Mr. Dix is responsible for the high commuting rates now paid by residents of Westchester County over the New Haven lines.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

Wheat Up a Trifle—Corn and Oats Easier—Cotton Off.

Wheat moved narrowly yesterday, and closed ⅛ cent higher. Corn closed easy on increased offerings and easier interior cash markets. Oats were quiet and slightly lower. Higher prices for hogs caused a firm opening in the provisions market, but receded later in the day. Cotton closed lower.

WHEAT.

There were only narrow price changes in the wheat market, but the undertone was steady and at the close values were ⅛c net higher. The volume of business was comparatively small, and traders seemed disposed to await developments. The foreign political situation was a disturbing element which discouraged extensive speculative risks on the short side, while at the same time the fact that the Winter wheat belt is unprotected by snow covering and the time of crop scares near at hand also exerted more or less influence on the market. The foreign markets, while generally steady, failed to reflect any serious apprehension regarding complications in connection with the Balkan trouble, but traders abroad were also inclined to be a little apathetic. The Argentine situation is apparently having marked influence in Europe, and it is expected that shipments will increase in the near future. A private cable from abroad said that up to Jan. 5 there had been a good foreign demand for American and Canadian wheat owing to the fact that an amicable Argentine contract had not been decided upon, but that this had now been done and that European buyers are showing a preference to Argentine wheat over the American grade. Argentine shipments for the week were estimated by Broomhall at 3,800,000 bushels, compared with 2,464,000 last week and 496,000 last year. Prominent millers were said to be fairly active buyers in the Northwest, but sales of flour were said to be small, and indications of congested supplies at consuming markets suggested continued inactivity. Some complaints were received from the Southwest, claiming that the unseasonable weather has caused too active growth, and that the soil is getting rank. In the local cash market No. 2 Winter wheat was quoted at $1.06¾, elevator, and $1.10, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.01, free on board, afloat.

FUTURE MARKETS.

New York—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	99¾	98 15-16	99¼	99 1-16	1.03⅝
July	.....	.....	97⅛	97⅛	1.02
New York bonded—					
Jan.	.....	.....	1.00¼	1.00¼	..
May	.....	.....	99⅝	99½	..
July	.....	.....	97⅛	97	..
Chicago—					
May	93⅝	92¼	93¼	93	1.02½
July	91	90¾	90¾	90⅝	95⅜
Sept.	89½	89¼	89⅝	89¼	93⅝

CORN.

The corn market was steady early in the day on reports of prospective small shipments from Argentina and the fact that about 50 loads had been taken from Boston late on Wednesday, although this was believed to be on old business. Offerings increased during the day, and at the close the market was easy at a net decline of ¼@⅜c. Interior cash markets were said to be easier, and receipts at interior points were quite liberal. Export corn in the local market was quoted at 56c, free on board, afloat.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Close.	Year.
May	51⅝	51½	51¾	51¾	67⅛
July	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	52⅝	67⅝
September	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜	67⅞

OATS.

Trading in the oats market was again without special feature, and in the absence of aggressive operations the market moved within a narrow range, closing unchanged to ⅛c lower. The local cash market was steady; standard white quoted at 32½c; No. 3, 38c; No. 4, 37½c; natural white, 37@39c; white clipped, 38@41c, all track.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Close.	Prev. Year.
May	34	33½	33¾	33⅝	51¾
July	34½	34	34	34⅛	47¾
September	33¾	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	41⅝

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products opened steady in sympathy with an advance of 5 points in the hog market, but later eased off under quite active selling, due partially to a bearish construction of the Government report on the number of hogs in the country, but late in the day prices regained part of the loss on covering. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 29,000, estimated for Friday, 30,000; Kansas City received 10,500, and Omaha 16,000.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Close.	Prev. Year.
Lard—					
May	10.30	10.20	10.25	10.27	9.40
July	10.27	10.20	10.25	10.30	9.52½
Ribs—					
May	10.30	10.20	10.27	10.32	8.77½
July	10.50	10.17	10.25	10.30	8.80
Pork—					
May	19.30	19.10	19.20	19.25	16.25
July	19.15	19.12	19.17	19.25	16.42½

COTTON.

The cotton market was generally easier yesterday, and, while part of a forenoon decline was recovered, the close was barely steady and from 7 to 10 points net lower. Trading was at no time active, and, aside from a little scattering foreign or Southern selling, appeared to be entirely local, with sellers evidently encouraged by a few reports of an easier spot situation in the South. Certain strong interests were still said to be expressing very bullish opinions of the situation, however, and probably the expectation of support from that source in the event of an extension of the scattering short interests rendered local bears more cautious than they would otherwise have been. Reports of a better prospect for a settlement of the Balkan situation also appeared to help the rally during the middle of the day, but the talk around the ring remained of a generally bearish average, and a renewal of liquidation inspired renewed pressure in the late trading.

The opening was steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 8 points. After a relatively weak opening, Liverpool had stiffened up to about the expected level before the opening here, but sentiment around the ring was bearish, and following reports that the Southwest was offering cotton more freely prices here eased off to a net loss of about 10 to 16 points, followed on a renewal of bull support and covering by early sellers, but the buying was not aggressive enough to hold the advance, and prices eased off again in the late trading.

Ocean freight rates have been reduced on cotton shipments from all the Southern ports to various European countries, but the declines do not appear to have attracted any increased business, and the reports of a continued slack demand with the nearer approach of the plowing season in the earlier sections of the belt, have doubtless their bearing upon the bearish average of sentiment. January notices to extent of about 10,000 bales were issued yesterday. Their circulation uncovered no scattering long interest, but two or three of the local spot house brokers seemed to have enough January for sale to supply the needs of scattering shorts. Trading in January ends at noon to-day, and the threatened squeeze in that position seems to have been eliminated by the shipments here of a little over 50,000 bales from the South. Southern spot markets, as officially reported yesterday, were generally unchanged.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 13.15 for middling upland; no sales; delivered on contract, 3,700 bales.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	12.80	12.66	12.69@12.70	12.76
February	.....	.....	12.32@12.84	12.41
March	12.42	12.27	12.33@12.34	12.43
April	.....	.....	12.10@12.18	12.26
May	12.26	12.14	12.20@12.21	12.30
June	12.06	12.06	12.11@12.13	12.18
July	12.18	12.09	12.16@12.17	12.23
August	12.02	11.96	12.02@12.04	12.10
September	.....	.....	11.53@11.55	11.60
October	11.50	11.43	11.46@11.47	11.54
December	11.50	11.50	11.47@11.49	11.55

COTTONSEED OIL.

Prices in the cottonseed oil market were firmer during the early operations, with covering prompted by further indications of buying by refiners, which characterized the late dealings on Wednesday. This buying was thought to have been the result of some improvement in the domestic consumption of oil as well as against sales abroad, but on the advance there was renewed selling, and late in the day the market was barely steady, closing net unchanged to 2 points net higher. The crude market was steady to firm, but there appeared to be considerable difference of opinion regarding the volume of offerings from the South.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. close.
Spot	..	..	6.25@6.35	6.25
February	..	..	6.28@6.32	6.28
March	6.32	6.30	6.30@6.31	6.28
April	..	..	6.29@6.31	6.28
May	6.35	6.32	6.31@6.33	6.30
June	..	..	6.32@6.34	6.30
July	6.40	6.37	6.37@6.39	6.36
August	..	..	6.34@6.36	6.38
September	6.42	6.42	6.40@6.42	6.40

COFFEE.

Tenders of about 1,000 bags on February contracts and the belief that these consisted largely of Robusta coffee, which will not be deliverable on New York contracts after February, caused an early break of 20 points in the February position. Later months opened at a decline of 8 to 11 points. Near the close there was a partial recovery, but final prices were 26 points lower for February and 6 to 12 points lower for the other positions. Total sales, 48,000 bags. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were unchanged to 10 points lower. Havre closed net unchanged, Hamburg was ¼ to ½ pfening lower, Rio was unchanged, and Santos 50 reis higher.

Spot coffee unchanged, 13½c for Rio No. 7. Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	.....	.....	.....@.....	13.12
February	12.90	12.90	12.95@13.00	13.18
March	13.18	13.17	13.20@13.21	13.26
April	.....	.....	12.32@12.34	13.40
May	13.46	13.40	12.45@12.46	13.52
June	.....	.....	12.50@12.53	13.60
July	13.57	13.56	12.58@12.60	13.67
August	.....	.....	12.65@12.68	13.76
September	13.75	13.71	12.73@12.74	13.84
October	13.68	13.68	12.68@12.72	13.81
November	13.65	13.65	12.64@12.67	13.75
December	13.58	13.57	12.58@12.59	13.68

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery extras, 35½@36c; firsts, 32@35c; seconds, 28@31c; thirds, 26@27c; held, extras, 32½@33c; firsts, 30@32c; seconds, 27@29c; thirds, 25@26c; State dairy, fines, 31@33c; good to prime, 27@30c; common to fair, 22@26c; process, extras, 26@26½c; firsts, 25@25½c; seconds, 24@25c; imitation creamery, firsts, 19@20c; factory, held, 22@23½c; seconds, 21@22c; thirds, 18@20c; packing stock, held, 20@21½c; current make, No. 2, 20@20½c; No. 5, 17@19c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, held, colored, specials, 17½@18c; white, 17½@18c; colored, ave. fancy, 16¾@17¼c; white, 16¾@17¼c; lower grades, 15@16c; Winter, colored, specials, (not Green,) 16@16¼c; white, 16@16¾c; colored, average, run, green, 15@15½c; white, 15@15½c; Winter, poor, 14@14¼c; Daisies, held, best, 17½@18c; State, skims, held, specials, 13@14c; fair to choice, 10@12c; Winter, choice, 9@11c; poor to fair, 5½@8c; full skims and badly defective, 2@5c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 26@27c; extra firsts, 25c; firsts, 23@24c; seconds and lower grades, 21@22c; held fresh, average best, 19@20c; poor to fair, 15@18c; fresh gathered, dirties, 15@16c; checks, 13@14c; refrigerator, firsts, 18½@19½c; seconds, 17@18c; thirds and poorer, 12@16c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, good to large size, new laid, 29@31c; selected whites, defective in size or quality, 25@28c; Western, gathered whites, 25@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 27@28c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 24@26c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BEEF.—The following are current wholesale market prices for beef cuts in New York City: Ribs, No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 13½c; No. 3, 10½c; loins, No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 13½c; No. 3, 10½c; rounds, No. 1, 11c; No. 2, 10½c; No. 3, 9½c; chucks, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c.

SUGAR.—Business in refined sugar was slow yesterday, with prices firmly held at the recent decline.

The following prices are net, less 2 per cent. discount for cash: Crystal dominoes in cases of two-pound cartons, half or full size pieces, $7.50@$7.60; in cases of five-pound cartons, $7@$7.10; Eagle tablets, $5.65; cut loaf, $5.15; crushed, $5.05; Mold A, $4.70; XXXX powdered, $4.50; powdered, coarse powdered, and Eagle coarse granulated, $4.45; fruit powdered, Eagle, extra fine granulated, $4.35; Eagle, two, three and one-half and five-pound cartons of fine granulated, $4.35; Eagle, two-pound bags, $4.65; three and one-half-pound bags, $4.60; five-pound bags, $4.55; ten-pound bags, $4.50; twenty-five and fifty pound bags, and standard granulated, $4.40; fine granulated and Diamond A, $4.35; Confectioners', $4.20; Nos. 1, $4.10; Nos. 2 to 12 in five-cent ranges, $4.05@$3.55; Nos. 13, 14, and 15, $3.50.

The London beet sugar market was steady and unchanged to ¾d dearer, with January and February at 9s 4½d and May at 9s 11¼d.

The local raw sugar market was firm and unchanged, with centrifugal at $3.48, muscovado at $2.98, and molasses sugar at $2.73.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—This market was generally quiet and unchanged yesterday.

Quotations—New Orleans centrifugal, common, 15@16c; fair, 17@20c; good, 21@26c; prime, 26@24c; New Orleans open kettle, 35@55c; syrups, common, 11@12c; medium, 14@17c; fancy, 25@28c.

RICE.—There was a good jobbing distribution in rice at recent prices.

Quotations—Screenings, 4@4¼; ordinary, 4½@4¾; fair, 4¾@5; good ordinary, 5@5¼; prime, 5¼@5½; choice, 5½@5¾; head Japan, 4½@6c; Patna, 6¾@7.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market was very quiet under the heavy stocks held by buyers. Prices showed no important change.

The following prices are quoted (in wood) on the New York Produce Exchange: Spring patents, $4.80@$4.80; Winter straights, $4.55@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.75@$5.10; Spring clears, $4.30@$4.55; extra No. 1 Winter, $4.15@$4.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $4.05@$4.20; Kansas straights, $4.15@$4.20; fancy Spring patents, $5.40@$5.90. RYE FLOUR—Quoted: Fair to good, $3.60@$3.85; choice to fancy, $3.90@$4. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quoted: $2.35 asked, per 100 pounds. CORNMEAL—Quoted: Kiln dried, $3.15. BAGMEAL—

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rise on Larger Trading, but Activity Is Confined to Few Issues.

Perhaps a partial explanation of the movement of prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday was to be found in the fact that traders had until very lately been held in restraint by the uneasiness which was caused in their minds by the public attention of an undesired sort which was centred on the affairs of Wall Street and of the Stock Exchange. During this period much pessimism developed and some of this sought expression in short selling which added sufficiently to the outstanding short interest to create a groundwork for the upturn in prices and the large increase in activity of the last few days. With the publication of Gov. Sulzer's message to the Legislature on the subject of Stock Exchanges the trading community felt relieved that he had not recommended the radical steps which they had feared. It is probably true, too, that the majority of traders were encouraged by what they saw going on in the market for the American Can shares to venture somewhat more actively into operations in other parts of the list. The impression created by the circumstances surrounding the movement in this stock and the unfavorable inferences which were drawn from them may not have been viewed in the same light by traders as they were by very many people in Wall Street who have sincerely regretted this latest American Can episode. If yesterday's reports prove true a new chapter will be added to-day to the record of this particular stock market operation, but even if yesterday's expectations are fulfilled much will still remain to be said regarding the part played by some whom Wall Street describes as insiders.

Looking further for the cause of the activity and strength which were displayed by a relatively small number of stocks one finds that a part was played by the interpretation which was put upon the latest news from Turkey and by the reports which gained circulation regarding further progress in the formulation of a Union Pacific-Southern Pacific plan. The unhappy position in which Turkey found herself was regarded as pointing with considerable certainty toward a conclusion of peace with the allied foes of Turkey with whom the Sultan seemed hardly able to cope anew in the face of internecine conflict. The hope of an early settlement of the Union Pacific problem was also a helpful influence even though this particular situation has been far less of an active factor in the stock market than it was during the first few weeks after the handing down of the decree of the Supreme Court compelling the separation of the Southern Pacific from the Union Pacific.

Call money was easier and time money was in ample supply. Bankers who have been engaged in the gold export movement were expecting further shipments to be made and predictions were current that the outflow which has so far amounted to about $15,000,000 may easily reach $20,000,000. The statement of the Bank of France showed a gain of only $3,200,000 in gold holdings, although more than that amount of American gold probably reached the Paris market during the period covered by yesterday's statement. Interest attached in this connection to suggestions that the gold which has been going to Paris was really destined for other markets, so that the French bank was receiving only indirect advantage through these shipments of gold from New York. Preparations will have to be completed to-day for the Feb. 1 interest and dividend disbursements and for payments which fall due on maturing obligations. Yesterday's movement of interest rates indicated pretty definitely that the current supply of funds is so large that the meeting of these demands will put no inconvenience upon the market.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2½@2⅝ per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 2¾ per cent.

Time money rates were at 3¼@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, and 4@4¼ per cent. for four months, and 4¼@4½ per cent. for five and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 4½@5 per cent. for best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $376,350,746; balances, $22,965,810; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $822,147.

The local banks have lost $5,710,000. on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 4⅞@4 15-16 per cent. for short bills and 4¾ per cent. for three months' bills; Paris 4 per cent., and Berlin, 4½ per cent. Money was 4½@4¾ per cent. in London, and 4 per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 21½ centimes, and the Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 48½ pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as folows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.88; demand, $4.8745. Paris—Cable, 5.16⅛ less 5-64; check, 5.16⅜ less 1-16.

Berlin—Cable, 95 5-16 less 1-64; check, 94 3-16.

Switzerland—Cable, 5.19⅝ less 1-32; check, 5.20.

Holland—Cable, 40.33; check, 40.28.

Belgium—Cable, 5.19 less 1-16; check, 5.20 less 1-32.

SIXTY AND NINETY-DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers, sixty days, $4.83¼; ninety days, $4.8140.

London—Commercial, sixty days, $4.83; ninety days, $4.81¼.

Paris—Commercial, 5.20⅝ less 3-32; sixty days, 5.22½ less 1-16.

Berlin—Commercial, sixty days, 94¼ plus 1-32; ninety days, 94 less 1-32.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 20c premium; St. Paul, 55c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Montreal, par.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 3-16d higher in London at 28½d. and ½c higher in New York, at 62c per ounce.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday extreme dullness was shown. Copper was unchanged. Tin was weak at a recession of ⅝c in the bid and ⅝c in the asking price. Lead and spelter were unchanged.

The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	Thursday.		Wednesday.	
Stand. Copper—	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	15.25	..	15.25	..
January	15.25	..	15.25	..
February	15.25	15.75	15.25	15.75
March	15.25	15.75	15.25	15.75
April	15.25	15.75	15.25	15.75
Lead	4.25	4.37½	4.25	4.37½
Spelter	6.70	6.90	6.70	6.90
Tin	30.00	50.40	50.75	51.00

On the London Metal Exchange yesterday the following table of prices obtained for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin. These prices make comparison with Wednesday's closing quotations:

	Thursday.		Wed'day.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Copper, spot	68	17 6	68	10 0
Copper, futures	69	5 0	68	17 6
Pig tin, spot	228	10 0	232	0 0
Pig tin, futures	225	5 0	225	10 0

The market ended weak. Spanish pig lead was down 5s. to £16 7s 6d. Spelter was easier at a recession of 2s 6d. to £26. Cleveland warrants were up 3d. to 65s 9d.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

National Sugar on the Curb.

The statement of last year's operations of the National Sugar Refining Company, of whose capital stock 50,000 shares will soon be sold to stockholders of the sugar trust, is not scheduled to appear for a week, but anticipation of excellent earnings was strong enough yesterday to establish a market for the stock well above par. A sale of the "when issued" stock occurred at 104¾, and at the end of the session 104 was bid and 105 asked. "Rights" were quoted at 24 cents bid and 26 cents asked, but not a great deal of interest was directed toward them.

***

Iron Ore and the Canal.

Charles M. Schwab has frequently demonstrated that foresight is a very valuable asset in the steel business, and he is credited with having displayed his ability to a considerable degree in the recent purchase of ore beds in Chile. The Bethlehem Steel works need the quality of ore in the Chilean mines, and it is probable that Mr. Schwab would have had it years ago had it been possible to get it. The cost of transportation around the Horn barred the best of South American iron from Northern smelters, and the Bethlehem Company was forced to go to Cuba and Sweden for supplies. Mr. Schwab did not forget the deposits in Chile, however, and when the Panama Canal began to draw near completion, he quickly bought his ore and started work on his fleet of ocean carriers to bring it home.

***

Copper in Automobiles.

According to a mining engineer, who has been collecting data on the subject, the automobile industry in the United States is responsible for the consumption of a large amount of copper. He estimates that an average of seventy-five pounds of the metal is used in every car, and that the total amount required by the industry in the current year will be 40,000,000 pounds. At the prevailing prices that would mean the expenditure of about $6,400,000 by the automobile manufacturers for copper alone. Allowing for an annual increase of 25 per cent. in the demand for cars, this authority estimates that by 1918 the automobile trade will buy 100,000,000 pounds of copper.

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No Wabash Settlement.

The patient Wabash, Wabash-Pittsburgh, and Wheeling & Lake Erie security holder—whose name is legion—rubbed his eyes yesterday when he read a story from St. Louis seeming to indicate an early settlement of at least some of these companies' troubles, with the filing of an application at St. Louis for the appointment of a Master to take testimony. A representative of the Wabash killed any such hope in short order. The appointment of a Master meant nothing in the way of acceleration, he pointed out, inasmuch as one had been taking evidence from time to time in other Gould receiverships for upward of four years. As for the Wabash reorganization plan, which stirred up a great deal of opposition among the road's stockholders last Summer, but which seemed likely to be put through, the Gould representative said that it seemed to be in a state of suspended animation. "I don't think it is dead," he said, "but it has shown no signs of life for a long time."

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Consolidated's New Departure.

While the ambitious plans fathered by some of the more progressive members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange for a comprehensive publicity campaign have been defeated for the time being, a start in that direction was made yesterday morning when the first of a series of small advertisements appeared. Not only did the Exchange make an appeal for business, but it offered for sale a limited number of memberships. This was taken to mean that the policy of buying in seats for cancellation, which was followed a few years ago, has been dropped.

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A Busy Trust Buster.

The dispatches from Washington yesterday indicated a busy season for Assistant Attorney General Grosvenor. The first item published said that the thirty directors of the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company and sixteen corporations, forming the bathtub trust, must plead guilty to having violated the Sherman law, or stand trial. Mr. Grosvenor leaves Washington to-night for Detroit to confer with the trust officials. Later it was announced that testimony in the suit against the alleged moving picture trust will be taken in New York on Feb. 5 by Mr. Grosvenor. This was followed before the close of the day by an announcement that Mr. Grosvenor would begin the hearings in the suit against the International Harvester Company in Chicago on Feb. 17.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues and of these two groups of stocks combined:

1913.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.	Change.
Jan. 20	89.07	88.22	88.64	88.54	— .25
Jan. 21	89.26	88.52	88.89	89.20	+ .66
Jan. 22	90.24	89.75	89.99	90.18	+ .98
Jan. 23	89.82	89.21	89.51	89.48	— .70
Jan. 24	89.22	88.89	89.05	89.03	— .45
Jan. 25	89.60	89.40	89.50	89.58	+ .55
Jan. 27	89.28	88.94	89.11	89.13	— .45
Jan. 28	89.85	89.28	89.56	89.65	+ .52
Jan. 29	89.83	89.25	89.54	89.51	— .14
Jan. 30	90.34	89.51	89.92	89.91	+ .40

INDUSTRIALS.

Jan. 20	62.85	62.16	62.50	62.33	— .54
Jan. 21	63.14	62.31	62.72	63.02	+ .69
Jan. 22	63.77	63.22	63.49	63.62	+ .60
Jan. 23	63.95	63.18	63.56	63.54	— .08
Jan. 24	63.25	62.97	63.11	63.06	— .48
Jan. 25	63.06	62.98	63.02	63.06	— .00
Jan. 27	63.28	62.92	63.10	63.19	+ .13
Jan. 28	64.38	63.20	63.79	64.20	+1.01
Jan. 29	64.40	63.82	64.11	64.04	— .16
Jan. 30	65.07	64.24	64.65	64.70	+ .66

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Jan. 20	75.96	75.19	75.57	75.43	— .39
Jan. 21	76.20	75.41	75.80	76.11	+ .68
Jan. 22	77.00	76.48	76.74	76.90	+ .79
Jan. 23	76.88	76.19	76.53	76.51	— .39
Jan. 24	76.23	75.93	76.08	76.04	— .47
Jan. 25	76.33	76.19	76.26	76.32	+ .28
Jan. 27	76.28	75.93	76.10	76.16	— .16
Jan. 28	77.11	76.24	76.67	76.92	+ .76
Jan. 29	77.11	76.53	76.82	76.77	— .15
Jan. 30	77.70	76.87	77.28	77.30	+ .53

This Year's Range to Date.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
Railroad	90.68	91.41 Jan. 9	88.14 Jan. 17	89.91
Industrials	66.76	67.08 Jan. 2	61.87 Jan. 17	64.70
Comb. aver.	78.72	79.10 Jan. 9	75.00 Jan. 17	77.30

January Range in 1911 and 1912.

RAILROADS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1912	91.43	92.44 Jan. 3	89.19 Jan. 31	90.11
1911	91.79	96.07 Jan. 31	91.79 Jan. 3	95.96

INDUSTRIALS.

1912	64.00	64.89 Jan. 2	62.13 Jan. 31	63.13
1911	62.95	66.14 Jan. 31	62.95 Jan. 3	66.02

COMBINED 50 STOCKS.

1912	77.51	78.63 Jan. 3	77.66 Jan. 31	75.77
1911	77.37	81.10 Jan. 31	77.37 Jan. 3	80.99

Year's Range in 1912.

	Open. Jan. 2.	High. Oct. 4.	Low. Dec. 16.	Last. Dec. 31.
Railroads	91.43	97.28	88.39	90.27
	Jan. 2.	Sept. 30.	Feb. 1.	Dec. 31.
Industrial	64.00	71.50	61.74	66.13
Combined av.	77.51	85.82	75.24	78.10

Year's Range in 1911.

	Open. Jan. 3.	High. June 26.	Low. Sep. 25.	Last. Dec. 30.
Railroads	91.79	99.61	84.40	91.37
	Jan. 3.	June 5.	Sep. 25.	Dec. 30.
Industrials	62.05	69.76	54.75	63.83
	Jan. 3.	June 26.	Sep. 25.	Dec. 30.
Combined av.	77.37	84.41	69.37	77.60

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s, May, 1957, inter	104¾	105¼	104¾	105¼
4½s, Nov., 1957, inter	104¾	105¼	104¾	105¼
4½s, May, 1917, inter	101½	..	101½	..
4½s, Nov., 1917, inter	101½	..	101½	..
4½s, Mar., '30-'60, inter	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
4½s, March, 1962, inter	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
4½s, Sept., 1960, inter	99½	99¾	99¾	99¾
4s, May, 1959, inter	97½	97¾	97½	97¾
4s, Nov., 1958, inter	97¼	97¾	97½	97¾
4s, May, 1957, inter	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾
4s, Nov., 1956, reg	95½	96½	95½	97
4s, Nov., 1955, reg	95¾	96½	95½	97
4s, Nov., 1936, reg	96½	96¾	95½	97
4s, 1918-1919, inter	98½	100	98½	100
3½s, Nov., 1954-5, inter	85	85¾	85½	86
3½s, May, 1954, coup	85	85¾	85½	86
3½s, 1960-1954, reg	85	85¾	85	86

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading in Curb Stocks Active —Bond Market Dealings Large.

Transactions in outside securities yesterday were on a large scale with much activity in the bond department. United Cigar Stores Company of America sold up to 110⅝ on active trading, though the closing price was 109¼, a drop of 1⅜ points from the day's high. Mining stocks showed large totals for the day, but without any material changes in price. Trading in bonds was the feature, with sales of $70,000 of the new Norfolk & Western convertible 4½s, which were traded in for the first time. The final price of these bonds was at the day's lowest, 107⅝, after opening at 108, the day's highest.

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INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
18,000	*Am. Sugar Ref. rights	23	25	20	23
4,000	Brit.-Am. Tob.	24½	25	24½	24⅞
100	Brown Shoe	55	55	55	55
113	Con. Rub. Tire	20¼	20¼	19¼	19½
100	‡Em.-Brant, pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
260	Manhattan Shirt Co. pf.	102	102½	102	102½
200	Marconi of Am., new	5½	5½	5½	5½
1,000	*Mays Oil	21	21	21	21
270	National Sugar	104½	105	104½	104½
550	Puebla S. & M.	2¼	2 5-16	2¼	2¼
400	S. O. of N. J.	436	437	434	435
400	Tob. Prod. pf.	96⅞	96⅞	95½	96½
3,000	United Cigar S. Co. of Am.	109⅞	110⅝	109½	109¼
140	Willys Over	71	71	70⅝	71
200	Willys Ov. pf.	98¾	98⅞	98¾	98⅞

RAILROAD.

6,000	N. & W. rts.	1	1	⅞	⅞

MINING STOCKS.

300	Alaska G. M.	13⅞	14⅛	13¾	13¾
1,000	*Beaver Con.	40	40	40	40
200	Bessie Gold Dr.	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7½
100	Bessie G. D. pf.	7½	7½	7½	7½
2,600	*Big Four	83	84	83	83
2,500	Braden Copper	9½	9⅝	9½	9½
200	Butte-N. Y.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,500	*C. O. D. Con.	7	8	7	8
1,000	Dia. Black B.	5	5	5	5
900	El Paso Con.	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6¼
900	Ely Con.	12	12	12	12
100	First National	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
700	Florence	45	46	45	46
1,500	Giroux Min.	3¾	3¾	3 1-16	3 1-16
200	Gold Hill	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
200	Halifax Ton.	1¼	1 5-16	1¼	1 5-16
2,700	*Jumbo Ext.	34	34	34	34
500	Kerr Lake	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
800	La Rose Con.	3 1-16	3 3-16	3⅛	3⅛
300	Mason Valley	8⅜	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛
50	Mines of Am.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
85	McKinley-D.	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
200	Nevada Hills	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
170	Nipissing M. C.	9	9	8⅞	8⅞
1,000	Ohio Copper	1	1	1	1
1,000	Pac. Smelters	3-16	3-16	3-16	3-16
300	S. Ut. M. & S.	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
200	Stewart	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16
500	Tonopah Min.	6	6	5⅞	5⅞
750	Tonopah Ext.	2	2 1-16	2	2
3,500	Ton. Merger	88	89	88	88
250	‡Tuolumne Cop.	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
2,500	West End Con.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	*Wett. Sil. M.	18	18	18	18

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING COMPANIES.

2,000	Chesterf. Cop.	12	12	12	12
1,100	*Mut. M. & L.	71	71	69	70
1,400	*N.J. Mines Co.	17	18	16	17

BONDS.

$3,000	Braden C. 6s.	191	191	191	191
1,000	Bra. C. 7, old.	190½	190½	190½	190½
10,000	Bra. C. 7, new.	190	190	190	190
76,000	B. R. T. 5% notes	96⅞	96⅞	96 13-16	96 13-16
3,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
5,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
70,000	Nor. & W. cv. 4½s, w. i.	108	108	107⅝	107⅝
85,000	West. Pac. 5s	87	87½	87	87½

*Sell cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex dividend.

Issues not traded in were quoted thus:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Jan. 30. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 29. Bid.	Asked.
Allied Securities Co.	83	85	83	85
Am. Writing Paper	2	2¼	2	2¼
A., G. & W. I. pf.	11	12	11	12
Bay State Gas	½	9-16	½	9-16
Borden's Cond. Milk	119	120	119	120
Borden's Con. Milk pf.	106½	108	106½	107½
Brown Shoe pf.	97	99	97½	99
Chiett-Peabody Co.	70½	71½	70½	71½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	70	80	70	80
Havana Tobacco	4	5	4	5
Havana Tobacco pf.	8	15	8	15
Houston Oil	19	21	19½	21
Houston Oil pf.	65	69	65	69
Int. Rubber trust ctfs.	8	9½	8	9½
Lehigh Val. Coal S. Co.	215	230	215	230
McAndrews & Forbes	198	200	198	200
McAndrews & F. pf.	101	103	101	103
Manh. Transit	1 1-16	1 3-16	1 1-16	1 3-16
N. Y. Trans.	4	5	4	5
Oil Fields of Mexico	1¾	2	1¾	1¾
Otis Elevator	76	78	76	78
Otis Elevator pf.	99	102	99	102
Pennsylvania Textile	24	25	24	25
Stand Oil, old	1,170	1,210	1,170	1,210
Tobacco Products	120	140	120	140
U. C. S. Co. of Am. pf.	117	118½	116½	118½
U. S. Hair	7½	8½	7½	8½
U. S. Hair pf.	9	9½	9	9½
U. S. Light & Heat	11	12	11	12
U. S. Lt. & Heat pf.	70	75	70	75

MINING STOCKS.

British-Col. Copper	4⅛	4½	4⅛	4½
Buffalo Mines	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
Cons. Ariz. Smelting	⅜	½	⅜	½
Davis-Daly Copper	1⅝	1⅞	1 11-16	1⅞
Dia. Field Daisy	4	6	4	5
Creene-Cananea	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
Tri-bullion	7-16	9-16	7-16	9-16
Tularosa	13-16	15-16	13-16	15-16
United Copper	1½	2¼	1½	2¼
United Copper pf.	6	12	6	12
Yukon Gold Mines	3	3⅛	3	3⅛

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING COMPANY.

L. Creek-Gold Drainage	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2¾
South Live Oak	1½	2½	1½	2½

BONDS.

Canada Southern 5s	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	19	20	18	19
Atlantic Refining	695	700	690	700
Borne-Scrymser	225	250	225	250
Buckeye Pipe Line	174	177	174	177
Chesebrough Mfg.	625	650	625	650
Colonial Oil	125	135	125	135
Continental Oil	1,650	1,750	1,650	1,750
Crescent Pipe Line	65	70	65	70
Cumberland Pipe Line	85	95	75	78
Eureka Pipe Line	382	387	382	387
Galena-Signal Oil	300	305	300	305
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	133	140	133	140
Indiana Pipe Lines	145	150	145	150
National Transit	56	57	53	55
New York Transit	340	350	340	350
Northern Pipe Line	118	122	123	128
Ohio Oil	132	135	135	140
Prairie Oil & Gas	330	335	330	335
Solar Refining	670	680	665	675
Southern Pipe Line	268	275	268	275
South Penn. Oil	895	905	895	905
S. W. Penn. Pipe Lines	170	175	168	172
Standard Oil (Cal.)	190	192	190	192
Standard Oil (Ind.)	350	355	350	355
Standard Oil (Kan.)	480	485	470	480
Standard Oil (Ky.)	385	395	375	385
Standard Oil (Neb.)	300	310	300	310
Standard Oil (N. J.)	433	436	433	436
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	665	670	670	675
Standard Oil (Ohio)	285	290	285	295
Standard Oil subsid., "en bloc"	730	760	730	760
Swan & Finch	225	235	220	230
Union Tank Line	75	77	73	75
Vacuum Oil	175	180	174	177
Washington Oil	35	40	34	36
Waters-Pierce Oil	1,400	1,500	1,400	1,500

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Jan. 30. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 29. Bid.	Asked.
British-American	24½	25	24½	24¾
Conley Foil	290	300	290	300
Johnson Tinfoil & Met.	180	190	180	190
J. S. Young	172	180	172	180
MacAndrews & Forbes	194	200	194	200
P. R.-Amer. Tobacco	250	260	250	260
P. R.-Am. T. 6% scrip	145	160	145	160
P. J. Reynolds	255	270	255	265
Tobacco Products	120	140	120	140
Tobacco Prod. Co. pf.	96	97	95½	96½
United Cigar Stores	109¼	109¾	109½	109¾
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	117	119	117	119

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Sewer Pipe	12¾	12¾	12¾
105	Columbia Gas	15⅛	15	15
465	Crucible Steel	16¾	16½	16¾
75	Crucible Steel pf.	95	94	95
40	Caney River	40	39⅝	40
140	Harbison-Walker	51	51	51
150	Independent Brew.	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	Independent Brew. pf.	27½	27½	27½
390	La Belle Iron	51¼	50¼	51¼
760	Mfrs. L. & H.	50¼	49⅞	50¼
25	Nat. Firsproof. pf.	30	30	30
1,824	Ohio Fuel Oil	18¾	17½	18
150	Oklahoma Gas	72½	72½	72½
50	Pitts. Plate Glass	101	101	101
100	Pitts. Coal	23½	23½	23½
280	Pitts. Oil & Gas	9¾	9½	9¾
1,005	Pure Oil	16¼	16	16⅛
30	Pitts. Brew. pf.	35¾	35¾	35¾
14,200	Pitts. Silver Peak	65c.	65c.	65c.
150	Tonopah Extension	2	2	2
100	Union Switch & Sig.	126	125½	125½
600	Westinghouse Elec.	37¼	37¼	37¼
97	Westinghouse A. B.	139	139	139
120	West. Penn. Trac.	35½	35	35½

BOND.

$2,000	Pitts. Brew. 6s		88½	88½	88½

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Consolidated Power	119	119	119
285	Cons. Power pf.	120½	119⅝	120¼
10	Fidelity & Deposit	177½	177½	177½
310	Houston Oil tr. ctfs.	20½	20	20½
5	Houston O. pf. tr. ctfs.	64½	64½	64½
25	Kentucky Secur. pf.	71½	71½	71½
65	Mer. & Mech. Bank	32	32	32
10	Mercantile Trust	160	160	160
10	Munsey Trust	101	101	101
100	Norfolk Ry. & Light	26½	26½	26½
200	Penn. Water & Pow.	70	69½	70
20	Seaboard Air Line	21	21	21
5	Union Bank	137½	137½	137½
10	Western Bank	39½	39½	39½

BONDS.

$1,000	A. C. L. of C. 5s ctfs.	104	104	104
9,000	A. C. L. conv. deb. 4s	99¼	98⅞	98⅞
3,000	Baltimore Electric 5s	99¼	99	99¼
1,000	Con. Gas 5s	107¼	107

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday, Jan. 30, 1913.

Total sales Jan. 30, 1913 673,570
From Jan. 1, 1913 8,280,437
Same period last year 10,908,865

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
73⅜	73¾	39,200	Amalgamated Copper	72⅜	74⅝	72⅝	73⅝	+1⅛
53½	53¾	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	+¼
37¾	38	1,200	Am. Beet Sugar	38	38¼	37¾	37⅞	+⅝
94	94⅜	100	Am. Brake Shoe & F	94½	94½	94½	94½	+1
45⅝	45⅞	136,200	Am. Can	42	45⅞	42	45⅞	+5
128¼	128½	26,600	Am. Can pf	127	129¼	126	128½	+1¾
53½	53⅝	300	Am. Car & Foundry	53⅝	53⅝	53¼	53½	+⅛
47½	48	400	Am. Cities	47½	47½	47⅜	47½	
23¾	24	500	Am. Ice Securities	23½	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+⅞
11⅜	11¾	400	Am. Linseed	11	11¾	11	11¾	+⅝
40	41	400	Am. Locomotive	40¾	41	40¾	40¾	+¾
11¾	12	100	Am. Malt	12	12	12	12	
57⅛	58½	400	Am. Malt pf	57⅞	58½	57⅞	58½	+⅝
73⅜	74	9,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	73¼	74⅝	73¼	74	+1¼
105¾	106½	260	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	106⅛	106⅞	105⅞	105⅞	+⅜
35	36⅛	100	Am. Steel Foundries	35	35	35	35	
117⅛	118	600	Am. Sugar Refining	117⅛	117⅝	117¼	117¼	+¼
116	116½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116⅜	116⅝	116⅜	116⅝	+⅜
60	68	100	Am. Teleg. & Cable	66⅛	66½	66⅛	66⅛	+⅛
133	133¼	600	Am. Teleph. & Teleg	133	133½	133	133⅛	
287	289	900	Am. Tobacco	288	288⅝	287⅝	288	+⅞
31	31½	400	Am. Writing Paper pf	31	31⅜	31	31⅜	+⅜
38¼	38⅜	2,500	Anaconda Copper Co	37⅝	38⅜	37⅝	38¼	+1
...	117	100	Assets Realization	115	115	115	115	−½
42	44¼	100	Associated Oil	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	−1¼
105⅜	105⅝	3,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	105½	105¾	105⅞	105½	+¼
101⅜	102½	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	102	102	102	102	−¼
48⅝	50½	100	Baldwin Locomotive	49	49	49	49	+½
103½	104¾	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	104⅛	104¼	104⅛	104¼	+¼
102¼	102½	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio	102	102½	102	102½	+⅝
...	...	300	Balt. & Ohio rights		⅛	¼	⅛	
83½	84½	300	Balt. & Ohio pf	83½	84¼	83½	84¼	−¼
...	...	1	Bank of Commerce	195	195	195	195	
38¾	39	900	Bethlehem Steel	38¾	39¾	38½	38½	+½
67⅜	69⅞	300	Bethlehem Steel pf	69⅝	70	69⅝	70	+½
91	91¼	3,425	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	91¼	91¾	91¼	91¼	+¼
115	119½	100	Buf., Roch. & Pitts	116	116	116	116	+¾
54⅞	55	4,300	California Petroleum	54½	55⅝	54½	55	+⅝
85	86	100	California Pet. pf	86	86	86	86	+1
240½	240¾	4,250	Canadian Pacific	240¼	242	240½	240⅞	+⅛
...	...	3,268	Can. Pacific rights	16⅜	17¼	16⅝	17	+⅜
28½	29	400	Central Leather Co	28⅞	29	28⅝	29	+⅜
94¼	95½	100	Cent. Leather Co. pf	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝	−⅛
78⅜	78⅝	1,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	77⅞	78⅝	77⅞	78½	+⅝
32½	33	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf	32½	32½	32½	32½	
113½	113¾	2,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	114	113¾	113¼	113½	+½
...	...	3,709	Chi., M. & St. P. rgts	15-64	¼	15-64	¼	
142	145	150	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	145	145	145	145	+1
136½	137	400	Chi. & Northwestern	137	137¼	137	137¼	+¼
42½	42¾	4,100	Chino Copper	42⅜	43⅛	42⅛	42⅝	+⅝
35¾	36½	2,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	35½	37	35½	36	+½
138¼	138½	1,100	Consolidated Gas	138	138½	138	138	+½
15¾	15⅞	28,800	Corn Products Ref	14	16	13⅞	15⅞	+2½
78	79	1,200	Corn Products Ref. pf	76½	78½	76½	78	+2
80	81	100	Detroit United Ry	80	80	80	80	
31¾	31⅞	14,000	Erie	31	32⅜	31	31⅞	+¾
48⅜	49	700	Erie 1st pf	48	49½	48	49½	+1½
40⅜	41¾	200	Erie 2d pf	40½	41	40½	41	+¾
142⅜	142⅝	400	General Electric	142¼	142½	142¼	142¼	+½
34⅛	35	200	General Motors	34	34½	34	34½	+½
77	78	200	General Motors pf	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	−¼
2	2½	100	Goldfield Consol	2	2	2	2	
63⅛	63⅞	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	63½	63⅞	63½	63⅞	+⅝
128¾	128⅞	2,500	Great Northern pf	128¼	129	128¼	128⅝	+⅛
...	...	2,000	Gt. Northern rights	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
39¾	40	1,400	Gt. N. certs. ore prop	40	40¼	39¾	39¾	−¼
49⅞	50¼	400	Guggenheim Explor	49⅝	50¼	49⅝	50¼	+1½
127½	128¼	100	Illinois Central	128¾	128⅞	128⅜	128⅝	+1⅜
16½	17	400	Inspiration Con. Cop	16¾	16¾	16½	16¾	+¼
19⅛	19¼	6,600	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	19	19⅝	19	19⅛	+¼
64⅛	64½	10,900	Inter.-Met. pf	64	65⅜	64	64½	+¾
114½	115	4,000	Int. Harvester	114½	115⅜	114½	115	+1
114½	115¼	100	Int. Harvester pf	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	−⅝
12⅝	12¾	2,150	Int. Paper	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+⅝
48¼	48½	450	Int. Paper pf	47½	48½	47½	48½	+1½
16	16⅜	100	Int. Steam Pump	16⅛	16⅞	16⅛	16⅜	+⅝
10	12	100	Iowa Central	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−1⅝
74	76	100	Kan. C., Pt. S. & M. pf	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅝	−2⅝
26½	26¾	200	Kansas City Southern	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+½
61	62	100	Kan. City South. pf	61	61	61	61	+1
90½	93	300	Kayser (Julius) & Co	91	92½	91	92½	+3½
45¾	48	200	Lackawanna Steel	46¾	47	46¾	47	+½
162⅛	162⅝	14,100	Lehigh Valley	161½	163⅝	161½	162⅝	+1⅝
223	225	1,900	Liggett & Myers	223	225	223	225	+3
38¼	38⅞	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	38½	38½	38½	38½	
104	104½	100	Loose-Wiles B. 1st pf	104	104	104	104	−1
196	198½	600	Lorillard (P.) Co	197½	200	197½	197½	+1½
139	139½	200	Louis. & Nash	139½	139½	139½	139¼	+½
74½	75½	15	May Depart. Stores	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	
4½	5	200	Mercantile Marine	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
19⅝	19¾	300	Mercantile Marine pf	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	+¼
74	74½	2,400	Mexican Petroleum	72⅞	74⅝	72⅞	74	+2
24	24¼	400	Miami Copper	24½	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
21½	25	100	M. & St. L.	21½	21½	21½	21½	+1
140½	140¾	425	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	141¼	141¼	140¾	140¾	−¼
27½	28	200	M., K. & T.	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+⅜
41⅜	42	1,600	Missouri Pacific	41½	42⅜	41½	41⅜	
121½	124	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	122	122	122	122	+2
18	19	1,700	Nat. Enamel. & S. Co	17½	19¼	17½	19	+1½
90	93	100	Nation. E. & S. Co. pf	92½	92½	92½	92¼	+¼
53	54½	1,000	National Lead Co	52⅞	54⅝	52⅞	54	+2¾
24	25	100	Nat. Rys. of Mex. 2dpf	25	25	25	25	
18¼	18¼	1,200	Nev. Consol. Copper	18⅜	18½	18¼	18¼	
109	109¼	1,400	N. Y. Central	109⅜	109¾	109	109¼	+¼
61	63	100	N. Y., C. & St. L.	62	62	62	62	
32	32⅛	400	N. Y., O. & W.	32	32⅜	32	32¼	+⅜
111⅜	111⅞	5,650	Norfolk & Western	112⅞	113¼	111	111½	−1
80⅜	81	100	North American	80½	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	−⅛
119¼	119½	3,000	Northern Pacific	119¼	120⅛	119¼	119½	+⅛
30½	31½	200	Pacific Mail	30	30½	30	30½	+½
39	39⅝	200	Pacific T. & T.	39	39	39	39	+⅞
123	123⅛	1,400	Penn. Railroad	123	123¼	123	123⅛	+⅛
115⅝	116¼	700	People's Gas, Chicago	115½	116	115¾	116	+1
23	23½	2,000	Pittsburgh Coal	22⅞	23⅝	22⅞	23	+1
91½	92¼	600	Pittsburgh Coal pf	91	92⅜	91	92¾	+2¾
99⅝	100¼	200	Pressed Steel Car pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+1
19½	19⅝	3,000	Ray Consol. Copper	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+¼
163½	165⅜	94,925	Reading	163⅞	166¼	163⅝	165¼	+1½
91	93	100	Reading 2d pf	92	92	92	92	+½
25½	25¾	2,450	Rep. I. & S.	24½	26	24½	25⅝	+⅝
87	88	600	Rep. I. & S. pf	86	88	87¼	87½	+¾
22¾	23	1,800	Rock Island Co.	22⅝	23¼	22⅝	22¾	+¾
40½	41	2,100	Rock Island Co. pf	40	42	40	41	
87½	88½	300	Rumely (M.) Co	87½	88	87½	88	+1
92½	98½	130	Rumely pf	98	98	98	98	
16½	17¼	100	St.L. & S. F.	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	−⅜
27¼	27¾	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	27½	27½	27½	27½	+½
47	52½	10	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. Ill., new stock ctfs	50	50	50	50	−2
20	20¼	700	Seaboard Air Line	20½	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	−⅛
47¾	48½	100	Seaboard Air Line pf	48¾	48¾	48¼	48¼	−⅛
207½	208½	800	Sears, Roebuck & Co	205½	208½	205½	207¼	+3⅞
44	46	100	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I	45½	45½	45½	45½	
108⅝	108¾	30,900	Southern Pacific	109½	110	108⅝	108⅝	−¾
27⅝	27⅞	2,700	So. Ry. extended	27	27⅞	27	27⅝	+¾
80¾	81	400	So. Ry. pf. extended	80¼	80¾	80¼	80¾	+½
39½	40½	400	Standard Milling	39½	40	39½	40	+⅝
66¼	66½	125	Standard Milling pf	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	+¾
34	35	300	Studebaker Co	34	34½	34	34½	+½
34	34½	400	Tennessee Copper	34¼	34¼	34	34	−¼
121	121½	4,200	Texas Co	119⅝	121½	119¾	121	+1
20½	21	300	Texas & Pacific	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+⅛
39⅝	39½	3,700	Third Avenue	39⅛	40	39⅛	39½	+⅝
11½	12¾	200	T., St. L. & W.	12	12¾	12	12⅜	−⅝
96	98	200	Underwood Typew	97	97	97	97	
7	7¼	1,000	Union B. & P. Co	6½	7⅛	6½	7⅛	+⅜
35⅞	36	600	Union B. & P. Co. pf	35¼	36	35¼	35⅞	+⅝
159⅝	160	34,700	Union Pacific	159½	161½	159½	160	+⅝
90	90½	250	Union Pacific pf	90⅜	90½	90⅜	90½	
103¼	103½	11	United Dry Goods pf	103½	103¾	103½	103½	+⅛
16	17	400	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	16	16⅜	16	16⅜	+1⅝
54½	60	30	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf	56½	57	56½	57	
52	57	25	U. S. Express	52	52	52	52	
65⅜	66¼	2,400	U. S. Rubber	66	66½	65⅞	65⅞	
107¼	107½	200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	107¼	107¾	107¼	107¼	−¼
64⅞	65	96,150	U. S. Steel	63¾	66	63¾	65	+1½
110¾	110¾	493	U. S. Steel pf	110¼	110¾	110	110⅜	−⅛
54⅜	55	2,800	Utah Copper	54⅞	55⅝	54⅜	54⅞	+⅝
38½	38⅝	900	Va.-Car. Chemical	38	38¾	38	38½	+⅝
109¾	111	910	Va.-Car. Chemical pf	109	110	109	110	+⅝
13	14	100	Wabash pf	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+⅛
42¾	43¼	300	Western Maryland	43⅜	43⅞	43½	43½	+⅛
72	72½	200	W. U. Tel.	71⅞	72¾	71⅞	72⅛	+⅛
74¼	75	4,500	Westinghouse E. & M.	74	75	74	74½	
295	310	100	Weyman Bruton Co.	300	300	300	300	−⅛
26½	27¼	300	W. & L. E. 1st pf	26¼	27	26¼	27	
103¼	103¾	725	Woolworth (F. W.) Co	102¼	103¾	102¼	103⅜	
113½	113⅝	260	Woolworth Co. pf	113⅜	113⅝	113⅜	113⅝	

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Jan. 30, 1913 ..... $2,745,000
From Jan. 1, 1913 51,981,500
Same period last year 111,852,000

U S 4s, coupon 2,500 ..... 113⅞
City of Tokio 5s 2,000 ..... 89½
10,000 ..... 89½
13,000 89
10,000 ..... 88⅞
Jap Govt 4½s, sterling loan 9,000 ..... 90¼
N Y City 4s, 1957 6,000 ..... 97⅝
N Y City 4s, 1958 5,000 ..... 97½
N Y City 4s, 1959 2,000 ..... 97½
10,000 ..... 97½
10,000 ..... 97½
N Y City 4½s 4,000 ..... 100½
3,000 ..... 100⅜
1,000 ..... 100¼
N Y City 4½s, 1957 1,000 105
Adams Exp 4s 1,000 81
Alb & Susq 3½s 4,000 ..... 88½
Am Agr Chemical conv 5s 2,000 ..... 101¾
Am Cot Oil 4½s 5,000 97
Am Hide & L 6s 1,000 102
Am Sm Secur 6s 3,000 ..... 104⅞
Am Tel & Tel 4s 6,000 89
Am T & T conv 4s 12,000 106
conv 4½s, when issued 6,000 ..... 108⅜
35,000 ..... 108⅜
Armour & Co 4½s 24,000 ..... 91⅝
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s 5,000 ..... 97⅜
6,000 ..... 97⅝
adjustment 4s 500 88
stamped 7,000 ..... 87⅛
2,500 ..... 87⅛
5,000 ..... 87⅜
conv 5s 2,000 ..... 104⅛
12,000 ..... 104⅝
conv 4s, 1909 10,000 ..... 102⅝
47,000 ..... 102⅞
Atl Coast L 4s 13,000 95
Atl Coast L, L & N, col 4s 1,000 91
6,000 ..... 91½
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s 10,000 ..... 91½
gold 4s 15,000 ..... 97¼
conv 4½s, when issued 30,000 ..... 96⅜
6,000 ..... 96½
30,000 ..... 96⅝
P, L E & W V 4s 1,000 ..... 89½
S W Div 3½s 8,000s20f 90½
4,000s10f 90½
1,000 ..... 90¼
Beth Steel 5s 1,000 ..... 96½
Beth Steel 1st & rfdg mtge 5s 2,000 ..... 86½
B'klyn Rap Tran rfdg conv 4s 5,000 91
20,000 ..... 91¼
6,000 ..... 91⅝
4,000 91
Buff & Susq 1st rfdg 4s 2,000 46
Cal G & Elec 5s 14,000 ..... 95⅜
13,000 ..... 95⅝
Cent Leather 5s 5,000 ..... 96⅜
5,000 ..... 96⅝
Central N E 4s 2,000 ..... 90½
Cent Pac gtd 4s 4,000 96
500 ..... 96½
Ches & O con 5s 2,000 ..... 109½
gen 4½s 2,000 ..... 100⅜
3,000 ..... 100½
conv 4½s 2,000 ..... 92⅜
Chic & Alton 3½s 2,000 ..... 63⅜
Chic, Bur & Qy gen 4s 3,000 ..... 95⅜
Chic, Bur & Qy joint 4s 27,000 ..... 95⅜
1,000s5f 95⅝
15,000 ..... 95⅝
Ill Div 4s 4,000 ..... 97⅜
Nebr ext 4s 1,000 ..... 90½
C & Erie 1st 5s 5,000 111
Chic Gt West 4s 1,000 ..... 70⅞
Chic, M & St P gen 4s, Series A 15,000 99
4s, 1934 13,000 ..... 91¼
17,000s10f 91¼
Chic, R I & Pac R R 4s 7,000 ..... 63⅝
12,000 ..... 63⅝
Chic, St. P., M. & O deb 5s 4,000 ..... 102⅝
Col Indus 5s 2,000 84
Col Midland 1st 4s 4,000 ..... 35½
Col & So 1st 4s 3,000 ..... 94½
Col & So rfdg & ext 4½s 17,000 ..... 94¼
Conn Ry & Light 1st & rfdg 4½s, stamped 3,000 ..... 90⅝
Corn Products rfdg sktg fd 5s, 1934 1,000 92
Del & H conv 4s 6,000 ..... 97⅞
4,000 98
Del & Hudson 1st & rfdg 4s 8,000 ..... 98⅜
Den & R G con 4s 2,000 89
Den & Rio Grande 1st & rfdg 5s 2,000 ..... 83⅝
Detroit United Ry con 4½s 1,000 75
Dist Secur Corp 5s 2,000 ..... 66¼
Erie 1st con 4s 3,000 ..... 86½
9,000 ..... 86½
Erie 1st gen 4s 3,000 76
Erie conv 4s, Ser A 10,000 ..... 82¼
Series B 20,000 76
Fla East C Ry 1st 4½s 4,000 ..... 96¾
Gen Elec deb 5s, temp rects, full paid 3,000 ..... 104⅞
Gen Motors 6s 1,000 ..... 99⅞
4,000 100
Gt Northern rfdg 4½s 1,000 ..... 100⅜
Green Bay & W deb ctfs, B 10,000 ..... 16⅞
Gulf & Ship I 5s 1,000 ..... 93⅜
Hock Val 1st 4½s 3,000 ..... 101⅜
Ill Cent rfdg 4s 5,000 ..... 95½
Ill Steel 4½s 1,000 89
Indiana Steel 5s 17,000 ..... 100⅞
Insp Con Cop 6s, sub rects, second paid 15,000 104
Inter-Met 4½s 5,000 ..... 81⅛
25,000 81
18,000 ..... 81⅛
10,000 81
5,000 ..... 81⅛
36,000 ..... 81⅛
10,000 ..... 81⅛
Interboro R T 5s 3,000 c 104½
10,000 ..... 104¾
Internat Paper 6s 1,000 ..... 104⅜
1,000 105
K C, Ft S & M 4s 4,000 78
2,000 ..... 77¾
K C, Ft S & M 6s 1,000 ..... 112¾
Kan City So 5s 1,000 ..... 98½
Laclede Gas 1st & L rfdg & ext 5s 2,000 102
L E & W 2d 5s 6,000 ..... 100¼
L S & Mich So 4s, 1925 24,000 ..... 92⅝
6,000 ..... 92½
Liggett & M 5s 1,000 ..... 99⅝
10,000 ..... 99½
Lorillard Co 7s, temp bonds 5,000 ..... 121⅞
3,000 ..... 121½
Lorillard Co 5s 4,000 ..... 99½
1,000 ..... 99⅝
Louis & Nash unified 4s 2,000 90
Mer Marine col tr 4½s 5,000 ..... 65½
5,000 ..... 65⅝
Mich Cent deb 4s 9,000 ..... 88¾
Mo, K & E 1st 5s 1,000 107
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 2,000 94
Mo Pac conv 5s 2,000 87
16,000 ..... 86⅞
Mo Pacific 4s 5,000 70
Mob & O new 6s 2,000 ..... 116¾
Mor, La & Tex 6s 1,000 107
M & E con 4s 1,000 ..... 105½
Nash, Chat & St L 1st 7s 2,000 101
1st con 5s 2,000 ..... 103¼
Nat Rys of Mex gtd 4s 3,000 77
Nat Tube 5s 10,000 ..... 98⅞
N Y Cent gen 3½s 3,000 ..... 87¼
N Y Central deb 4s, 1934 3,000 ..... 90⅝
2,000 ..... 90½
20,000 ..... 90⅝
L S col 3½s 10,000 ..... 78¼
N Y, Chic & St L 1st 4s 5,000 99
N Y G, E, Lt, H & P col tr 5s 11,000 ..... 103½
pr money 4s 2,000 ..... 85⅞
N Y, Lack & W const 5s 1,000 ..... 104¾
N Y, L E & W dock & imp 6s 5,000 ..... 100½
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s 17,000 ..... 125⅝
10,000 125
N Y, Ont & W rfdg 4s 1,000 ..... 92½
N Y Rys rfdg 4½s 1,000 ..... 78⅜
N Y Rys adj 5s 10,000 ..... 58½
71,000 ..... 58⅝
28,000 ..... 58⅝
37,000 59
2,000 ..... 58⅞
25,000 59
50,000 ..... 59¼
3,000 ..... 59⅜
18,000 ..... 59½
1,000 ..... 59⅝
20,000 ..... 60½
10,000 ..... 59⅝
40,000 ..... 96¾
30,000 ..... 96½
United R Rs of San Fran 4s 3,000 ..... 65¾
60,000 ..... 66¾
1,000 ..... 66½
Union Rys inv 5s, Pittsb'gh issue 6,000 82
U S R & Imp 5s 6,000 ..... 58⅜
U S Steel Corp sktg fd 5s 2,000 ..... 101⅞
17,000 ..... 101⅜
14,000 ..... 101⅞
1,000 102
registered 500 ..... 101½
Va-Car Chem 5s 5,000 ..... 97⅝
1,000 ..... 97⅞
1,000 ..... 97¾
Wabash 1st 5s 8,000 ..... 105⅞
3,000 106
Wabash R R rfdg & ext 4s 10,000 ..... 63¼
4,000 ..... 63½
2,000 ..... 63⅞
7,000 63
5,000 ..... 63½
20,000 63
5,000 ..... 62⅜
6,000 63
11,000 ..... 62½
Equit Tr Co ctfs of dep, stamped 5,000 ..... 60¼
20,000 ..... 60¼
Wab Pitts Ter 1st Cent Tr ctfs 8,000 27
Colum Tr ctfs 1,000 27
Colum Tr ctfs for Cent Tr ctfs 2,000 ..... 25½
1,000 26
10,000 ..... 25½
Wab Pitts Ter 2ds, tr co ctfs 1,000 2
Westchester Light Co 5s 1,000 ..... 104⅞
Wn Maryland 4s 2,000 ..... 83½
West Shore 4s 1,000 98
registered 5,000 ..... 96¾
1,000 96
Westinghouse E & M 1st conv sktg fd 5s 11,000 94
Wheel & L E 1st con 4s 1,000 ..... 80⅜
Wis Cent gen 4s 2,000 91

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	.101	101⅜
2s, c, 1930	.101	101½
3s, r, 1918	.102¼	103½
3s, c, 1918	.102¼	103¼
4s, r, 1925	.113½	114⅛
4s, c, 1925	.113½	114⅜
Pan. 2s, r, 1936	.100⅝	101¼
Pan. 2s, r, 1938	.100⅞	..
Pan. 3s, r, 1961	.102¼	102⅜
Pan. 3s, c, 1961	.102¼	102⅜
D. C. 3-65s	..	105⅞
Adams Ex	145	155
Allis-Chal	..	¼
Allis-Chal'rs 3d pf	4	4⅝
Allis-Chalm. pf	3d pd. 10	12
A. Ag. Ch. pf	97	98½
Am. B. Sug. pf	84	90
Am. Br. Sh. & Foundry pf	.133¼	134⅝
Am. Cit. pf	73½	77¼
Am. Car & Found. pf	115	116⅞
Amer. Coal	70	95
A. Cot. Oil	51	52
A. Cot. Oil pf	.95½	100
A. Coal Pr.	..	95
A. Coal Pr. pf	.107¾	110
Am. Exp	.160½	165
A. H. & L.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Broadway Corner to Be Improved by Franklin Pettit with a Twenty-Story Commercial Structure — Private Dwellings in Good Demand—An Active Bronx and Suburban Market.

As a result of the sale a few days ago of the apartment known as St. James Court on the southeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-second Street by Franklin Pettit, the latter has taken in part payment from Col. Francis L. Leland a second mortgage held by Mr. Leland on the property on the southwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-first Street, a plot 48.2 by 128.8. This parcel was acquired a year ago by Henry Corn before his operations became involved in financial difficulties. Mr. Corn had demolished the old building occupied for many years by Park & Tilford and had planned to erect a loft and on which the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company had made a loan of $850,000. Of this, $450,000 was advanced to Mr. Corn before his properties went into the hands of a receiver. The work was never started, and foreclosure proceedings were instituted and the property had been advertised for sale at auction next Tuesday.

The recent deal caused a postponement of the proceedings and Mr. Pettit has now acquired from the receivers all of Mr. Corn's interest in the parcel and takes from Col. Leland the second mortgage given by him on the Broadway corner. Mr. Pettit, it is understood, will improve the property with a twenty-story commercial structure.

Grand Central Hotel Plans.

No definite plans have been arranged. it was stated yesterday by the officials of the New York Central Railroad, for the hotel which it is planned to erect in the near future on the site of the Hospital of the Ruptured and Crippled on the Lexington Avenue block front between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets. The fact that work began this week in tearing down the big hospital led to rumors that plans for the hotel had been determined upon. The New York Central, it was stated, will erect the hotel and lease it for a long term. Several offers have already been made to the Board of Directors, but no official action has yet been taken.

The old Grand Central Palace is also being torn down just to the north of the old hospital, and this site will be used for an office building extension to the main Grand Central structure which formerly adjoined the Palace building.

The Private Dwelling Market.

The three-story private dwelling, 110 East Eighty-fifth Street, on a lot 18.1 by 102.2, has been sold by Elizabeth A. Wilkenson to a client of F. A. Berwin & Co. The buyer recently purchased 108 adjoining through the same brokers, and now has a plot 36.2 by 102.2, situated 108 feet east of Park Avenue.

The Rudolph Wallach Realty Company has sold to J. H. and Anton Kilgel 323 and 325 West Fiftieth Street, two three-story and basement dwellings, on plot 38.4 by 100.5, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. J. B. English was the broker.

Operators Buy Tenement.

Lowenfeld & Prager, operators, have bought the five-story triple tenement, with stores, at 1,855 Second Avenue, on a lot 25 by 100. Extensive alterations are to be made.

Leases 51st Street Residence.

The four-story English basement dwelling at 30 East Fifty-first Street, on plot 30 by 64.8, has ben leased for Carolyn S. Fahnestock by the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company to J. Ralf Richardson. The lease is taken for five years.

Bronx Borough.

The five-story flat occupying a plot, 100 by 100, on the north side of Lafayette Avenue, 50 feet east of Faile Street, has been sold by S. Cowan to B. Wrarth for investment.

A builder has purchased through Smith & Phelps for improvement a plot, 36 by 92, on the south side of 189th Street, running through to 188th Street.

The plot, 100 by 68 feet, on the southwest corner of Tinton Avenue and 166th Street has been resold to a builder by Mary Schafer, who recently acquired it in a trade with the Interne Realty Company.

New Bronx Apartments Planned.

Plans are being prepared by Grouenberg & Leuchtag for the erection of two five-story apartment houses on a lot, 100 by 76.8, located on the west side of Jackson Avenue, 125 feet north of east 156th Street, the buildings to accommodate forty-two families, front to be of tapestry brick, limestone, and terra cotta, and will cost $80,000 for the operation. Joseph Kurzman, 63 Park Row, owner.

Plans are also being prepared for one five-story and cellar apartment house to be erected on the easterly side of Intervale Avenue, 100 feet south of East 163d Street, for the Silshire Realty Company, on a lot 137.2 front by 86.3 by irregular, same to cost $75,000. This building has been designed to accommodate twenty-six families.

Brooklyn.

Charles Scriven has purchased from the C. E. Williams Realty Company 1,554 Forty-fifth Street, in the Flatbush Manor section, a two-story cottage, for occupancy.

Long Island.

The Windsor Land and Improvement Company sold at Oceanside to F. Wallace a plot 40 by 100 and to J. Wallace a plot 100 by 100 on Perkins Avenue; to C. and C. Nowatzky and Fred Torck each a plot 40 by 100 on Hoke Avenue; to M. Mitchell a plot 40 by 100 on Merrifield Avenue, and a plot 20 by 78 on Hoke Avenue; to O. and K. Guttman and W. and G. Drees, each a plot 40 by 100 on Merrifield Avenue; to J. J. Behrens a plot 40 by 100 on Lawson Avenue.

New Jersey.

William P. Fitzpatrick has purchased from Frank A. Van Winkle the two-story frame family structure known as 310 Summit Avenue, corner of Wagner Street, Jersey City.

One of the largest deals of the year in Hoboken has been closed by Dr. Charles M. Tobyne, who sold to John Weber the two apartment houses known as 4 and 8 Madison Avenue, between Bramhall and Clinton Avenues. The buildings are of brick, four stories high, and have been held at $56,000. The buyer gave in part payment the property on the southeast corner of Summit and Paterson Avenues, also 220 and 222 Summit Avenue, West Hoboken.

Bryan L. Kennelly has sold at private sale for the estate of Frank S. Neal, deceased, Nos. 329 to 331 Front Street, corner of Central Avenue, Plainfield, a one-story brick and iron building, containing several stores, together with a three-story dwelling; size of plot being 80 by 116 feet. This property was advertised to be sold by Mr. Kennelly at auction to-day on the premises.

Suburban Estates.

The Kedge, on Gibbs Avenue, Newport, R. I., has been sold by James Andrew Swan to the Rev. Roderick Terry, who owns the adjoining property.

The estate of the late Edmond Kelly has sold to Rodney D. Chipp, North Mountain, a property comprising 110 acres, 70 acres of which is a game preserve, a large modern dwelling, barn, garage, tenant houses, etc., situated directly west of Upper Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. William B. Young was the broker in the transaction.

Recent Buyers.

Mr. Luckert of Tuckahoe, New York, is the buyer of the 32 acres fronting on both sides of the Boston Post Road, and bordering on the lake, at Southport, Conn., sold last week by John Crawford for Sarah J. Van Doren. The property, which contains an old farm house, has not figured in a sale since 1832. The new buyer will use the property as a country home.

New School on Mangin Street.

Plans were filed with the building department yesterday by the Board of Education for a six-story public school for boys on the west side of Mangin Street, 125 feet south of East Houston Street. The building will have a frontage of 205.10 feet and a depth of 99.9 feet, with a facade of brick, limestone and terra cotta.

It will contain forty-four classrooms, with a workshop on the fifth floor, an anaemic room, a playground, and a gymnasium with dressing rooms and shower baths on the roof. C. B. J. Snyder, the architect, has placed the cost at $250,000.

Brooklyn Street Opening Cost.

The bill of costs incurred by reason of the proceedings in the matter of the application of the City of New York relative to acquiring title to the lands, required for the opening and extending of Senator Street, from First Avenue to Fifth Avenue, in the Thirtieth Ward, Borough of Brooklyn, will be presented for taxation to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court at a special term to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Brooklyn on Feb. 11.

$340,246 for Queens Buildings.

Plans were received last week for 110 new buildings in the Borough of Queens, estimated to cost $340,246; forty alterations, estimated cost $21,188, and fifty plumbing permits, estimated cost $37,196.

To Discuss Hudson River Bridge.

A public hearing on the feasibility of constructing both tunnels and bridges across the Hudson River will be held in the Board of trade rooms, 800 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., this evening.

The meeting will be held in the interest of the New Jersey Inter-State Bridge and Tunnel Commission under the auspices of the Newark Board of Trade.

Henry W. Hodge and J. Vipond Davies, engineers to the commission, will explain the practicability of the project, citing the advantages that would accrue to the residents of both States, if they were connected with public bridges or tunnels.

Leases.

J. B. English, in conjunction with Willard S. Burrows Company, have leased for the Childs Restaurant Company to J. Jong Man the entire upper part of 1551-1553 Broadway and 201 West Forty-sixth Street for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $158,000 for an oriental restaurant.

H. C. Senior & Company have leased for the Ess Eff Realty Company the store 106 West Sixty-third Street to Henry Mehrtens, and also the store in the same building to James Fein and Charles Sooysmith, the vacant plot 40 by 200, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, running through from Sixty-sixth Street to Sixty-seventh Street, to the O'Brien Express Company.

Realty Notes.

The Real Estate Owners' Protective Association will meet Monday evening, February 3, in the Riverside Theatre Building, Broadway and Ninety-sixth Street.

The Lincoln Mortgage Company has purchased the following second mortgages: $22,000 of the Wesley Realty Company on premises 165 West Eighty-third Street; $6,000 of Frank E. Knox on premises 610 West 152d Street, and $5,000 of the Echo Amusement Company, on premises 1942 Webster Avenue.

The George Backer Construction Company has moved to the Aeolian Building on Forty-second Street during the construction of its new seventeen-story building at 56 and 58 West Forty-fifth Street.

The National Democratic Club has received permission from Justice Greenbaum to mortgage its property at 617 Fifth Avenue for $125,000 at 4½ per cent. for three years. The club owes $75,000 for repairs and improvements to its house.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Cleveland Place, 19, e s, 192.8 ft s of Spring St, 27x99.8x26.2x99.3, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure; to the plaintiff, Crescent Star Realty Co., $30,752.

By Henry Brady.

Amsterdam Av, w s, 50 ft s of 180th St, 50x100, vacant; foreclosure; adjourned sine die.

AT 3.208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Chatterton Av, n w corner of Castle Hill Av, 80.1x100.1; also Zerega Av, w s, whole front between Weston Av and Havilland Av, 216.2x89.8x216.2x89.10; also Powell Av, s s, 279.1 ft w of Castle Hill Av, 99.10x48.10 to 177th St x 107.11x103.2; partition; to William E. Buckley, $12,900.

Southern Boulevard, 1,505, w s, 412.6 ft n of Jennings St, 37.6x100, five-story flat and stores; foreclosure; adjourned to Feb. 6 and 215th St, 741 East, n s, 352 ft w of Barnes Av, 43x164x irregular; foreclosure; adjourned to Feb. 6.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Mangin St, w s, 125 ft s of East Houston St, to a six-story public school, 205.10x99.9; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, 500 Park Av, architect; cost, $250,000.

216th St, 250 ft w of Barnes Av, for a one-story frame dwelling, 24x34; Gustavus Kollie, 710 East 219th St, owner; George H. Olphert, Jr., 377 East 224th St, architect; cost, $1,500.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, s w corner of 35th St, to a nine-story department store; B. A. Ayerigg, 102 Chambers St, owner; R. H. Macy & Co., lessee; C. P. H. Gilbert, architect; cost $11,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 30.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,521 and 1,523, n e corner of 135th St, 56x100; Monaton Realty Investing Corp. to Mary E. Horton, 984 Park Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $4,500, and all liens,) Jan. 20; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Company, 5; Chambers St.....$1

BROADWAY, s e corner of 185th St, a strip 5x85; Elizabeth A. Daly to John W. Daly, 652 West 185th St, 1-3 part, all title, Jan. 28; attorney, F. L. Mayham, 27 Cedar St.....$100

BROADWAY, s e corner of 58th St, 131.9x88.7; Lawyers Realty Co. to Edmund L. Mooney, 44 West 44th St., Jan. 27; attorneys, Blandy, M. & S., 37 Wall St.....$1

BROADWAY, s e corner of 146th St, runs e 125x s 99.11x w 25x n 75x w 100 to Broadway x n 24.11 to beginning; Anna L. Daly to Mary J. Cunningham, 46 Hamilton Place, ½ part, C. A. G., Jan. 4; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, w s, from Canal to Lispenard St, 36x127.7 on Canal St, 55.6 on rear, and 125.10 on street; Manhattan Hotel Co. to Canal Street Building Corporation, 415 Broadway, (mtg $90,000, all liens,) Jan. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

BROOME ST, n w corner of Pitt St, 25x80.9; Meyer Greenberg to Ettie Greenberg, 727 East 158th St., Jan. 29; attorney, J. Powel, 271 Broadway.....$1

HOUSTON ST, 110 West, n s, 25x100; Emily C. Thole to Otto C. Assenheimer, 863 Carroll St, Brooklyn, (mtg $200,000,) May 15, 1912; attorney, A. C. Brogan, 165 Broadway.....$100

JAMES ST, (formerly 18th,) e s, 74.9 front, 25.11 in rear, 108 on n s, and 113.3 on s s, (except part now included in New Bowery,) the part intended to be conveyed being all that part not now included in New Bowery and fronting 37 ft on New Bowery, 26.4 in rear, 39.10 on one side, and 74.3 on other side; Louis J. Sloane and another, executors, &c., of Wm. Cunningham, to Angelo L. Casazza, 27 New Bowery, all liens, Jan. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co.....135 Broadway.....$20,300

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 22d St, 74x105; also interior lot at centre line of block, between 21st and 22d Sts and 60 ft e of Lexington Av, 24.8x45; Sarah C. Hewitt and another to Amy H. Green at Ringwood, N. J., Jan. 30; attorneys, Parsons, C. & McL., 52 William St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Amy H. Green to Sarah C. and Eleanor G. Hewitt, both at Ringwood, N. J., Jan. 30; same attorneys.....$100

MADISON AV, w s, 60 ft n of 116th St, 40.11x110, (foreclosure Jan. 20;) Gustavus A. Rogers, referee, to Lucius H. Beers, at Westhampton Beach, L. I., (mtg $55,000,) Jan. 29; attorneys, Lord, D. & L., 40 Wall St., $10,000

PINEHURST AV, n e corner of 179th St, 100.2x100; Matilda W. Brower to Beatrice Brower, 200 Central Park West, (mtg $165,300,) Dec. 4, 1912; attorneys Brower, B. & S., 140 Broadway.....$1

SPRING ST, 63, n w corner of Lafayette St, 17.10x32.11x irregular and Spring St, 65, n s, 25.6x77.10x25.7x76.5; Emily C. Thole to Otto C. Assenheimer, 863 Carroll St, Brooklyn, (mtg $46,500,) May 15, 1912; attorney, A. C. Bragaw, 165 Broadway.....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 189th St, 99.11x100; Gertie A. Gorman to Middleton Realty Co., Inc., 47 West 34th St, Jan. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WAVERLEY PLACE, 196 to 200, w s, 56.6x75; Louis J. Sloane and another, executors, &c., to John J. McDonald, 1,686 Clay Av, Jan. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$58,300

SAME PROPERTY; John J. McDonald to Lawrence M. D. McGuire and another, at Cranford, N. J., (mtg $42,000,) Jan. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

WEST END AV, e s, 45 ft n of 90th St, 19x100; Matilda F. Pearson to Jack Norworth, 624 West End Av., (mtg $25,000,) Nov. 15, 1910; attorney, Max D. Josephson, 115 Broadway.....$1

WILLETT ST, 92, e s, 25x100; Nathan Bloom to Rebecca Bloom, 14 East 103d St., (mtg $22,880,) Jan. 30; attorney Saul Bernstein, 149 Broadway.....$1

7TH AV, 823, e s, 25x100; Bernhard Seymann to Gustave W. Cohen, 325 Central Park West, (mtg $55,000,) Dec. 10; attorneys, Philbin, B. M. & G., 52 William St.....—

9TH AV, w s, 49.4 ft s of 25th St, 49.4x100; 93d St, 225 East, n s, 17x98.8; Louis Cohen to Sadie C. Mainthow, 25 East 93d St, ½ part, May 23, 1912; attorney, L. Cohen, 320 Broadway.....$100

28TH ST, 20 East, s s, 25x98.9; Hector H. Havemeyer to 28th Street Co., 14 East 28th St, quitclaim and correction deed, Jan. 29; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.$1

29TH ST, 112 West, s s, 20x98.9; Henrietta J. Fernandez and others, trustees, &c., to Sig. Lang, Newman, 32 Manor Road, Douglas Manor, L. I., Jan. 28, all title; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$18,750

SAME PROPERTY; Sarah E. Parker and others to same, all title, Oct. 18, 1912, (four deeds;) same attorney.....Nom.

33D ST, s s, 70 ft w of 1st Av, 30x98.9, subject to rights of Pennsylvania R. R. Co., (foreclosure Oct. 22, 1912;) John H. Regan, referee, to Marie M. Denison, 53 Clinton Av, Stamford, Conn., Jan. 21; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$20,000

38TH ST, s s, 529 ft w of 5th Av, 21x98.9; Albert J. Milbank to Georgianna G. Milbank, Nov. 26, 1902; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

49TH ST, 149 East, n s, 20.5x100.5; Joseph D. O'Reilly et al, executors, to Union Land Holding Co., 170 Broadway, Jan. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

49TH ST, 147 East, n s, 18.5x100.5; Cornelia A. Todd to same, (mtg $16,500,) Jan. 15; same attorney.....$100

49TH ST, 149 East, n s, 18.6x100.5; Mary G. Murphy to same, Jan. 28; same attorney..$100

90TH ST, 130 West, 20x102.2; Costa Rica Fruit Co. to August A. Lindo, 130 West 80th St., Jan. 29, (mtg $20,000;) attorney, Benj. M. Kaye, 149 Broadway.....$100

49TH ST, 145 to 149 East, n s, runs n 100.5x w to point 275 to 3d Av x s 100.5 to street x e — to beginning; Union Land Holding Co. to William L. Levy, 46 West 76th St, (mtg $51,500,) Jan. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

49TH ST, 342 East, n s, 25x100.5; Nathan D. Perlman to Lena Kopp, 153 Avenue B, all liens, Jan. 6; attorney, H. Kopp, 160 Broadway.....$100

52D ST, 363 West, n s, 20x100.5; Guy E. Hayward to Emilie B. Catherine, and Julia Faerner and another, 303 West 52d St, (mtg $16,500,) Dec. 17; attorneys, Todd & St. John, 238 Broadway.....$1

73D ST, n s, 2,605 3d Av, 25x102.2; M. M. Hart, Inc., to Louis Adelson, 309 West 128th St, (mtg $15,000,) Jan. 29.....$1

83D ST, n s, 149.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, a strip 0.8x102.2; Elias Kempner to Lawyers Realty Co., 160 Broadway, quitclaim, Nov. 22, 1912; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Lawyers Realty Co. to Benjamin and Samuel Aufses, 118 East 73d St, Jan. 29; same attorney.....$1

83D ST, 219 West, n s, 25.5x102.2; Louis J. Sloane and another, executors, &c., to Samuel Aufses, 118 East 73d St, Jan. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$36,000

83D ST, 221 West, n s, 25x102.2; Louis J. Sloane and another, executors, &c., to Samuel Aufses, 118 East 73d St, Jan. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$36,000

89TH ST, 110 East, n s, 25.5x100.8, with all title to strip on e; John Schleich to Jacob Schassberger, 1,777 1st Av, (mtg $24,750,) Jan. 30; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

95TH ST, 104 West, n s, 25x100.8; Elizabeth Hillenbrand to William P. Rooney, 200 West 47th St, Jan. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

102D ST, 308 East, s s, 25x100.11; Fanny Brudner to Arnold Brudner, 47 and 49 2d St, (mtg $20,000,) Jan. 30.....$100

122D ST, 322 East, s s, 25.6x irregular x30.2x 130; Aetna Mortgage Co. to William H. Rose, 61 Morningside Av, Jan. 29; attorney, Richard Kelly, 170 Broadway.....$1

127TH ST, 112-116 East, s s, 50x99.11; Edward D. Webb to William W. Shaw, 24 East 78th St., one-half part, (mtg $8,500,) Jan. 30; attorneys, Shaw, F. & S., 2 Rector St..$1

130TH ST, 150 West, s s, 18.4x99.11, (foreclosure Jan. 29;) Joseph O. Skinner, referee, to Sarah M. Schieffelin, 2 East 58th St; William N. Clark, 1,130 Anderson Av, and Lawrence Clark, at Geneva, N. Y., trustees of Henry M. Schieffelin, deceased, Jan. 30; attorneys, Ver Planck, P. & F., 149 Broadway....$11,000

131ST ST, 15 West, 15x99.11; Alfred Steckler, Jr., Referee, to Frederic deP. Foster, Trustee, at Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Jan. 22; attorney, F. deP. Foster, 44 Wall St.....$9,500

132D ST, s s 200.9 ft e of 7th Av, 16x99.11; Phelan Beale, Referee, to Frederic deP. Foster, Trustee, at Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Jan. 24; attorney, F. deP. Foster, 44 Wall St..$9,500

134TH ST, 26 West, s s, 26x99.11; Lester Realty Co. of New York to Pauline Brown, 101 West 140th St, (mtg $21,250,) Jan. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

134TH ST, 26 West, s s, 26x99.11; 113th St, 8 East, s s, 25x100.11; Harry Herzog to Lester Realty Co. of New York, 132 Nassau St, correction deed, May 6, 1912; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

139TH ST, 124 West, s s, 26x99.11; 139th St, 126 West, s s, 26x99.11; 139th St, 128 West, s s, 26x99.11; John S. Howell to M. M. Realty Co., 128 Broadway, (mtg $45,000,) all liens, Jan. 9; attorney, Lewis S. Marx, 128 Broadway.....$100

158TH ST, 541 and 543 West, n s, 41.8x99.11; Justin Balard to William M. Walker, Bayville, L. I., all liens, (mtg $45,000,) Jan. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

ALBANY ROAD, e s, 140 ft s of 231st St, 140x115x101.8x134.5; Josephine Edmondson to Adam Volze, 170 West 231st St, Jan. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

ANDREWS AV, e s, 348.11 ft s of Fordham Road, 112x100; Edward Hurley to Hurley Building Co., 4,021 Broadway, Jan. 30, (mtg $14,500;) attorneys, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway.....$100

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 50.8 ft n of Clinton St, 50.8x91.6x50x100; Herman Aaron to E. Hyde New York, June 19, 1894; attorney, E. W. Hyde, 10 Wall St.....$1,350

BARNES AV, 36, 37-45, w s, 25.5 ft s of 215th St, 101.11x94.3x100x74.5; Albert Mamlock to Harold B. Elgar, 109 West 78th, (mtg $12,000,) Jan. 27; attorneys, Cook & E., 45 Broadway.....$200

BOSTON ROAD, 1,063 to 1,069, w s, 75.4x129; Rachel Cassel to Joseph Oshinsky, 19 East 94th St, June 19, (mtg $65,000;) attorney, Adolph Cohen, 220 Broadway.....$1

BRYANT AV, 916, e s, 20x100; Martin Pletscher Const Co. to J. Homer Hildreth, 362 East 136th St., Jan. 25, (mtg $7,250;) attorneys, Hildreth & Palmer, 9d Av. and 148th St.....$100

FULTON AV, 1,537 and 1,539, w s, 50x166.10; Mary S. Rich to Realty Options Co., 200 5th Av, Jan. 28, (mtg $49,000;) attorney, New York Co., 200 5th Av.....$100

FULTON AV, 1,531 and 1,533, w s, 50x173; James A. Rich to Realty Options Co., 200 5th Av, Jan. 29, (mtg $48,000;) attorney, The New York Co., 200 5th Av.....$100

HULL AV, w s, 100 ft s of Woodlawn Av, 25x110; Le Roy D. Bell to Sophia R. E. Gentles, 3,079 Hull Av, Jan. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

LOT 196, map Lohbauer Park; James E. Heaney to Thomas Heaney, 153 East 113th St., one-third part, Jan. 27; attorney, G. Goodman, 346 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to William Heaney, 153 East 113th St, Jan. 27; attorney, same..$1

LOTS, 10 and 11, Parcel 11, map of William B. Ogden; Frank Gladden, referee, to Ella H. Laverty, 136 Madison St, Brooklyn, Jan. 30; attorneys, Rose & H., 44 Pine St.....$300

LOT 52, map of lots near Williamsbridge Station; Rosario Lo Bue to Francesco Lo Bue, 2,897 8th Av, Jan. 29, (mtg $5,250;) attorney, R. C. Burlando, Williamsbridge Square.....$100

MORRIS AV, 2,369, n w s, 25x102; Susan Fitzpatrick to Peter F. Kane, 981 Park Av, Jan. 27; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

ROAD leading through West Farms to Hunts Point, w s, adjoining land now late Daniel Mapes, Sr., 50x236x50x243; Hawthorn Building Co. to Miner D. Randall, South Norwalk, Conn., Jan. 27; attorneys, Roe & Hays, 44 Pine St.....$1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 171.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 120x100; 134th St, 340 and 342 East, 42x100; Bernhard Seymann to Margaret E. Weill and another, 634 West 134th St, Jan. 24; attorneys, Philbin, B., M. & G., 52 William St.....$1

ST. ANN'S AV, 286, e s, 27.6x101.11; August K. Rasche to Charles E. Rasche, 784 East 165th St, Jan. 29, (mtg $15,000;) attorney, George A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Charles E. Rasche to August K. Rasche, 784 East 165th St, Jan. 29, (mtg $15,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

STEBBINS AV, 1,338, e s, 50x126; August K. Rasche to Charles E. Rasche, 784 East 165th St, Jan. 29, (mtg $36,800;) attorney same.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Charles E. Rasche to August K. Rasche, 784 East 165th St, Jan. 29, (mtg $36,800;) attorney same.....$100

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, adjoining land of Thomas C. Taylor, runs s 353.11x w 85x n 308.6x e 97.1; Harry Westfield to Marie Westfield, 3,250 Westchester Av, Jan. 28; attorney, Hy. K. Heyman, 56 Beaver St.....$1

133D ST, s s, 125 ft e of Brook Av, 37.8x100; Part Morris Land & Improvement Co. to Anton Heiss, 148 St. Ann's Av., and another, Jan. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

155TH ST, 392 East, 25x100; Joseph Courtenay to George H. Janss, 631 East 168th St, Jan. 29, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

155TH ST, 392 East, 25x100; George H. Janss to Antonio Pozzuto and another, 971 East 165th St, (mtg $5,000,) Jan. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, w s, extends from Canal and Lispenard Sts 36.5x125.10; Canal Street Building Co. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Jan. 30, due as per bond..$170,000

BROADWAY, s w corner of 84th St, 102.2x111.5; Charlotte R. Lee to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, Jan. 29, due March 1, 1918, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$30,000

JAMES ST, e s, formerly 18, —x— Angelo L. Casazza to Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Company, 160 Broadway, 5 years, Jan. 24.....$13,500

WASHINGTON ST, 228, w s, 22.1x55.10x22.8x 55.6; Claire R. Phillips to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Jan. 30, due, &c., as per bond.....$20,000

WAVERLEY PLACE, 196 to 200, w s, 56.6x75; John J. McDonald to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Jan. 24, 5 years.....$42,000

7TH AV, 2,247, e s, 25x75; Marie S. Wiggins to Excelsior Savings Bank, 6th Av, n e corner of 23d St, 5 years, Jan. 30; attorney, John C. Gulick, 132 Nassau St.....$18,000

27TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 143x—; 28th St Co. to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, Jan. 30, due March 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$400,000

28TH ST, 16 to 20 East, 75x98.9; 28th St Co. to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, Jan. 30, due March 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$400,000

29TH ST, s s, 170 ft w of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Sig. L. Newman to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Jan. 29, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$30,000

30TH ST, 28 West, 25x98.9; Albert J. Middlebrook to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Jan. 22, due as per bond...$20,000

31ST ST, 24 West, 25x98.9; Philena C. Smith to Oscar B. Smith, Jr., Morristown, N. J., Jan. 20, prior mtg $60,000, 5 years; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St.....$6,250

33D ST, s s, 70 ft. west of 1st Av, 30x98.9; Marie M. Denison to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, Jan. 21, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, A. Mead & Co., 119 Nassau St.....$13,000

49TH ST, n s, 236.9 ft w of 3d Av, 18.5x100.5; Union Land Holding Co. to Cornelia A. Todd, 2,377 Washington Av, 3 years, Jan. 15; attorneys, Man & M., 56 Wall St.....$16,500

49TH ST, 149 East, 18.6x100.5; same to Mary G. Murphy, 617 West 179th St, Jan. 28, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$17,500

49TH ST, 145 East, 20.5x100.5; same to Joseph D. O'Reilly and others, 31 East 96th St, Jan. 28, 3 years; attorney, same.....$17,500

70TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of 9th Av, 20x100.5; Mary M. Trageser to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, 3 years, 4½ p. c., Jan. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$5,000

82D ST, s s, 82 ft e of 2d Av, 18x51.2; Fanny T. Healy to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Jan. 30, 1 year; attorney, William C. Orr, 51 Chambers St.....$1,850

83D ST, 219 and 221 West, n s, 2 lots, each 25.5x102.2, two mortgages, each $20,000; Benjamin and Samuel Aufses to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Jan. 24, 5 years.....$40,000

124TH ST, 61 West; Mary Z. Raport to Harry Hall, Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 27, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Thomas J. Brady, 20 Nassau St.....$2,500

127TH ST, 79 West, n s, 25.6x99.11; Edw. L. Clarkson to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Jan. 30, due, &c., as per bond.....$14,000

134TH ST, 26 West, 26x99 11; Pauline Brown to William Rankin, 119 West 77th St, Jan. 30, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$15,000

Bronx.

ANDREWS AV, e s, 348.11 ft s of Fordham Road, 112x100; Hurley Building Construction Corporation to Bronx Investment Co., 100 Broadway, Jan. 30, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway.....$92,000

ANTHONY AV, e s, 125.11 ft n of 180th St, 45.7x98.9; Oscar Bartelstone and another to David A. Tower, 151 West 79th St, due as per bond, Jan. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$9.000

BOSTON ROAD, 1,055 and 1,057, w s, 37.6x 117.9; Davis Lewis to Joseph Oshinsky, 19 East 94th St, Jan. 1, due July 1, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorney, Adolph Cohen, 220 Broadway.....$3,350

BOSTON ROAD, 1,059 and 1,061, w s, 37.7x 123.4; David Lewis to Joseph Oshinsky, 19 East 94th St, Jan. 1, due July 1, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorney, Adolph Cohen, 220 Broadway..$3,356

LOTS 13 to 23, map of estate of Harriet Bates; Olin J. Stephens, Inc., to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, Jan. 30, 1 year; attorneys, Strong & C., 40 Wall St.....$35,000

MIDDLETOWN ROAD, w s, adjoining Lot 4, map land Frederick Baxter, 44.7x—; Richard W. Shaw to John H. Brunning, 566 Brook Av, Jan. 28, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney Paul Roth, 406 East 149th St.....$500

MORRIS AV, 2,369, n w s, 25x107.9; Peter F. Kane to Susan Fitzpatrick, 2,359 Morris Av, Jan. 30, 3 years, 4 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,500

WHITLOCK AV, 938, e s, 25x125.3; Robert W. Curtis to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Jan. 25, due as per bond....$7,000

133D ST, s s, 125 ft e of Brook Av, 37.8x100; Anton Heiss and Eliz. Ganns to Port Morris Land & Impt. Co., 141 Broadway, Jan. 29, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$5,500

142D ST, s s, 131.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 50x100; John J. McDonough to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, 5 years, Jan. 30; attorney, M. J. Scanlon, 51 Chambers St.....$2,500

165TH ST, s s, 45.9 ft e of Tinton Av, 20.6x100; August K. Rasche to Carrie Schaeffler, 784 East 165th St, Jan. 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, George A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av.....$1,500

177TH ST, 784-6 East, 50x100; John McNulty to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Jan. 30, due as per bond.. $40,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

PARK AV, 1,674, corner store; Benjamin M. Gruenstein and another to Benjamin Kramer, 56 East 117th St, 3 years from May 1, 1911; attorney, Isidore E. Schlesinger, 150 Nassau St.....$780

WASHINGTON PLACE, 122, all; Margaret T. Maloy to Alfonso M. Pepe, 25 King St, 10 years from March 1, 1913; attorneys, Pepe & Brother, 4,080 Washington Square....$780

111TH ST, 51 and 53 West, all; Rebecca Meshel to Joseph Eisenberg, 52 East 117th St, 3 years from Feb. 1, 1913.....$4,000

3D AV, n w corner of 157th St, corner store; Burnett-Weil Construction Co. to Adolf Schlesinger, 235 East 50th St, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1912; attorney, Isidore E. Schlesinger, 150 Nassau St.....$960

3D AV, 777, store, &c.; Elizabeth Kenedy to John Connelly, 207 East 48th St, 5 years

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Adlon
S. W. Cor. 54th St. & 7th Av.
New 14-Story
Housekeeping Apartments
NOW COMPLETED.
Suites of
3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms
Large foyer and reception hall. References of the highest character absolutely indispensable. Supt. on premises, or
Adlon Construction Company,
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Berkeley Arms
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High-class elevator apartments
5, 6, 7 Rooms.
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Superintendent on premises. Telephone 4174 Riverside.

THE MILLARD
14 TO 20 WEST 107TH STREET.
High-class elevator apartment; six rooms, extra large and light; reasonable; big concessions.

LIFE BUILDING,
19 West 31st St.
Apartments, 2 to 4 very large, light rooms, non-housekeeping. Electric light, open fireplaces; immediate possession.

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Rents $1,000 to $1,400.
White enamel woodwork, parquet floors. Superintendent on premises. Telephone 1690—Lenox.

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Bankruptcy Sales

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES B. HOUGHTON, bankrupt.

Please take notice that, pursuant to the order of this court, personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Charles J. Breck, Trustee, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 14 West Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of February, 1913, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon. A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

(1) All the right, title, and interest of the Trustee in and to a certain trust fund of $50,000 under a trust agreement dated July 30, 1902, of which the First Savings & Trust Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is the Trustee.

(2) All the right, title, and interest of the Trustee in the following policies of insurance on the life of the said bankrupt:

Phoenix Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn., Policy No. 823042	$4,000
And Policy 282178	11,000
New York Life Ins. Co., Policy No. 3708442	3,500
Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co., Policy No. 176932	750
National Union, (Jarreau Council,) Milwaukee, Wis., Assessment Policy No. 5,000	5,000

(3) Possible equity of Trustee in assigned claim against Richard A. Johnson.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw from said sale any of said property which does not bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Further particulars in regard to said property may be obtained at the office of the undersigned attorney for the Trustee.

Dated New York, January 30th, 1913.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
MARSHALL S. HAGAR, Attorney for Trustee, 84 Pine Street, New York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISRAEL NAYOR, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of dry and dress goods, notions, cloaks, suits, skirts, fixtures, &c., will be sold at public auction by the receiver herein, at No. 61 Riverdale Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., on the 31st day of January, 1913, at 10:30 A. M.

The property may be inspected at the above-mentioned address two days prior to the day of the sale between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Dated Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1913.
HENRY M. BAIRD, Jr., Receiver.
DAVID GORFINKEL, Attorney for Receiver, 45 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, New York.

BANKRUPTCY SALE OF STOCK OF GROCERIES AND FIXTURES, HORSES AND WAGON.

The receiver will sell on Wednesday, February 5th, 1913, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a COMPLETE STOCK OF GROCERIES, STORE FIXTURES AND FURNITURE, HORSES, HARNESS, AND WAGONS, formerly used in and about the conduct of the wholesale grocery business of A. De Luca, on the premises at No. 70 Mulberry Street, Newark, N. J.

The property will be sold in suitable lots only, and may be inspected any day after February 3d, 1913, between the hours or ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon.

Said sale is subject to the confirmation of the court.

JOHN A. BERNHARD, Receiver, Prudential Building, Newark, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of TUCKER & VINTON, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day Friday, Jan. 31, 1913 by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at Columbia and Clifton sts., Jersey City, all of the assets of the bankrupts, consisting of lot pipe, steam engine and derrick, lot tracks, dumping carts, wheelbarrows, trucks, wheel scraper, engine and boiler tools, conveyor's outfit, hoisting drum, pumps, hammer hand, hardware, etc. The above lot is to be resold for account of former purchaser, H. M. Kamitsky of Boston, Mass.

CHARLES P. HOWLAND, Trustee.
PRYN & WHITTLESEY, Attorneys for Trustee, 2 Rector St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AUTO & AERONAUTIC SUPPLY CO., Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy sells by order of the court, on this day, Friday, January 31, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,021 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of automobile tires, lamps, tubes and accessories, supplies, parts, coats, automobiles, hardware, sporting goods, fixtures, &c.

HENRY PHILLIPS, Receiver.
FINCH & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New York.

RESORTS.

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Bankruptcy Sales

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL KAPLAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Jan. 31st, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 275 Grand St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' and infants' wear, waists, corsets, gloves, hosiery, skirts, trimmings, raw material, silks, laces, embroideries, fixtures, machines, safe, &c.

MARCUS HELFAND, Receiver.
MAX MILLER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

Bankruptcy Notices

NO. 17,208.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN L. LINDAUER and WILLIAM F. CARROLL, copartners doing business under the firm name of LINDAUER & CARROLL, as such copartners, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1912, the said John L. Lindauer and William F. Carroll, copartners doing business under the firm name of Lindauer & Carroll as such copartners, were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Beaver Street, City and County of New York, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1913, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 20th, 1913.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM M. ROSENTHAL, alleged bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham M. Rosenthal, alleged bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 29th, 1913, praying that the composition heretofore offered by him to his creditors and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors, whose claims have been allowed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the court at the hearing upon said petition before the United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 10th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the alleged bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

New York, January 30th, 1913.

NO. 17,282.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AUTO & AERONAUTIC SUPPLY CO., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Auto & Aeronautic Supply Co. of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1912, the said Auto & Aeronautic Supply Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, (Room 1,510,) City and County of New York, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1913, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 30th, 1913.

NO. 17,476.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BARYTES AND CHEMICAL SALES CO., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Barytes and Chemical Sales Co. of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1913, the said Barytes and Chemical Sales Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, (Room 1,510,) City and County of New York, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 30th, 1913.

NO. 16,936.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—MAX NEWMAN & EDWARD BLOCH & the firm of NEWMAN & BLOCH, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Max Newman & Edward Bloch, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 27th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 10th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 30, 1913.

NO. 17,351.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY LIGHTSTONE, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Henry Lightstone of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1912, the said Henry Lightstone was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, City and County of New York, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1913, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 30, 1913.

NO. 17,502.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—RUDOLPH BARCHAS, Alleged Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Rudolph Barchas, alleged bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Jan ary 30th, 1913, praying for the confirmation of a composition of thirty per cent., and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 10th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 30, 1913.

NO. 15,828.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of J. ENSIGN FULLER, bankrupt.

To the creditors of J. Ensign Fuller of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1912, the said J. Ensign Fuller was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, City and County of New York, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1913, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. The time to file claims expires Feb. 2, 1913.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 29th, 1913.

HOTEL IROQUOIS
Ocean End South Carolina Ave.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Fireproof.
Remains open all winter; private and public baths, elevator to street; game and lounging room; 100 feet of sun parlor; own electric plant; white service. Capacity 350. Special winter rates as low as $10.00 per week. Booklet and menu on request.

HOTEL RUDOLF
Ocean front; American and European Plans. Sea water in all baths. Running water in guest rooms.
A. S. Rukeyser, Mgr. Joel Hillman, Pres.

COME TO ATLANTIC CITY

and enjoy the delights of the Winter at the Seashore combined with the comforts and conveniences of the World's Seaside Metropolis.

HOTEL DENNIS
is always popular on account of its unequaled location and its unobstructed ocean view.
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Homelike hotel of high class at popular tariff. Newly built brick at Vermont Ave., near Beach. MACK LATZ & CO.

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Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.

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American and European Plans.
One Hundred Rooms with Bath.
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Complete with every comfort. Caters to the most exacting family and transient trade.
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SHORE HILLS HOTEL
Spend the Winter in Bermuda at this superb New Hotel; ideal situation; every convenience and comfort.
For Bookings and Booklets, Resort Bureau, 1 Broadway, New York. Phone 1,872 Mad. Sq.

Bankruptcy Notices

NO. 17,550.—IN THE UNITED STATES District Court for the Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH HABER, Alleged Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Haber, alleged bankrupt, has filed his petition, praying that the composition heretofore offered by him to his creditors and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors, whose claims have been allowed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the court, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Honorable Judges of the United States District Court in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 10, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and also to attend the examination of the alleged bankrupt thereon.

New York, January 30, 1913.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy, Acting as Special Master.

NO. 17,518.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL E. LANGSAW and CHARLES GIAMANCO, individually and as copartners, trading as WORTHMORE WAIST COMPANY, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of Samuel H. Langsaw and Charles Giamanco, individually and as copartners, trading as Worthmore Waist Company, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1913, the said Samuel H. Langsaw and Charles Giamanco, individually and as copartners, trading as Worthmore Waist Company, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room 1,375, Hudson Terminal Buildings, No. 50 Church Street, City and County of New York, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1913, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 30, 1913.

NO. 17,467.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH DAVIS, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Joseph Davis, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1912, the said Joseph Davis was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room No. 1,375, Hudson Terminal Buildings, No. 50 Church Street, City and County of New York, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1913, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 30, 1913.

NO. 17,154.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN DAVIS, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Benjamin Davis, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1913, the said Benjamin Davis was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room No. 1,375, Hudson Terminal Buildings, No. 50 Church Street, City and County of New York, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1913, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 30, 1913.

NO. 17,871.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX WAPNICK COMPANY, a bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1912, the said Max Wapnick Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Beaver St., City and County of New York, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1913, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

STEAMSHIPS.

Next Sailing to London—Paris—Hamburg
S. S. AMERIKA
(22,500 TONS)
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HAMBURG-AMERICAN
Largest SS. Co. in the World
OVER 400 SHIPS 1,210,000 TONS

Atlantic Service
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
†Pennsylvania..Feb. 1, 1 P. M.
Pres. Lincoln..Feb. 6, 9 A. M.
Amerika.....Feb. 8, 10 A. M.
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†Hamburg direct. 2d cabin only.

S. S. IMPERATOR
THE WORLD'S LARGEST SHIP
will make her first trip from HAMBURG May 7, arriving here May 14. Books now open for season starting May 17th. The IMPERATOR will continue in regular service between NEW YORK and HAMBURG, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

MEDITERRANEAN
Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples and Genoa.
S. S. Hamburg (11,000 Tons)... Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
S. S. Cincinnati (17,000 Tons)... Mar. 11, 10 A. M.
S. S. Hamburg...April 5, 9 A. M.
S. S. Moltke (12,500 Tons)... April 19, 8:30 A. M.
*S. S. Hamburg...May 20, 9 A. M.
*Omits call at Algiers and Madeira.

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NOW IS THE TIME to book for
The Panama Canal and West Indies
See the Canal Before Its Completion!
LAST THREE CRUISES
March 11, by S. S. Victoria Luise.
28 Days..... $175 and up.
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Duration of Each Cruise 16 Days—$145 and up.

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To the LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN
Scotland, Orkney & Faroe Islands, Iceland, Spitzbergen, North Cape, Norway.
From Hamburg during June, July, and August by S. S. Victoria Luise, S. S. Bismarck & S. S. Meteor.

Write for booklet stating cruise.
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Twin-Screw Sailings Tues. 10 A. M.
*Ryndam.....New Amsterdam..Feb.25
*Potsdam..Feb. 11 *Noordam.....Mar. 4
*Via Boulogne. †Plymouth & Boulogne
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LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Mendoza, Feb. 8, Mch. 25 Taormina, Mch. 5
Rates $65, $70, $75, $80 and up.
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NEW HAVEN LINE Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.

BRIDGEPORT LINE Week days, leave Pier 27, E. R., ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.

Tickets, etc., at 171 Broadway. Transfer Tourist Offices and at Piers
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TO ALBANY & TROY
One Way, $1.50; Round Trip, $2.50.
Speedy, Palatial Steamers, every evening. Leaving Pier 32, N. R., (foot of Canal St.,) 6 P. M. No other stop.
Excellent Cuisine and Music.
Hudson Navigation Co.,
Pier 32, N. R. 'Phone Spring 9400.

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Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
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Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
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INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES
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The New "Olympic"

DOUBLE SIDES as well as DOUBLE BOTTOM

WATERTIGHT BULKHEADS extending from the BOTTOM to the TOP of the HULL

SAFETY FAR BEYOND ALL PREVIOUS STANDARDS

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AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.
N.Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
New York.....Feb. 1 |Philadelphia ..Feb. 15
*Oceanic.Feb. 8, noon |*Majestic ....Feb. 22
*White Star Line Steamer from Pier 59, N. R.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N. R.
Minn'polis.Feb. 1, 1:30PM |Minne'aska.Feb. 15
Minn'ha.Feb. 8, 10:30 AM |Minneto'ka.Feb. 22

RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10:00 A. M
N. Y.—London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Lapland.....Feb. 5 |Zeeland .....Feb. 19
Kroonland....Feb. 12 |*Finland.....Feb. 26
*Omits Dover; calls at Plymouth.

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
*New York..Feb. 1, 9:30 A. M. |*Philadelphia..Feb. 15
Oceanic.....Feb. 8, noon |Majestic....Feb. 22
*American Line Steamer from Pier 62, N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
*Cymric..Feb. 1, noon |Baltic....Feb. 20
Celtic...Feb. 6, noon |Celtic.....Mar. 6
*Cymric carries passengers in one class cabin, second and third class only.

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Canopic .....Feb. 2 Canopic .....Mar. 15
Cruises from New York
RIVIERA - Italy - EGYPT
Via Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco.
"ADRIATIC" "CEDRIC"
The Largest Mediterranean Steamers.
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NEW TRIPLE SCREW S. S. **"LAURENTIC"** From New York **March 12** 27 Days $175 and Up
Other Cruises Feb. 8, 9 A. M., Feb. 22.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

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FISHGUARD—LIVERPOOL
The Fastest Steamers in the World

Mauretania	Feb. 12, 1 A. M.	Apr. 2
	March 5, 1 A. M.	Apr. 23
Lusitania	Apr. 16, 1 A. M.	June 4
	May 14, 1 A. M.	June 25

QUEENSTOWN, FISHGUARD, AND LIVERPOOL.
*CARMANIA, Feb. 5, 10 A.M. CARMANIA, Mar. 1, 10 A.M. CAMPANIA, Mar. 19, 1 A. M.
CAMPANIA, Feb. 19, 1 A.M. FRANCONIA, Mar. 12, 10 A.M. CARMANIA, Mar. 29, 10 A. M.
*Omits call at Queenstown.

Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume
Sailing hour noon. See Itinerary.
ULTONIA, Feb. 12 PATRONIA, Feb. 27 CARPATHIA, Mar. 22
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Round the World Trips, $495. Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America. Independent Tours in Europe, &c. Send for booklet Cunard Tours.
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Itinerary of Summer Cruises, Norway, etc., 1913, July 1-8, Aug. 8, Sept. 5, Now Ready.
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FEB. 20 MARCH 27
By the S. S. "Grosser Kurfuerst"
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FRANK C. CLARK'S
Fifteenth Annual Cruise
TO THE ORIENT
Duration February 15 to April 27
Seventy-one Glorious Days of Cruising by the NEW CUNARDER "LACONIA"
18,200 Tons. Cost $400 up, including Hotels, drives, etc. VISITING: Madeira, Spain, Algiers, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, 19 days in Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Riviera, etc.
FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via Moville LONDONDERRY
Cameronia..Feb. 8, 9 AM |Caledonia..Feb. 22, 9 AM
California..Feb. 15, 2 PM |Columbia...Mar. 1, 1 PM
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $50 and upward.
THIRD CLASS, $31.50.
Sailing List for 1913 now ready.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

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VIA SOUTHERN TRACK
Between New York and AZORES, ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA, MARTHA WASHINGTON, February 2
KAISER FRANZ JOSEF II., (new) May 14.
Large, Also, Accurate, Oceanic. Sailings usually every Saturday, beginning May 10, 1913.
Full particulars, new Sailing List, &c., from local agents, or H. G. A., 27 Battery Pl., N. Y.

ARCADIAN
Twin Screw, 14,120 Tons Disp., 8,000 Reg'd
LARGEST AND FINEST STEAMER to
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Magnificent promenade deck of 500 ft. Galleried dining saloon seating all passengers at one time at small tables. Bedsteads throughout instead of berths. Full length mirror in every room. Suites de luxe with private baths. Perfect heating and ventilating arrangements. Swimming Pool, Gymnasium, Orchestra. Unsurpassed Service and Cuisine. All the latest safety appliances. In touch with Wireless Stations throughout the voyage.
Round Trip, $30 & up. 1st class exclusively
Orotava additional steamer Feb. 11
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Tickets interchangeable with Quebec S. S. Co.
THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts., 23 State St., N. Y.; Thos. Cook & Son, 245 & 2389 Broadway and 264 & 353 Fifth Ave.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 Fifth Ave., N. Y., Or any steamship ticket agent.

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Two Sailings Weekly by large twin-screw Steamships BERMUDIAN of the Quebec S. S. Co. and ARCADIAN of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. Luxuriously appointed. Suites de Luxe with private bath. All modern safety appliances. Orchestra, etc.
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Round Trip, including meals and berth; return limit, 6 mos.

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Circle Tours, New York to Galveston, with choice of rail lines returning, including meals and berth on ship, $75.80.
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ARTHUR W. PYE, Pass. Traffic Manager,
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STEAMER LEAVES Santiago—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
STEAMER LEAVES

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The disturbance that was over the West Wednesday night is central to-night over Lake Michigan, without precipitation preceding, but with light rains in the lower Ohio Valley and high pressure with snows and much lower temperature to the Northwest. There was no other precipitation over the country except light snows Wednesday night in the lower lake region, New York and New England.

Temperatures have risen decidedly over the east portion of the country and are much above the seasonal average. They have fallen over the Northwest and there was also a considerable fall in the central plains States and in the Central Rocky Mountain region, but not yet to normal conditions.

The disturbance over Lake Michigan will move east-northeastward, attended by snow and rain over the northern districts east of the Mississippi River by Friday night, and will be followed by fair weather that will extend to the coast by Saturday night.

Rapidly falling temperatures will quickly follow the storm, and cold wave warnings have been ordered over the interior.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be moderate southerly and southwesterly; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southerly.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have moderate southerly and southwesterly winds, with fair Friday and increasing cloudiness Saturday, to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Friday; rain at night or Saturday; colder Saturday; moderate to brisk southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly Saturday.

New Jersey—Fair Friday; rain at night or Saturday; colder Saturday; moderate to brisk southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly Saturday.

New England—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Friday; rain or snow at night or Saturday; colder Saturday; moderate to brisk southerly and southwesterly winds.

Western New York—Local rains Friday and colder by night; Saturday cloudy and much colder; probably snow; brisk southwesterly to westerly winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
8 A. M. 26	32	4 P. M. 31	44
6 A. M. 28	30	6 P. M. 32	39
9 A. M. 28	33	9 P. M. 32	45
12 M. 28	41	11 P. M. 31	44

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 38 degrees; for the corresponding date last year it was 30; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 32 degrees, at 8 P. M. it was 46. Maximum temperature, 47 degrees at 8:30 P. M.; minimum, 30 at 6 A. M. Humidity, 95 per cent. at 8 A. M., 72 at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.24 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.16.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:55—30 Church St.: Henry A. Ritchie..$1,000
5:10—150 4th Av.; Keoth's Theatre..Not given
5:50—261 W. 18th St.; Mrs. A. Robson..Trifling
9:30—20 E. 113th St.; Esther Operman..Slight
10:00—9 W. 116th St.; Morris Davitt..Trifling
10:06—510 E. 136th St.; J. Filtman..Not given
10:54—411 E. 158th St.; John Sparks..Trifling
12:00 M.—533 E. 139th St.; M. Wendolf..Trifling
P. M.
12:20—66 Av. A; Rockefeller Institute..Not given
1:40—470 E. Houston St.; I. Felmowitz..$100
2:40—224 E. 10th St.; Jacob Bogart..Trifling
3:20—229 Columbus Av.; Isaac Enoch..Trifling
4:55—536 W. 49th St.; not given..Trifling
5:30—2,549 Broadway; L. Peyser..$1,000
5:45—1,469 5th Av.; Louis Long..Trifling
6:45—50 Roosevelt St.; not given..Trifling
6:40—130 W. 84th St.; Thomas Conroy..None
7:35—201 Eldredge St.; Julius Simon..$50
7:50—16 E. 96th St.; Mutual Life Insurance Co..None
8:30—103 3d Av.; Michael Macl..$200
8:30—177 South St.; N. G. Corthell..$2,000
11:05—758 E. 230th St.; Emma Stein..Trifling
11:30—497 Hudson St.; Dr. Ryan, (auto,) Unknown

EDUCATION NOTES.

As a result of a conference between City Supt. Maxwell and Dr. Kene of the Municipal Civil Service Commission in reference to the examination for the place of physician to examine mentally defective children, the commission has approved the suggestion of the names of Drs. Pierce Clark and William Browning as competent to prepare examination questions.

The Harlem Evening High School for Women, 114th Street, west of Seventh Avenue, will be open from 7 to 10 o'clock this evening for the registration of new pupils.

The graduation exercises of Public School 10, 117th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, were held yesterday morning.

Dr. James P. Haney, Director of Art in the public high schools, will give lectures on art education in German schools on Feb. 4, 11, and 18 at 228 East Fifty-seventh Street.

A meeting of the Vocational Guidance Association of New York will be held on the afternoon of Feb. 11 at the Stuyvesant High School.

The public school teachers will be paid their salaries for January to-day.

The Associate Alumni of Normal College, at their annual reception and breakfast in the Hotel Astor on Feb. 12, will hear addresses by Gen. Frederick Winthrop Gunn, "Abraham Lincoln," by Prof. Helen Gray Cone on "War Time Poetry," by Dr. Thomas Hunter on "Personal Recollections of Lincoln," by Mrs. Belle de Rivera on "Drama," by Mrs. William R. Chapman on "Music," by Miss Anne Maxwell Jones on "Art," by Mrs. Simon Baruch on "Reconstruction Days," and by President George S. Davis on "Present Day Topics."

The Dramatic Society of the Brooklyn Evening High School for Men will give its first annual minstrel show on Feb. 7 in the Commercial High School, Albany Avenue and Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

There will be an exhibit of the pupils' manual training work at Public School 192, Amsterdam Avenue and 136th Street, to-day.

There is much speculation as to whom Thomas W. Churchill, when elected President of the Board of Education, will name as Chairmen of the various committees. It is believed that there will be a number of changes, and it is more than likely that Frank L. Wilsey will be chosen by Mr. Churchill to head one of the important committees. Mr. Wilsey was Chairman of the Committee on Buildings in 1911. In last February's election for President of the board he was a prominent supporter of Commissioner Churchill, and when Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., after his election, made up the committees he deposed Mr. Wilsey from the Chairmanship of the Building Committee and named in his stead Commissioner Patrick F. McGowan. President Winthrop also retired Rupert B. Thomas, another Churchill adherent, from his position of Chairman of the Committee on Sites, naming in his place former Controller Herman A. Metz.

Commissioner George J. Gillespie, who nominated Mr. Churchill for President at the election last February, may again do so next Monday.

It is not expected that the successor to the late Harry F. Towle as Principal of Curtis High School, New Brighton, S. I., will be nominated until after the election of President of the board and the announcement by him of the reorganized committees.

CHANGE OF NAME.

LUPCHANSKY, RUBIN, to LUBIN, RUBIN, 1,524 Seabury Place, the Bronx; brother, known as Lubin; his name hard to pronounce and spell and new name is more euphonious; is teacher and attempts of pupils to pronounce his name cause much laughter. Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum.

SURROGATE CITATION.

SMITH, CORDELIA.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New York, By the Grace of God, Free and Independent.—To Jennie W. Morris, George W. Smith, Thurlow W. Smith, Addie Smith, as Administratrix of John H. Smith, dec'd; Christian J. Mezger, as Executor of Mary E. Morse, dec'd; Cordelia V. Hollister, Jennie May Hollister, and to all persons interested in the Estate of CORDELIA SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the Hall of Records in the County of New York, on the 25th day of February, 1913, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Noel Sanborn, as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. (L. S.) Witness, Hon. JOHN P. COHALAN, Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 11th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twelve. DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SURROGATE'S COURT, COUNTY OF Dutchess.—In the matter of the estate of OLIVE E. SUTTON, late of the City of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, State of New York, deceased.

To all creditors and all persons claiming to be creditors of the above-named Olive E. Sutton, deceased.

You and each of you will please take notice that the undersigned, the husband of said decedent, intends to apply to the Surrogate of the County of Dutchess, N. Y., for letters of administration upon the estate of said deceased, under the provision for a limited bond, contained in the last clause of Section 2684 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and all creditors of the said deceased are hereby notified to present their claims to the said Surrogate at his office, in the City of Poughkeepsie, in said County of Dutchess, on or before the 24th day of February, 1913.

Dated January 21st, 1913.

FRANKLIN SUTTON, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

HENRY E. LOREY, Attorney, 32 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ABBOTT, ELIZABETH, (died Nov. 11, 1910;) net estate, $5,570.44; personalty, $7,067.32, including bank deposits, $1,020.10; insurance, $3,482.97; interest in estate of William H. Abbott, $2,554.25.

AGNEW, Sir WILLIAM, Bart., (died Oct. 31, 1910;) no estate taxable in New York; entire personal estate, $6,200,000.

ALLEN ELMER A., (died June 17;) net estate, $21,906.16; personalty, $32,258.45, including bank deposits, $5,999.46; personal chattels and mortgages, $9,923.99; 232 shares Chatham and Phoenix National Bank, $10,585; 25 shares Century Bank, $5,750; realty, $8,742, including equity in 65 West 190th Street, $22,000, less mortgages of $12,575; lots in Tarrytown, $950.

ANDREI, HENRIETTA B., (died March 5;) net estate, $77,110.20; personalty, $84,678.96, including bank deposits, $1,634.83; personal effects, $3,079.55; 15 Peoria Railroad Terminal bonds, $12,750; 11 Bennington & Rutland Railroad bonds, $10,670; 5 Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad bonds, $1,250; 1 Cleveland, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad bond, $925; interest in estate of Peter Marie, $653.72; interest in estate of John H. Power, $47,610.37; accrued income and money due from Power estate, $5,-821.67.

BARGS, JULIA F., (died April 18;) net estate, $2,400.57; personalty, $3,944.93, mostly bank deposits.

BECK, LUDWIG A., (died Oct. 18, 1911;) net estate, $569.50; personalty, $569.50, mostly bank deposits.

BECKER, MARY, (died July 19, 1911;) net New York estate, $40,000; New York realty, $40,000, being equity in 66 Vesey Street; entire personal estate, $75,000.

BOWDITCH, HENRY P., (died March 13, 1911;) net New York estate, $36,207; New York personalty, $36,457.50, including 20 shares Boston & Albany Railroad, $825; 200 shares American Telephone and Telegraph Company, $28,-950; 25 shares New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, $3,612.50; 2 shares Adirondack Telegraph and Telephone Company, $70; 3 shares Adirondack Mountain Reserve, $3,000; realty, $1,253, being one-third interest in land at Keene Valley, Essex County, N. Y.; entire personal estate, $297,814.22.

BUNZL, GUSTAV, (died May 25;) net estate, $99,604.52; personalty, $113,344.33, including bank deposits, $1,036.93; personal effects, $215; mortgage, $1,441.02; insurance, $17,245; 12½ voting certificates Tampa, Jacksonville R. R., $62.50; 400 shares Consolidated Mines Company, $2,025; 400 shares New Keystone Copper Company, $900; 400 shares Ray Central Copper, $1,100; 300 shares Yukon Gold Company, $911.25; 250 shares Mines Company of America, $150; 140 shares Federal Mining and Smelting Company preferred, $5,740; 100 shares Steel preferred, $11,062.52; 200 shares Southern Pacific, $22,175; 600 shares Kerr Lake Mining Company, $1,233.75; 100 shares American Smelting and Refining Company, preferred, $10,725; 1,300 shares Litt Brothers, $19,500; 50 shares Mascot Realty Company, $10,000; 200 shares Denver & Rio Grande, $3,800; 100 shares Distillers' Security Company, $3,312.50; 25 certificates voting trust Northwestern Railway Company, $75.

COHN, SIGMUND, (died May 14;) net estate, $1,058.90; personalty, $1,269.90, mostly bank deposits; realty, $1,000, being equity in one-fourth interest in 428 East Seventy-second Street, $24,000, less mortgages $20,000.

CRAMMATTE, JOHN F., (died Jan. 12, 1911;) net estate, $4,348.94; personalty, $4,-968.74, bank deposits.

CROWLEY, MARY, (died May 25, 1911;) net estate, $1,707.41; personalty, $2,047.41, bank deposits.

CUDLIPP, CHARLES, (died Oct. 27, 1911;) net estate, $15,917.75; personalty, $16,375.05, including bank deposits, $1,017.45; notes and mortgages, $15,551.60; realty, $1,100, being lots in Mamaroneck, N. Y.

DESCALZO, JOSEPH, (died June 5, 1911;) net New York estate, $4,729.33; New York personalty, $5,250, being 35 shares American Telephone and Telegraph Company; entire personal estate, $20,945.

DIETZEL, LOUISE, (died Sept. 11;) net estate, $4,550.57; personalty, $4,951.49, being bank deposits.

EHRHART, AMELIA, (died Dec. 29, 1909;) net estate, $500; personalty, $500, being bank deposits.

ENGLAND, MARY B., (died May 2, 1911;) net New York estate, $2,730; New York personalty, $200, being 25 shares Manhattan Land and Building Company, $200; realty, $2,562, being equity in lot on Grand Street, Buffalo, N. Y.; entire personal estate, $11,160.64.

FIELD, CHARLOTTE M., (died April 22, 1900;) net New York estate, $3,306; New York personalty, $3,431, being 5 shares New York Central, $865; 3 shares Fitchburg Railroad Company, $1,018; 29 shares Boston & Albany, $1,748; entire personal estate, $32,765.74.

FISCHER, KATHRINA, (died Nov. 28;) net estate, $9,519.92; personalty, $10,372.22, including mortgage and interest, $10,172.22; jewelry, $200.

FRENCH, JULIUS E., (died Dec. 2, 1910;) supplemental report; redistribution of assets.

FORREST, ETTA L., (died Oct. 26, 1911;) net estate, $26,904.44; personalty, $29,345.80, including bank deposits, $5,647.89; 50 shares Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie Railroad, $7,400; 12 shares Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Railroad, $48; 25 shares Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Railroad preferred, $750; 100 shares New York, Ontario & Western, $4,000; 150 shares Southern Railway, Mobile & O. Railway, $7,000; $5,000 American Tobacco Company 4 per cent. bonds, $4,500.

HARTZ, WILLIAM, (died Dec. 10, 1907;) net New York estate, $1,241.88; New York personalty, $1,256, deposit with H. B. Claflin Company; entire personal estate, $46,671.

HASSEY, EMMA, (died Oct. 5;) net estate, $78,280.87; personalty, $65,190.57, including bank deposits, $1,402.56; mortgages, $63,788.01; realty, $16,000, being 17 West 123d Street.

HEUBNER, PHILIP E., (died March 2, 1911;) net estate, $3,934.81; personalty, $4,-512.41, mostly bank deposits.

HODGENS, HENRY C., (died Oct. 22, 1910;) net estate, $936.18; personalty, $2,212.48, including bank deposits, $152.48; personal effects, $2,060.

HOENIG, PHILIP, (died July 31;) net estate, $3,619.73; personalty, $4,167.68, including bank deposits, $1,377.68; personal effects, $2,390; barber business at 42 Broadway, $400.

KAHN, CAROLINA, (died May 13;) net estate, $11,944.07; personalty, $11,944.07, bank deposits.

KAROW, EDWARD W., (died Jan. 17, 1911;) supplemental report; net New York estate amended to $8,633.

KING, ELISE, (died April 26, 1906;) reappraisal; additional estate, $16,000; personalty, $16,000, being sum due decedent from Charles A. King.

KLINGENSTEIN, TILLIE, (died July 17;) net estate, $40,166.14; personalty, $11,576.02, including bank deposits, $2,681.74; personal effects, $4,317.85; three bonds Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, $1,802.50; realty, $20,777.75, being equity in 136 East Seventy-ninth Street, $45,000, less mortgage $14,222.25.

LADD, ABRAHAM W., (died Feb. 13;) net estate, $20,225.78; personalty, $21,075.93, including bank deposits, $3,563.89; mortgages, $13,708.34; watch, $40; $900 4 per cent. consols; Securities Co., $540; 21 shares U. S. Steel Co., pf., $2,257.50; legacy under will of Edith A. L. Blackwell, $950.

LEVINESS, ELLA, (died March 13;) net estate, $8,951.34; personalty, $8,951.34; bank deposits.

MEADE, Mary, (died Nov. 8, 1911;) net estate, $3,491.46; personalty, $744.46, mostly bank deposits; realty, $2,750, being equity in 647 West 184th Street, $10,250, less mortgage of $7,500.

MEALEY, EDWARD W., (died April 28, 1911;) net estate, $1,656.26; personalty, $1,-744.50, mostly bank deposits.

MORSE, GODFREY, (died June 20, 1911;) net New York estate, $21,557; New York personalty, $25,151, including 50 shares Am. Tel. & Tel. Co., $7,350; 50 shares Am. Surety Co., $13,500; 200 shares Kerr Lake Mining Co., $1,000; 25 shares Am. Surety Co., less prorata part of debt, $3,301; entire personal estate, $185,597.20.

POPE, SYLVIA, A., (died June 10, 1910;) supplemental report; net New York estate amended to $26,032.52.

REGAN, BRIDGET H., (died Aug. 30, 1911;) net estate, $763.54; personalty, $924.64, bank deposits; realty, $200, being one-twenty-fifth interest in property on Hoffman Street, Bronx.

RICHARDSON, JONATHAN SMITH, (died Dec. 15, 1911;) net estate, $7,556.22; personalty, $8,511.16, including bank deposits, $105; personal effects, $957; interest in J. Smith Richardson & Co., commission merchants, $7,-448.96.

ROSENTHAL, ISAAC, (died March 17, 1911;) net estate, $999; personalty, $999, being amount realized on sale of 25 shares George Bell & Co.

SMITH, WILLIAM H., (died March 12, 1911;) net New York estate, $15,659.06; New York personalty, $15,659.06, being 110 shares American Telegraph and Telephone Company; entire personal estate, $81,887.77.

TACKABERRY, JOHN J., (died July 22;) net estate, $2,429.92; personalty, $2,429.92, mostly bank deposits.

TITUS, ELLA B., (died Aug. 21;) net estate, $3,725; personalty, $3,725, including claim against Charles S. Titus, husband, for non-support for six years, $1,200; interest in estate of Henry Edwin Tremain, $2,500.

WELD, AMELIA P., (died April 10, 1911;) net New York estate, $493; New York personalty, $406, being 18 per cent. of 10 shares Boston & Albany Railroad; entire personal estate, $49,867.

WIENER, FREDERICK, (died July 28, 1911;) net estate, $26,742.57; personalty, $18,-286.21, including bank deposits, $2,351.48; personal effects, $785; amount on books of law firm of Horwitz & Wiener, $5,981.71; interest in firm, $1,242.24; law library, $1,052.48; 1 bond New York Railways Company, $1,000; allowance for other securities, $873.30; realty, $18,875, including one-half interest in property at 312 West 114th Street, $35,000, less one-half mortgage of $27,000; 46 West Ninety-ninth Street, $27,800, less mortgage of $21,000; 24 West Ninety-ninth Street, $27,000, less mortgage of $4,375.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Lieut. Col. F. J. Kernan, Adjutant General, to Niagara Falls, N. Y., to attend meeting of the board of army officers Feb. 3, then return.

First Lieut. L. J. McNair, Fourth Field Artillery, relieved from assignment to that regiment.

First Lieut. G. M. Morrow, Jr., Field Artillery, assigned to Fourth Field Artillery

First Lieut. C. C. Winnia, Fifth Cavalry, from that regiment to Fourteenth Cavalry.

Capt. H. Tupes, First Infantry, relieved from duty at Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and join his company.

Capt. L. Lund, Ordnance Department, make visits of inspection at Detrick & Harvey Machine Company, Baltimore.

First Lieut. E. C. De Hostos, Porto Rico Regiment Infantry, detailed as military aid to Governor of Porto Rico.

Capt. T. H. R. McIntyre, Coast Artillery Corps, is honorably discharged.

Following officers of Coast Artillery relieved from assignment or attachment to company indicated after his name and placed on unassigned list: Capt. F. J. Miller, Eighty-fourth; Capt. M. P. Andrus, 134th; First Lieut. H. G. Coulter, 146th; First Lieut. F. L. Perego, 124th; First Lieut. C. B. Meyer, Thirty-second; First Lieut. D. H. Crissy, Twenty-seventh; First Lieut. J. L. Dunsworth, 158th; First Lieut. F. G. Delano, 152d; First Lieut. J. H. Cunningham, 119th; First Lieut. T. Hughes, Twelfth Company; First Lieut. E. Putney, Eighty-eighth; First Lieut. F. A. Price, Jr., Sixty-fourth Company.

Leaves—First Lieut. B. R. Camp, Ninth Cavalry, granted three months; Major R. R. Steedman, U. S. A., retired, granted one month and ten days; Capt. G. de G. Catlin, Twenty-eighth Infantry, leave extended three months and five days.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander T. S. Wilson, to home, wait orders.

Lieut. J. V. Ogan, detached navy yard, Washington, to the Alert.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Abarenda, at Shanghai; Petrel, at Guantanamo; Cyclops, at Sewall Point; Vesuvius, at Newport; D—1, D—3, E—1, at Key West; Utic, at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Des Moines, from Monte Christi for Santo Domingo City; Sterling, from Norfolk for Port Royal, S. C.; Mayflower, from Guantanamo for Washington; Solace, from Guantanamo for Cristobal; Caesar, from Guantanamo for Hampton Roads.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BOLLSTETTER, EVA, (died Jan. 16;) left $1,900 personalty to daughter, Eva Bollstetter.

CHERRY, WILLIAM M., (died Oct. 29;) left $4,700 personalty to father, William Cherry.

DIXON, SARAH A., (died Aug. 29;) left $5,000 realty and $5 personalty; $1,000 each to children Mary C. Allen, Thomas J Dixon, Martha Hawkins, Edna C. Walker, and James H. Dixon.

FRISBIE, FLORENCE V. W., (died Dec. 13;) left $9,000 realty and $100 personalty to Lucy M. Frisbie, sister.

HAAS, SIMON, (died Dec. 26;) left more than $10,000 personalty; $25,000 and life estate to widow, Rebecca Haas; remainder in equal shares to children, Moses and Arthur Haas, Henrietta Feist, Carrie Fuhs, Hortense Levi, and Amanda Laudsman.

HOPKINS, GEORGE W., (died Jan. 11;) left $500 personalty to Helen C. Watt.

HOWE, ANNIE WHITING, (died Jan. 18;) left more than $2,000 realty and more than $2,000 personalty; $500 to Mrs. Henge; personal effects to Mattie May Harris; personal property to nephew, Frank P. Whiting; residue to brother, Charles A. Whiting.

KUMMEL, CHRISTIAN, (died Jan. 22;) left $9,000 personalty; $5,000 to Amelia Sorlie, sister; $1,000 to Lena Goetting, sister; $100 to Ferdinand Kummel, brother; $2,000 to Henry Kummel, brother; about $1,000 to Adelina A. Sorlie.

McKINSTRY, LEE R., (died June 19, 1909;) left $100 personalty to widow, Mary J. McKinstry.

REDDY, JAMES, (died Jan. 6;) left $500 realty and $500 personalty to sister, Catherine Kelly.

TAYLOR, MARGARET, (died Nov. 18;) left not more than $1,750 personalty; $500 to Henry H. Hopper, nephew; $20 to Mary Taylor, sister-in-law; residue in equal shares to Mary J. Harris, niece; Sarah L. Irwin, niece; Margaret A. Van Wart, Eleanor S. Taylor, Eleanor Keating, and Edward N. Hopper, nephew.

VALENTINE, MARY, (died Jan. 14;) left about $27,000 personalty to husband, Jacob Valentine, who has died; heirs-at-law, two daughters, Josephine V. Treat and Mary E. Fitts.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 25.

Transfers, to take effect 3:10 P. M. Jan. 29.—Sergeant—Michael B. McGrath, 36th Precinct, to 162. (Mutual) to take effect 8 A. M. Jan. 30.—Patrolmen—A. Andres, 15th to 164th; C. J. Young, 164th to 15th.

Assignments (temporary.) — Sergeant—George H. Ellis, Harbor Precinct, to Telegraph Bureau, 6 days, from 8 A. M. Jan. 28. Patrolmen to Detective Division and detailed to District Attorney's office, 3 days, as indicated—J. Donnelly and J. J. Brennan, 5th, from 4 P. M. Jan. 29; J. D. O'Connor, 18th, from 4 P. M. Jan. 29; O. C. Schasberger, 26th, from noon Jan. 29; L. Waxman, 39th, to C. O. Squad, 10 days, from 8 A. M. Jan. 31. Probationary Patrolman —J. J. Huebschman, 37th, to Detective Division, 5 days, from 5 P. M. Jan. 29.

Advancements to Grade.—Patrolmen, to $1,350 Grade, Feb. 1—E. J. Costello, 1st; J. F. Anderson, 1st; L. J. Bianco, 1st; W. O'Brien, 7th; A. J. Kruers, 8th; J. McElligott, 10th; G. H. A. Barchfeld, 12th; W. A. McClaury, 12th; T. Kenny, 13th; D. Pisapia, 13th; P. Meade, 14th; D. McGrath, 14th; Sullivan, 17th; T. Quirk, 17th; J. Murphy, 18th; D. M. Fisher, 18th; R. S. Purcell, 22d; E. Moraghan, 22d; A. F. Keil, 22d; J. M. Dondero, 26th; C. S. Brown, 26th; C. J. Goodyear, 28th; E. Crimmins, 28th; H. A. Ray, 29th; D. J. McBride, 29th; B. Kaff, 30th; C. P. H. Borschel, 31st; C. P. F. G. Goldstein, 31st; C. P. A. W. Beerman, 32d; J. J. Dowd, 35th; C. L. Manning, 36th; T. J. Sullivan, 37th; E. J. Fitzsimons, 37th; W. Cerney, 37th; G. F. Rowley, 39th; P. Coogan, 40th; F. Reilly, 43d; G. Lamkin, 43d; J. Tully, 61st; W. H. Flynn, 63d; C. J. Ries, 81st; M. J. Kennedy, 89th; H. Boyd, 143d; F. F. Bogue, 146th; W. Geis, 148th; F. Niebuhr, 149th; W. Smalling, 149th; P. J. Pfeffer, 150th; J. H. Cogan, 151st; W. J. Bradley, 151st; T. Boyle, 151st; M. J. Dinselbacher, 152d; J. R. Steinle, 153d; A. T. Pitt, 153d; M. F. Phelan, 154th; B. Koenig, 155th; C. Bollenbach, 155th; E. Geraghty, 156th; F. Back, 157th; J. H. Schoendorf, 157th; S. Rabau, 157th; A. B. Campbell, 165th; W. A. Harck, 160th; L. S. Stevenson, 170th; T. P. Sullivan, 174th; A. J. Johnson, 174th. P. J. Fitzpatrick, 274th; F. Krenkel, 277th; M. F. Fitzpatrick, 274th; F. Krenkel, 277th; M. F. Judge, C. O.; G. A. Blewett, C. O.; A. Erlich, C. O.; A. G. Reinert, Traffic C.; S. W. Birmingham, D. D.

Relieved from Suspension.—Sergeant—Michael B. McGrath, 36th, to take effect 3:10 P. M. Jan. 29.

Suspended.—Patrolman—George Donohue, 17th, to take effect 3:22 P. M. Jan. 28.

Fire Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 22.

Fines and Penalties—Engineer of steamer Daniel W. Price, Engine 2. Charges: (1) Absence without leave, 1 day's pay; (2) absence from quarters, 5 days' pay; total, 6 days' pay. Fireman (first grade) John J. Reilly, (2,) H. & L. 7—neglect of duty, 2 days' pay.

Charges Dismissed—Automobile Engineman James T. Barrow, Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, reckless driving.

Auditing Committee Appointed—Capt. William H. Quinn, Engine 49; Capt. Joseph Biggers, Engine 20; Capt. Marcus Fitzgerald, retired. To examine into and audit accounts of the department Relief Fund. They will meet at 10 o'clock A. M. Feb. 4, at the office of the Commissioner, and thereafter as may be necessary.

Resignation—Probationary Fireman Arthur K. C. Hunter, Engine 212, to take effect at 9 A. M. Jan. 25.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following reports of Assistant Chief Examiner Murray:

Recommending an increase in salary of Theodore de Long Coffin, assistant engineer in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, from $1,800 to $2,250 per annum.

Recommending that the request of the President of Queens that further action on the proposed examination for promotion to fifth grade clerk and fifth grade chief clerk in that office be postponed be granted.

Recommending that the application of Pascal M. Geronimo for promotion to third grade clerk in the Bureau of Street Cleaning, Richmond, be returned for the reason that he has served less than three years in the second grade, and is therefore ineligible.

Relative to increases in the salary of certain employes of the Armory Board he recommends that the department be informed that it is necessary for Lawrence V. Meehan, Lewis M. Swee, and William J. Pahr to qualify in examinations for the promotion desired, and that the increase in the salaries of Robert Telfer and William F. Stone be approved, both being within the grade.

Recommending that the request of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity for an examination for promotion from third to fourth grade financial clerk in the Borough of Queens be denied for the reason that no reasons are given which show the need of such an examination to be urgent, and the further reason that it is not advisable to extend the time for the receipt of applications.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for both men and women at the New York Custom House on Feb. 26 and 27 to fill vacancies in the position of business teacher at $1,000 a year and quarters in the Indian School, Carlisle, Penn., and in Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kan., and vacancies in positions requiring similar qualifications as they may occur in any branch of the service. As difficulty has been experienced in securing sufficient eligibles for this position, qualified persons are urged to enter this examination. Competitors will be examined in the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated: Method of teaching, 5; commercial law, 5; commercial arithmetic, 10; bookkeeping, 5; stenography, (methods of teaching and practical test,) 15; typewriting, (methods of teaching and practical test,) 15; business correspondence, 10; penmanship, (theory and practice,) 10; training, experience, and fitness, 25. Statements as to training, experience, and fitness are accepted subject to verification. Applicants for this position must be capable of giving instructions in bookkeeping and general business practice, as well as a Pitmanic system of shorthand. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination, which is open to all persons who are citizens of or owe allegiance to the United States and who meet the requirements.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Following are the Supreme Court orders issued to-day by the Chief Justice:

Present: The Chief Justice, Justices McKenna, Holmes, Day, Lurton, Hughes, Van Devanter, Lamar, and Pitney.

George S. Ludlow of New York City, was admitted to practice.

457—German Alliance Insurance Company, appellant, vs. Ike Lewis, as Superintendent of Insurance of Kansas; and

699—Citizens Insurance Company of Missouri, appellant, vs. Matt C. Clay et al. Motion to advance submitted by John G. Johnson for the appellant.

500—The Northern Pacific Railway Company et al, appellants, vs. The United States. Leave granted to file brief.

153—Norfolk & Western Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. D. B. Earnest. Argument continued for defendant, and concluded by plaintiff.

154—The People of Porto Rico, plaintiffs in error, vs. The Title Guaranty & Surety Company. Argued by plaintiffs and defendants.

155—Henry Friend et al, petitioners, vs. James Talcott. Argument commenced.

The day call for Friday, Jan. 31: 155, 156, 157, (and 158,) 638, 59, 60, 162, (and 754,) 163, 164, and 165.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Lacombe, J., Motion calendar. 1—Sadler v. Boston & Bolivia Rubber Co. 5—Dick v. Fuller. 6—D, L & W R R Co v. N Y, N H & H R R R. 7—P & R Ry Co v. same. 8—P R R Co v. same. 9—C R R of N J v. same. 10—L V R R Co v. same. 11—Erie R R Co v. same. 12—B & O R R Co v. same. 13—Ginladys S S v. Gans S S Line. 14—Shamrock Towing Co v. Canal B't J H Nevill. 15—Thomsen v. Barber. 16—Weyman-Bruton v. Old Indian Snuff Mills. 17—Parsons's Non-Skid Co v. Holmes. 18—Same v. Prudon. 19—McKinzon v. Alabama Sec Co. 20—Am Hay Co v. Dry Dock, E B'way & Bat Ry. 21—In re Edward F Mylius. 22—Barrett Mfg Co v. Sergeant. 23—In re Pillja. 24-25—Standard Plunger Co v. Stokes. 26—Barnes v. Irees. 27 to 30—F N Burt Co v. Nevins Church Press. 32—Crook v. C R R of N J. 33 and 34—Stephans v. Stamatopaulos. 35—Denison v. Gifford. 36-37—Rateau St Regeneration Co v. American Regeneration Co. 38—Helen-Shipping Co v. S S Kong Frade. 39—Warumbo Mfg Co v. Sikks & Co. 40—Chadeloid Chem Co v. Phoenix Collar Wks. 41—Ball v. Improved Prop-Holding Co. 42—Empire Trust Co v. same. 43—O'Rourke v. Cunard S S Co. 44—Kaufman v. Butler. 45—Behrer v. Granville Nitting. 46—Maxcy v. Met Life Ins Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 30.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for Friday: 807—People vs. Wilson. 404—Irvine vs. New York Edison Co. 459—Wendel vs. Royal Ins. Co. 473—Jenne vs. Otis Elevator Co.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Hendrick, J. Litigated motions. 1—Brown v. Brown. 2—Charlot v. Charlot. 3—Glatz v. Glatt. 4—Lisner v. Wanamaker. 5—Same v. same. 6—Hickey v. Wallace. 7—Herche v. Heller. 8—Valentine v. Valentine. 9—King v. Levy. 10—Same v. same. 11—Sokolski v. Sokolski. 12—Matter of Kerby. 13—Commonwealth of Kentucky v. Merrill Lynch. 14—Livingston Button Co v. Michaelson & Davis. 15—Falk v. Proctor. 16—Abramowitz v. City N Y. 17—Altmark v. same. 18—Berg v. same. 19—Binder v. same. 20—Blanag v. same. 21—Brochman v. same. 22—Conroy v. same. 23—Kaplan v. same. 24—Jaffe v. same. 25—Okonowsky v. same. 26—Same v. same. 27—Roberts v. same. 28—Speiser v. same. 29—Schiff v. Schiff. 30—Pelz v. Pelz. 31—N Y Life Ins Co v. Belden. 32—Christ v. Linch. 33—Digman v. same. 34—Thompson v. Lembeck. 35—Bishop v. Bishop. 36—Misel v. Misel. 37—Glaubitz v. Natl Fireproofing Co. 38—Lieder v. Lieder. 39—Lookstein v. Prince. 40—Spahn v. Soles. 41—Matter of Kelty. 42—Mann Commercial Co v. American Bonding Co. 43—Dailey v. Patterson. 44—Pierson v. Seaman. 45—Matter of Katean Sales Co. 46—Landeker v. Property Sec Co. 47—Meyer v. Gem Research Co. 48—Cul v. Rosenson. 49—Citizens Sav Bk v. Bachman. 50—Kline Bros & Co v. Louisville Ins Co. 51—Matter of Katean Sales Co. 52—Falk v. Chodorov. 53—Heins v. Chauncey. 54—Schwartz v. Jablonsky. 55—Same v. same. 56—Union Oxy-Carbide Co v. Rudtner. 57—Mackie v. Mackie. 58—Hall v. Hall. 59—Brodie v. Kass. 60—Einstein v. Einstein. 61—Youngs v. Goodman. 62—Berlow v. Minneman. 63—Mack v. Miller. 64—Matter of City N Y (Fleming.) 65—Block v. Jarmulowsky. 66—Giesener v. McDonald. 67—Knowles v. Knowles

The New York Times

Censored Want Advertisements

"Only advertisements fit to print."

The New York Times rejects all unworthy or doubtful advertisements and welcomes information fom its readers in afd of its efforts to keep its advertising columns absolutely clean.

The type used for "Wants" is called agate. By counting six average (seven short) words to the line in small type or four words if set in capitals, you may readily estimate what your advertisement will cost by consulting the following table:

Classification.	Per Agt. Line.
Help Wanted	15c
Situations Wanted	
Agents Wanted	20c
Boarders & Board Wanted	
Rooms to Let or Wanted	
Apartments to Let or Wanted	
Country Board	
Employment Bureaus	25c
Real Estate	
Horses and Carriages	
Houses to Let or Wanted	
Business Notices	
Automobile Exchange	30c
Business Opportunities	
Lost, Found, Rewards, Purchase and Exchange	
Public Notices	40c

Lost

LOST—Harlem Depot, Saturday, Jan. 25, hand-bag, containing 14 dollar bills and change, lady's watch, wedding ring, Holy Virgin and hair, keys, &c.; money may be kept. Return to Wanda Starch, 720a Riverside Drive, Apt. D2.

LOST—At the Grand Central Station or near the corner of 5th Av. and 53th St., a lady's watch, crusted with rose diamonds. Twenty-five dollars reward will be paid for its return to M. Robinson, 7 East 42d St.

LOST—Lady's umbrella with silver handle taken by mistake in delicatessen store, corner 94th St. and 7th Av., last Monday. Will finder kindly return it to Apartment 3D, Wyoming, 7th Av., at 55th St.?

LOST.—Pearl necklace, diamond and sapphire clasp; somewhere between Holland Apartments and 50th St. Station, 6th Av. L; liberal reward for return. Mrs. Robert F. Haines, 36 West 46th St.

LOST—Pearl duck pin, with diamond, after 12 noon Thursday, Jan. 30, in territory bounded north 80th St., south 70th St., west side; liberal reward. Mrs. Thomas Byrnes, 318 West 77th St.

LOST.—On Wednesday afternoon, between 447 Fort Washington Av. and 181st St. Subway, subway to 116th St. station to Riverside Drive, a nugget necklace, valued as parents' last gift. H 73 Times.

LOST.—Between 116th St. Subway and 28th St., 5th Av., diamond bracelet, 60 diamonds. Between 1 and 2 o'clock Wednesday, Jan. 29; liberal reward offered. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST—On Jan. 28, baby lamb bag; diamond and onyx button; gold mirror and money inside; finder may keep money; reward; no questions asked. H 45 Times.

LOST—Between Southern Hotel and Cort Theatre, Saturday evening, diamond turquoise bracelet. Return Mrs. M. G. Strong, 680 Madison Av.; liberal reward.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe, Sunday morning, on Broadway, between 101st and 107th Sts., or 102d St. Liberal reward if returned to A. B., 240 West 102d St.

LOST—Silver gilded lorgnette on Columbus Av., between 91st and 92d Sts., Jan. 27. Reward if returned to Victor Nunes, 14 East 42d St.

LOST—Between 22d St. and the Plaza Hotel, in trolley or walking, an oval baroche pearl pin; reward. C. T. L., Plaza Hotel office.

LOST—Gold meshbag, Thursday, Broadway car; liberal reward. Mme. Luginbuhl, 319 West 94th.

LOST—Fifth Av. stage, Jan. 29, green velvet bag and contents; reward. 53 Washington Sq.

LOST—Pearl scarfpin, Monday or Tuesday; liberal reward return. Geo. Vance, 11 W. 26th.

LOST—Gold ball locket, on end of fob ribbon. Reward if returned to 128 East 18th St.

REWARD for return of lady's gray plush bag, gold fringe, lost Tuesday, 28th, 3d Av. "L," between 123th and 23d Sts. Z 69 Times.

$350 REWARD

for a pearl necklace, lost Friday afternoon, between Park and 5th Avs., 39th to 26th St., or stores in the vicinity. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.; no questions asked.

Found

FOUND.

Diamond sunburst after a recent ball; owner can obtain same by identifying property. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 87 East 125th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Business Opportunities

LARGE INCOME—ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

Domestic corporation, having purchased, after an exhaustive test, all formulas and patents, will now place upon the market a FIBRE PULP far superior and stronger than pulp now made. This new FIBRE PULP can be produced quicker and 50 per cent. less than under present methods. Demand exceeds capacity of mill. Must install additional machinery to increase output. In order to purchase necessary machinery company have authorized bond issue of 20-year 6 per cent. sinking fund bonds. Particulars address Box F 272 Times Downtown.

A manufacturer of fine stationery, located in Greater New York, having an established trade throughout the United States, which can be extended indefinitely, wishes to retire; an exceptional opportunity for one or more energetic young men to secure a splendid proposition at a moderate price and on favorable terms; the present owner will assist for a time by suggestion and otherwise if desired. Address P 298 Times Downtown.

$5,000.

If you can invest $5,000, with services, here is an opportunity as officer with a company that has an excellent future manufacturing a staple article where the demand is far in excess of the supply, and doing business with railroads, States, cities, and towns; this is an absolutely safe proposition. For particulars address Z 71 Times.

Man with 15 years' experience in pants manufacturing, up-to-date plant of 30 machines; established trade; good organization; wants partner with capital. Address "Pants," care of H 28 Times.

Illness compels sacrifice select boarding house, lower west side; monthly income, $700; rent, $125; lease; price, $2,500; a real bonanza; no brokers. Call Gosford, 24 East 21st St.

FLORIST'S SHOP; MUST SACRIFICE.

Jersey City; long lease; handsomely fitted; good location; established trade; investigation invited. H 34 Times.

A rising manufacturing corporation with bright prospects is in need of $1,000 to facilitate its output; strictest investigation courted; confidential. H 74 Times.

American residing in Paris, France, desires American agencies. Only big propositions entertained. D. E. S., Box 40 Times.

$5,000 will purchase ¼ interest for active partner; manufacturing business; big future. H 66 Times.

Business Notices

WE WANT YOUR PRINTING. You'll want ours once you try us. Here's the best "get acquainted" printing offer in New York: 250 splendid bond letterheads, 250 billheads, 250 business cards, 250 envelopes, $3. ARROW PRESS, "Overnight Printers," 101-107 West 23d St.

Fac-simile multigraph typewritten letters, 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8; work called for and delivered. Telephone 5860 Morningside. 215 West 116th St. Weatherford.

Bond letterheads, cards, envelopes, $1.20 per 1,000; other printing equally low. NEEDLEMAN PRESS, 110 FULTON ST.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Desirable large room; excellent table; table guests; references; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Front room, sunny, steam heat; excellent table; reference; phone.

48TH, 19 EAST.—Desirable, large room; also suite; fine cuisine; small room; private baths.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—Room, with board; table board; references.

65D ST., 23 EAST.—Corner large and single room; select house; excellent table; reasonable.

72D ST., 156 EAST—Parlor and other rooms; exceptional location; all conveniences; reasonable.

80TH, 40 EAST.—Large and single rooms; adjoining bath; excellent board; elevator; reasonable; American house.

Boarders Wanted
West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH, 49 WEST.—Heart shopping district; convenient theatres; high-class home cooking; table board.

44TH ST., 258-260 WEST. (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites with private baths; steam heat, elevator, and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. 'Phone 6068 Bryant.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms, private baths; house, table strictly first class; references.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; private baths; telephone; superior table.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large and small rooms.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large, small front rooms; southern exposure; table board; telephone.

57TH ST., 349 WEST.—Large room, suitable one, two; small front room; excellent table; telephone.

269 WEST 70TH ST.
Furnished rooms; phone; Subway; board optional.

72D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single or en suite; unexpectedly vacated, parties going South; high-class accommodations.

72D ST., 134 WEST.—Attractive large and medium front rooms; a refined house; table guests; references.

72D, 322 WEST.—Homelike, medium, large room; also suite; excellent table; table guests; reasonable.

76TH ST., 237 and 239 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished large front room; running water.

77TH, 206 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; excellent table.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.—Norece Hall and The Bonheur.—Under one management; select residential hotels; new throughout; steam heat; exceptional rooms and suites; large parlors, reception rooms, lounge and tea room; ideal in all appointments; Southern cooking; white maid service; rates reasonable. Write for booklet. 'Phone 7140—Schuyler.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—Large front room; private house; excellent table; table guests; references.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Sunny room, with board and private bath.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Desirable small room for gentleman; steam-heated flat; generous table; references.

144 WEST 80TH, (COSTA HOUSE.)
Rooms, private bath; all conveniences; French cuisine.

81ST, 151 WEST.—LARGE AND SMALL LIGHT ROOMS, WELL FURNISHED; BOARD OPTIONAL; EVERY CONVENIENCE.

82D ST., 44 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large and small rooms; Jewish family; satisfactory table; moderate.

84TH ST., 37 WEST.—First-class accommodations for two, three gentlemen appreciating homelike surroundings; superior table; Jewish family; conveniences; elevated, Subway; private house.

84TH ST., 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double and single rooms, conveniently located; table guests; references.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large second-story front room; references.

91ST ST., 50 WEST.—Very desirable accommodations; private baths; superior table; quiet, refined surroundings. Telephone.

94TH ST., 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms; select; parlor dining; delicious Southern cooking; table guests; reasonable.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; couple, gentlemen; unusual table. Morningside—8136

114TH, 526 WEST.—Very large room, with bath; beautiful view overlooking Columbia grounds; excellent table; table guests.

130TH ST., 250 WEST, near "L" station.—Large and hall room to let, with board.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large rooms; electricity; with or without private baths; references; table guests.

145TH ST., 349 WEST, (Washington Heights.)—All comforts of home, with none of the worries; single suite, with, without board.

155TH ST., 880-888 St. Nicholas Av.—Large, light, heated rooms; excellent table; moderate.

A.—A.—A.
A COLLEGE MAN'S OPPORTUNITY
To secure accommodations of a distinctly exclusive character. Two young business men, college training, having entire second floor, beautiful private home, exclusive residential district, offer to share same with two men who will prove congenial and permanent. Tax, which includes breakfast and dinner, is $12 per man. This is an unusual opportunity, which will appeal strongly to any man appreciating finer appointments; references exchanged; for appointment address PERMANENT, H 27 Times.

A. A. A.—In exceptionally handsome home of refinement, with every modern comfort, (Convent Av., near 144th St.,) beautiful, sunny room; three windows, dressing room, bath; one single room; excellent Southern table; electricity; a real home; references exchanged; permanent. Phone 7605 Audubon.

IF looking for a clean room and good board, call at 31 West 16th St.

IF YOU DESIRE BOARD WHERE THE ENVIORNMENTS ARE ALL THAT ONE COULD WISH FOR IN THE WEST 90'S, NEAR THE PARK, YOU CAN CALL UP 5546 JOHN AND GET ALL PARTICULARS.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; elegant, sunny rooms, suites; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; separate tables; 20 minutes Manhattan; rates 25% lower than New York. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

TWO connecting rooms; all conveniences; good home cooking. Mrs. Darling, 2,730 B'way.

WEST END AV., 762.—Single and double rooms; home comfort; table board.

Country Board
Westchester County.

Beautiful modern home, Chester Hill; excellent table. 153 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Furnished Rooms
East Side.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; electric light; modern conveniences; private house; telephone.

45TH ST., 27 EAST, (Corner Madison.)—Attractive single room, high-class bachelor house; reduced rent.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Rooms, with and without bath; gentlemen; references.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—All or part parlor floor, furnished or unfurnished, suitable doctor's office.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

IRVING PLACE, 55.—Nicely furnished rooms; steam heated; electric lights; telephone; $3 upwards.

LEXINGTON AV., 14.—Attractive front room; private bath; electric lights; small room with conveniences.

West Side.

57TH AV., 25.—Refined surroundings; beautiful large front room; running water, bath; breakfast optional.

97TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming suite for bachelors; electricity, telephone; transit facilities unsurpassed; references.

97TH, 39 WEST.—Medium size, well heated room; also smaller room; every convenience; telephone.

97TH, 41 WEST.—Very large, sunny, front room, with private bath; modern conveniences; telephone.

127TH ST., 61 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, newly decorated, clean, light rooms; modern conveniences; telephone.

147TH ST., 238 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, dainty, furnished room; private family; gentlemen. Gosford's bell.

218T, 263 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; electricity, telephone and elevator; $4. Apt. 20.

23D, 431 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated, large, medium, single rooms; reasonable.

29TH ST., 318 WEST.—Large outside, heated room, small room; conveniences; telephone; private family.

39TH ST., 11 WEST.—Parlor floor, furnished or unfurnished; handsomely furnished rooms; private baths; electricity.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—A large, elegantly furnished, steam-heated room, with private bath; also small room; breakfast optional.

50TH ST., 51 WEST.—Private family, elegantly furnished large sunny room, with bath; gentleman; reference.

55TH, 103 WEST.—Attractive, light rooms; running water; all conveniences; refined surroundings; reasonable. Tappan.

57TH, 155 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms for gentlemen; terms moderate; excellent location.

58TH ST., 122 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; bath connected; electric light.

58TH ST., 358 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; running water; private family; one flight. Sinclair.

59TH ST., 208 WEST. (Facing Central Park.)—Large and small single, desirable rooms for gentlemen; all conveniences; electric lights.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

Furnished Rooms
West Side.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room; one flight; private bath; telephone; reference.

69TH ST., 145 WEST. (cor. Broadway.)—Furnished rooms in first-class apartment; gentlemen. Col. 6514. Manning.

70TH, 30 WEST.—Rooms, suite; separate small room; every convenience; board optional; best location.

70TH ST., 105 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large rooms, back parlor, kitchenette; running water. 4034—Columbus.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; steam heat; private house; gentleman only.

71ST ST., 350 WEST.—Two large, attractive front rooms, modern apartment; reasonable; Subway. Sly.

72D, 302 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Large, nicely furnished front room; bath and lavatory; also smaller rooms; scrupulously clean; phone; gentlemen.

72D ST., 123 WEST.—Strictly private family will room select bachelors only; furnished or unfurnished rooms, or en suite; "L" and Subway.

73D ST., 160 WEST.—Front room; private house; every convenience; "L" and Subway; gentlemen only.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Rooms, near bath; refined surroundings; telephone; references.

75TH ST., 181 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; southern exposure; steam heat, electric light, telephone; refined home surroundings; references; $7. Kelley.

76TH ST., 110 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; will divide; high-class private house; electricity; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 57 WEST.—Large, second-floor front room; all conveniences; phone 8124 Schuyler.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Desirable single room; gentlemen; references.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful, sunny front room; twin beds; parquet floor; running water; Subway.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large rooms, running water, near Subway and "L"; references.

81ST ST., 135 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; southern exposure; well heated; telephone. Reference.

81ST, 141 WEST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen or business couples; refinements; telephone; references.

81ST., 265 WEST.—Large, sunny room; breakfast optional. V. R.

82D ST., 118 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; running water; southern exposure; reasonable; phone.

82D ST., 327 WEST.—Private house, large, small rooms; exceptionally desirable accommodations; shower, telephone; moderate.

82D, 6 WEST.—Large front and medium room, kitchenette privileges; homelike; select.

83D, 11 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms, singly, en suite; table guests; telephone.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Attractive, medium-sized, sunny, front room; refined family; reasonable; phone. Ochs.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; running water; centrally located. Schuyler 8725.

86TH ST., 537 West End Av.—Attractive rooms, one block Subway; references; breakfast optional.

87TH ST., 156 WEST.—High-class accommodations, private house; boarding; large, small rooms; baths.

92D ST., 204 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; also room, running water; Subway. Possons.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Attractive, bright, double and single rooms; homelike; private house; "L," phone.

93D ST., 177 WEST.—Entire floor, parlor, two rooms, bath, $11 weekly; other rooms; telephone; Subway, "L."

93D ST., 59 WEST.—Nicely furnished single, double rooms; near cars; hot, cold water.

94TH, 200 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished room; $3; home privileges; woman; references. Farrell.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; large front room; handsomely furnished; bath; gentlemen; Subway express.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Private Jewish family; room suitable for two; breakfast; elevator apartment. Grossman.

99TH, 244 WEST, corner Broadway.—Large, outside furnished room, corner apartment. Gephart.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; also floor with bath. 1067J—River.

102D ST., 205 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, bedroom adjoining; suitable for two business people. Curtis.

102D, 254 WEST.—Small, attractive room; private house; refined environment; near Subway station; telephone.

102D, 202 WEST.—Choice suite; will separate for young, refined business man. Apt. 3.

103D ST., 145 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, suitable for business gentleman; private house; telephone; references.

104TH ST., 245 WEST.—Sunny room, facing Broadway; high-class apartment; near 103d Subway Station; refined temperament. Dolphin. 'Phone 8752 River.

104TH ST., 111-117 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, elevator apartment, near "L." Subway, $3. Manager.

105TH ST., 80 WEST.—Attractive front single room, $2.50; telephone; private house; "L," Subway; reference.

105TH ST., 106 WEST.—Light, large room, suitable for business girl; $3. Stap.

112TH ST., 622 WEST, (Near Riverside Drive.)—Attractive rooms; suite, singly; elevator. Apartment 31.

113TH ST., 541 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Two adjoining rooms; private entrance; one smaller; private; reasonable.

115TH ST., 419 WEST.—One or two rooms, with or without use of kitchen; near "L," Subway; references.

116TH ST., 404 WEST, (overlooking Morningside Park.)—Light, attractive rooms; block Broadway Subway. Morse.

118TH ST., 414 WEST. (Near Columbia.)—Elevator, telephone; single rooms, $3.50; double, $5.50. Smith.

119TH ST., 419 WEST.—Modern apartment; front room; southern exposure; best couch bed; mahogany furniture; bath connecting; separate apartment; ladies restaurant in building.

119TH ST., 424 WEST.—Comfortable side room; large closet; opposite Columbia University; telephone; elevator. Muller.

121ST ST., 519 WEST.—Pleasant outside rooms, opposite Columbia College; elevator; refined neighborhood. La Fontaine.

122D ST., 523 WEST.—Steam-heated, sunny front rooms; $3-$5; also two-room apartment.

130TH, (2,201 7th Av.)—Handsomely furnished rooms; every convenience; well heated; $2.50 up.

137TH, 611 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations for business men, women; comfort; privacy; meals optional. Pierson.

137TH, 601 WEST. (Subway corner.)—Large room; water; couple, single; elevator; telephone. Apartment 56.

139TH, 601 WEST.—Near station; front rooms; southern exposure; electricity; elevator; reasonable. Apartment 31.

158TH ST., 646 WEST.—First-class rooms; private house; overlooking Riverside Drive, Hudson; gentlemen; Subway.

179TH ST., 512 WEST.—Nice clean room; private family; electricity, telephone, bath, closet; near subway. For refined person; $15 month. Schjerbeck.

179TH ST., 651 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front bedroom, sitting room, use of kitchen; separate entrance; business woman, couple. Elberts.

184TH ST., 601 WEST.—A small, attractive, outside room to let in family of two to a young woman seeking a homelike place. Apartment 5D.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 West 22d St.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences at rooming house prices; new fireproof building; elevator; hot and cold running water in every room, tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $5 to $3.50 weekly each.

ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME, WITH NONE OF THE WORRIES. SUITE OR SINGLY, WITH OR WITHOUT MEALS. MAGNIFICENT LOCATION, ADJOINING CENTRAL PARK WEST. TELEPHONE EACH ROOM; EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. REFERENCES RIGIDLY DEMANDED. FIRST INSTANCE. P. O. 1714.

ATTRACTIVE front room for refined young man; $16 month; 96th St. Subway. 'Phone 8740 Riverside.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 410.—Furnished room for married couple; piano; board optional; reference. Fisher.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 25 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; elevator apartment; dining room. Telephone 203 Audubon.

MANHATTAN AV., 15, (101st.)—Room for respectable girl; no other roomers; use kitchen; steam. Murray.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (Corner 186th.)—Bright outside room in high-class elevator apartment with congenial couple; reasonable.

Brooklyn.

10TH ST., 422.—Steam-heated double, single rooms, $5.50 with board; German cooking; telephone; private.

Purchase and Exchange

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2295 Stuyvesant.

Help Wanted, Female

A WELL-EDUCATED WOMAN, over 30, possessing pleasing personality, capable of earning over $30 weekly, to demonstrate a child's course to members of mothers' clubs, &c.; one who can travel preferred; salary and railroad expenses. The Cloyes Lyon Co., 110 West 34th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in cloak and suit house preferred; make application by mail only. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th.

EXPERIENCED nurse-girl; must have city references. Apply between 10 and 12, Apartment 428, 112 West 72d St.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
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REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
MILLINERY BEGINNERS
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PERMANENT POSITIONS AND HIGHEST SALARIES TO COMPETENT PEOPLE.
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ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO THE FINEST WORK AND MATERIAL WILL BE CONSIDERED; PERMANENT POSITIONS; HIGH SALARIES.
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New York,
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Experienced
STENOGRAPHERS
BETWEEN THE AGE OF 20 AND 25. THOSE HAVING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE OPERATION OF THE SMITH-PREMIER MACHINE.
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MODEL WANTED.—Must be experienced and perfect 36 size. Singer & Kamholz, 114 West 26th St.

OPERATORS, EXPERIENCED ON HEMSTITCHING HANDKERCHIEFS; STEADY WORK. APPLY ALEXANDER & STEIN, 374 BROADWAY.

STOCK SALESWOMAN wanted; an entirely new stock-selling plan; any saleswoman should make good money every week. Los Angeles Co., Room 1,108, 47 West 34th St.

WANTED—In a large law office, a thoroughly competent law stenographer; in replying please state in detail qualifications and previous office experience. Address R 293 Times Downtown.

WANTED—A first-class North German girl; light chamberwork, waiting, assist child 5 years. Apply by letter, Mrs. A. U. F., 170 Broadway, Room 210.

Instruction.

R.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.—Secretarial course only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities.
V. M. Wheat, Director.

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THE UNITED STATES SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Director, Oliver McEwan,
who established the first School of Secretaries in America, 30 years' experience as Secretarial Teacher.
Only address 509 5th Av., New York.

Help Wanted, Male

A.—A.—A.—NEWSPAPER WORK.—A daily trade paper requires for its city staff the services of a young man for general repertorial work. Must be quick, able to grasp details, and write intelligently. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected, B., Box 500, M. S. Sta.

BOYS wanted in wholesale hat house to make themselves generally useful, carry packages, &c.; salary, $5 per week; must live uptown and have working papers. H 56 Times.

BOY, 16, for office; must be good writer and accurate at figures; $5 to start. H 57 Times.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED.—One who is thoroughly familiar with wood and steel passenger, electric and elevated cars; permanent position. Osgood Bradley Car Company, Worcester, Mass.

DRESS SILKS—Young man competent to take charge of all the inside work in a dress silk house. Must have acquaintance with out of town and resident buyers. Only those holding or having held similar positions need apply, stating full particulars as to past experience and salary expected. H 78 Times.

ENGINEER, graduate mechanical or electrical, wanted for responsible position in maintenance department of a large manufacturing plant in New York City; excellent opportunity for advancement to man who will show results; first year's salary about $1,000. Write letters, Engineer, 90 8th Av.

FOREMAN required assembling large quantities of coils, timers, magnetos, spark plugs, &c. Reply stating experience, age, and salary required. Z 59 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
Require the services of a number of
SALESMEN
FOR THEIR
CARPET AND DOMESTIC RUG
DEPT.
GOOD SALARIES AND PERMANENT POSITIONS TO THOSE WHO QUALIFY.
Apply Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d Street Side.

IMPORTERS of machine tools desire services of experienced German-American mechanical engineer or salesman to translate and prepare proposals, call on customers, &c.; only men of executive ability need apply; state previous experience, salary, and references, otherwise not considered; applications treated confidentially. F 267 Times Downtown.

INSURANCE MEN, if you cannot make $20 weekly see us; our men do, and we can prove it. Schuyler, 1,133 Broadway.

MEN with or without selling experience represent Standard, largest, oldest, and strongest company issuing monthly payment health and accident insurance; will talk salary to producers. Schuyler, 1,133 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY.—Must be clean, refined, well-educated, good writer, and willing to work for advancement in a large company; experience unnecessary; give age, religion, and character references. Insurance, P. O. Box 2,006, New York City.

SALESMEN.—Neat-appearing young men as assistants to salesmen; excellent opportunity to learn office appliance business and to advance; salary and commission; references required; call mornings. Roneo Co., 117-119 Leonard St.

SALESMEN wanted for the best line of coats and suits shown in the market (from $7 to $15) for all territories except the Middle West and New England States. Eisenberg, Kirshner & Waldman, 115 W. 36th St.

SALESMAN, with connection, for city and vicinity on hand made infants' outer wear. Call after 9:30. Davis, 30 West 36th.

SALESMEN to carry line of silk petticoats; office trade. J. F., 482 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN wanted; an entirely new stock-selling plan; any salesman should make good money every week. Los Angeles Co., Room 1,108, 47 West 34th St.

TWINE SALESMEN with following for city, State, and East; printed string direct from mill; commission basis. Address Mill Agent, Times Harlem.

WANTED—Two first-class men to solicit. Applicants must be well educated and neatly dressed. College men and teachers preferred; salary and commission; 'phone for appointment. W. P. Thomas, 'phone 4553 Madison Square.

WANTED—Men with or without selling experience; represent standard, largest, oldest, strongest company selling monthly payment plan, sickness and accident insurance; salary and commission; big future. Schuyler, 1,133 Broadway.

WANTED, by a New York firm, Bond Man to take charge of distributive department; also bond salesmen. Answer, stating experience and compensation desired, "Active," P. O. Box 832, New York City.

WANTED.—Experienced farmer and wife without children on dairy and poultry farm within 50 miles of New York; wife to cook for farm hands. Apply by letter, giving copies of references, Room 5, 48 Wall St.

WANTED—Expert, experienced designer on women's suits, also a skirt designer for Toronto house. Apply, stating salary required, also giving references and experience, Box Z 72 Times.

WANTED—Traveling salesman for wall calendars by reliable firm; only those with A1 references. Apply by mail, B. Sulkowski & Co., 22 Belmont Av., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—Experienced salesman; city and near by towns; suits and coats; good following; no others apply. Write, call between 4 and 6, R. Hoffman, 14 West 17th St.

WANTED—In the office of a large mercantile house, a young man to make out bills and general office work; good chance for advancement. H 54 Times.

WANTED—Young man accustomed to call on office trade for dresses and waists; commission basis only until ability demonstrated. Sellers, H 81 Times.

WANTED—Anglesmiths; pay $2.72 to $3.52 per diem. For further information address Board of Labor Employment, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED.—Salesman to sell Portland cement and contractors' supplies in Connecticut and New York States; expenses and commission. Z 67 Times.

WANTED—In a large law office, a neat, capable boy between the ages of 17 and 19 years. Address R 286 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Male

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied, unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States or men who have declared their intention to become citizens, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City, 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., 162 Newark Av., Jersey City, N. J., or any army recruiting station.

WANTED by large corporation, two or three first-class salesmen. Attractive proposition well advertised. Applicants having life insurance or subscription-book experience preferred. Call on Sales Manager, 134 West 29th St., 10th floor.

WANTED—Solicitors to obtain subscriptions for high-class weekly financial publication; must be experienced in this line of work; excellent proposition for right man. Address, stating previous experience, F 173 Times.

WANTED—Traveling salesmen to take orders from stationery and department stores by reliable firm; good pay; only those with A1 references. Apply by mail, B. Sulkowski & Co., 22 Belmont Av., Newark, N. J.

YOUNG MAN to sell entertainments; must furnish references. International Lyceum Bureau, 51 Chambers St.

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BECOME A JEWELER; earn $50-$100 weekly; enter dignified, profitable field; we teach diamond setting, engraving, making platinum diamond jewelry, &c.; individual practical instructions day and evenings; good position guaranteed after few months' study; reasonable terms. Schickerling Mfg. Co., 80 Maiden Lane.

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Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.—Secretarial course only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities.
V. M. Wheat, Director.

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L. F. Loree,
Hudson Terminal Bldg., 30 Church Street.
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DRAFTSMEN—Several in and out of New York, familiar with printing machinery, Gothic architectural design and terra cotta, conveying machinery, structural steel, reinforced concrete, $18 to $40 week.
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STOCK CLERK.—Assistant, $10.
STENOGRAPHERS, (6,) from $10 to $20 weekly.
STENOGRAPHER.—French and English, (female,) for downtown banking house, $25.
OFFICE BOY.—High school graduate; about 16. Bureau Social Requirement, 15 East 43d.

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Agents and Canvassers.—Men and women; Quick seller; big commissions; only live ones need apply. H 48 Times.

Situations Wanted
Female

BOOKKEEPER—Double entry; ten years' experience; trial balances and familiar with general office work; best of references; salary $12. Address M. L. L., Room 21, 27 E. 22d St.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; complete charge; 8 years' experience; typist; Christian. R 281 Times Downtown.

GENTLEWOMAN, experienced, desires position supervising housekeeper, secretary, chaperone; references required. Address Competent, Z 61 Times.

MASSAGE.—Swedish method, $1 hour; ladies' residences; physicians' references. Address Osteo, 2,237 8th Av.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, EXPERT STENOGRAPHER, MEDICAL, LITERARY. LEGAL COLLEGE TRAINING, THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT, UNQUESTIONABLE REFERENCES, SALARY $25. DESIRES PERMANENT POSITION. Z 35 TIMES.

REFINED YOUNG LADY, Christian, 5 years' stenographic experience, desires position; rapid and accurate; A1 references; $15. R 29 Times Downtown.

RESPONSIBLE COLORED WOMAN wishes day's work or few hours; references. Green, 307 West 68th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Very good French seamstress; out by day. Louise, care of McDonnell, 120 West 28th St.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, AND TYPIST; HIGH GRADE IN EVERY RESPECT; CHANGES POSITION; AT PRESENT EMPLOYED; EXPERIENCED; GOOD GRAMMARIAN, EXCELLENT SPELLER, AMBITIOUS, REFINED. Y 287 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Accurate, rapid stenographer, experienced bookkeeper, accountant, trial balance, handle office files, card systems, full office management, also private secretary, wants position having future where ability shown; $20 now; age, 25. F 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and all-around office assistant; several years' experience; good penman; quick at figures; references; $12-$15. R 262 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and bookkeeper; reliable, trustworthy; highest references; salary moderate. Commercial, 61 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ten years' experience; rapid, accurate, competent business woman; excellent references; $18. R 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bright beginner; American; year high school; neat; no agents; $6. R 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; excellent grammarian; familiar office routine; $15. E., R 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school education; two years' experience; $10; operate any machine. R 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience; knowledge of bookeeping; good references; $12. Lawrence, 379 West 127th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined American; bright, capable beginner; business school graduate; $6. R 288 Times Downtown.

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FINDS CITY SCHOOLS YEARS BEHIND TIMES

Prof. McMurry Points Out Defects in the Curriculum, Which Is Cut to One Pattern.

MEANT FOR ALL, IT FITS NONE

Syllabus, Too, Prevents Teacher from Using Individual Methods—Suggests Radical Changes

The course of study prescribed for elementary schools in New York City is twenty years behind the times, according to a report on the "Course of Study" by Prof. Frank McMurry of Teachers College, one of the eleven experts employed under Prof. Paul H. Hanus of Harvard by the Committee on School Inquiry of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The report, which was made public by the committee yesterday, declares also that the course of study is not organized around human problems; that it shows a lack of educational leadership; that it cramps the individuality of teachers and pupils alike, and that it makes for too great uniformity and for greater truancy.

"In the plan that is actually followed now," Prof. McMurry says in his report, "one curriculum is made out without reference to any particular school—with the hope that it will fit all, and with the knowledge that it will fit none. There are glaring misfits on every hand. In spite of the fact that nature study and home geography should vary greatly, according to environment, and ought to vary more according to the ability of the teacher, only one course is offered to all. In spite of the fact that four-fifths of the children in some schools hear only foreign languages at home, while few in other schools hear anything but English, all are expected to spend approximately the same time in the study of English. And, of course, there must be overcrowding for some tens of thousands and not enough work for other tens, while all suffer more or less.

"Such open and utter lack of adjustment to individual conditions in a thing so vital to the entire educational system as the curriculum, destroys the principle of adjustment to individual conditions in general; indeed, it advertises the principle of non-adjustment."

Prof. McMurry recommends a general reorganization of the course of study to meet the needs of pupils, and suggests that three types of schools be devised for the east side, the west side, and for outlying districts, and that each Principal be allowed to select the type of courses which most nearly fit the needs of the children of his school.

How to Make Curriculum Fit.

"The Principal and teachers of a school in one of the crowded sections of the Bowery," he says, "assisted by the best talent among the Superintendents, shall plan a curriculum for that particular school. In this way, all the inhabitants of the city might be shown what one good curriculum was. Since the upper west side contains a very different kind of population, a curriculum for a particular school there might be planned in a similar manner; thus a second curriculum might be obtained adapted to a particular situation. For a certain school in the Bronx, representing a third type of environment and of pupils, a curriculum might be prepared under like conditions; and a fourth, fifth, and others might follow, according to the number of somewhat distinctive types of schools in the entire city.

"With the help of these curriculums, Principals and teachers of other schools might take the initiative in preparing curriculum for their own schools. If they lacked ability, or energy, or power to co-operate with one another, or all these together, they could at least adopt outright one of the several types already developed that most nearly fitted their own condition. In that case, they would at least get a much better fit than they now have."

After taking up each subject of the curriculum separately, Prof. McMurry discusses the curriculum as a whole. Outside of the subjects of literature and cooking, he says, the provision for motive is met only in a slight degree in what is given to the pupil to learn. He goes on:

Emphasize Technical Efficiency.

"There is no attempt, for example, to organize the subject matter of geography about human problems; nature study and elementary science do no better; they are approached from an encyclopaedic and scientific point of view entirely. The grammar likewise shows the scientific standpoint only. The English history has almost no connection with present life. And the following subjects—music, composition, sewing, drawing, shop work, physical education, and arithmetic—place the emphasis plainly on technical efficiency. The courses, in general, are baldly abstract; and, if they appeal to young people, it is due rather to accident than to any skillful provision for motive on the part of those who selected its subject matter."

Of attention to relative values, he says: "A more superficial and static course than that in geography would be hard to find. The composition omits some of the most important factors in good composition. The arithmetic might omit nearly one-fourth of its present matter to advantage. A few things in English history are needed, but only a small portion of that now covered. Neither sewing, nor drawing, nor shop work calls attention to the richer portion of the subject matter in its field, technic alone being recommended. In brief, motive not being considered, many topics that have little worth are included, and many others that are a very source of life are omitted."

As to attention to organization, he finds that there "is practically no attempt to correlate history and geography, or history and civics, or geography and nature study, or nature study and hygiene, or literature and composition, or arithmetic and shop work, or shop work and drawing."

Syllabus Hampers Teachers.

As far as the teachers are concerned, Prof. McMurry asserts, in nearly every subject—at least in literature, history, geography, nature study, elementary science, composition, and arithmetic—the syllabus attempts to tell how any topic in that field should be taught. Instead of urging each teacher to adapt her method to individual conditions, he says, there is a direct attempt to reduce the method of instruction in each study to a formula.

The standards proposed for education, he continues, have been ignored, and in their stead the following have been observed: Belief in the necessity of unlimited uniformity; belief that the core of instruction consists in those facts and kinds of skill that are automatically usable; belief that the most desirable element in scholarship is accuracy in details; belief that the content of curricula should be selected with reference to the distant future.

"The most striking fact about the curriculum and syllabi," he says, "is the want of educational leadership that they display. Barring a few exceptions, they could both easily have appeared twenty years ago, in spite of the fact that the last twenty years have been years of remarkable educational progress, and particularly in the field of elementary education."

AGAINST WHIPPING PUPILS.

Chairman Stern Calls One of Prof. McMurry's Suggestions Absurd.

Abraham Stern, Chairman of the Committee on Elementary Schools of the Board of Education, does not view favorably the recommendations of Prof. Frank M. McMurry as to corporal punishment of unruly school children.

"The suggestion is absurd," Mr. Stern said yesterday, "and coming from a man of Prof. McMurry's standing, it is not only absurd but astounding.

"Corporal punishment will never again be introduced in New York public schools. All the large cities have abolished corporal punishment. It is only asked for by weak teachers who are unable by any other means to enforce discipline. Efficient and strong teachers do not require it.

"This plan of establishing municipal whipping stations is ridiculous. It would make New York the laughing stock of the country. If corporal punishment were allowed the pupils' parents would resent it as an invasion of their rights. They would say that it was the duty of the schoolmaster to inform the parents of a pupil's misconduct, and let the parents do the punishing. Under such a state of affairs the schools would be continually in conflict with the parents, who would bring law suits or seek personal redress."

RECOMMENDS SIX-YEAR COURSE

Curriculum Committee Reports to Public Education Association.

After investigating the courses of study in twenty-five American cities, the Committee on Curriculum of the Public Education Association has presented a report to the association recommending that the elementary school course in this city be made a six-year course followed by two years of special instruction, the individual child to choose whether these two years of schooling shall be devoted to study along academic or commercial or industrial lines. The committee also recommends a minimum course of study which will provide for teaching in all schools the essential and fundamental subjects and will leave to the discretion of each principal what in addition should be taught in the particular neighborhood where his school is situated. The committee consists of Dr. Ira S. Wile, Chairman; Dr. Frederick G. Bonser of Teachers College, and Miss Amy Schussler, Principal of Speyer School.

Commissioner Arthur S. Somers, Chairman of the Studies and Textbooks Committee of the Board of Education, speaking of the report made by the Public Education Association's Committee, said:

"In preparing our committee's report on revising the course of study we are using the report presented through Dr. Wile to a great extent. It is one of the valuable documents on the subject of the curriculum which has come to our attention, and it is marked by its clear-cut and unprejudicial statements. The facts are carefully presented and the conclusions carefully drawn."

The report takes up the following topics: The purpose of the report, the purpose of the elementary school and its curriculum, the length of the school day and of the noon recess, how illiteracy bears on the curriculum problem, how the flux of population and retardation bear upon it, the need of vocational and prevocational education, the re-adjustment of the last two years of the elementary school course, the cost of education as a prevention and as a cure, why commercial education should be included in elementary schooling, a criticism of the present course of study, elimination of home study, the establishment of a minimum course of study, the ideal course of study, the subjects an ideal course should teach, how it should teach them and how much time should be devoted to each, elastic courses in the last two years, and the dropping out of pupils in New York and other cities.

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These pictures are a most vivid, thrilling and realistic production of northern life.
We travel with Mr. Dobbs over frozen wastes, behind dog train and reindeer; we go to the edge of the Polar Sea; we penetrate the very heart of the country; we see its mysic beauty; we know its mountains and its rivers; and we fall under the spell of the glory of the Midnight Sun.
The lecturer, thrilled with love of the land, explains as can no one else his unique panorama of scenes and life in this region; the very sounds occurring are reproduced to our ears and everything tends to carry us into the very environment of the northland.
CARNEGIE HALL FRIDAY, FEB. 7, SAT., FEB. 8 at 8:30 CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH EVENING.
PRICES: 50c.-75c.-$1.00-$1.50. BOX SEATS $2.00. ON SALE AT HALL

WASHINGTON IRVING GIRLS GET DIPLOMAS

Graduating Exercises for a Class of 400 in New Building, the Finest of Its Kind.

MR. McGOWAN DOES HONORS

He's Recognized as Godfather of the School and Occupies the Centre of the Stage—Some New Departments.

The Washington Irving High School, the biggest in the world in point of numbers, having 5,000 girls, held graduating exercises last evening in its big new building in Irving Place, at Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, the finest public school building in the world, it is said.

It was a class of 400 girls who had the good luck to be the first to get their diplomas in the new building. The building is not completed yet and will not be Monday, when a number of the classes will move in.

There was a programme of exercises last night after the fashion of graduation day programmes, opened by the Herald Rose Regenbogen, and the Trumpeter, Alice Hutle, followed by addresses, music, and the salute to the flag. The real business and excitement of the evening was the presentation of diplomas by Patrick the Board of Aldermen, and always in every way possible later, further the every way possible, later furnished the interests of the girls in working for their new building and won himself the title of godfather of the Washington Irving High School girls.

After the girls had received their diplomas from Godfather McGowan there were hand shakes all around, and the crowd of sisters and brothers, fathers and mothers who filled the big assembly hall of the new school shouted themselves hoarse. The gowan flag, green and white, was furled at one side of the platform. The girls waved the flag when they were doing the exercises, while Mr. McGowan was in the centre of the stage as master of ceremonies.

The new school building is delightfully simple in the style of its architecture, inside as well as out, and has not the appearance of a school building. The big entrance hall is paneled with weathered oak and over a fireplace of simple lines are the words: "The fire of hospitality in the hall, the genial flame of charity in the heart." The assembly hall is finished in soft cream tones and last night the stage was set in a woodland scene.

The building was put up at a cost of $250,000 and is a model one in every respect. There will be a suite of housekeeping rooms for the domestic science students, a bank, book bindery and other practical departments for putting in practice the instruction given. The girls will be brought together in the school from five different buildings they have been occupying, but notwithstanding the capacity of the new building, it will not accomodate all the students at once, and it will be necessary to hold two sessions daily.

NEW MELLEN INDICTMENTS.

Named with Grand Trunk Men Again, to Meet Technical Objections.

Fresh indictments were found yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury against Charles S. Mellen, President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway Company; Edson J. Chamberlin, President of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, and Alfred W. Smithers of London, Chairman of the Grand Trunk, under the Sherman anti-trust law. At the same time it was charged that Benjamin Campbell, Vice President of the New Haven, and John E. Dalrymple, Vice President of the Grand Trunk, were co-conspirators with them, but they could not be indicted as they had testified before the Grand Jury.

These indictments will supersede the former ones found against the same three railroad men, but to which technical objections had been raised on the ground of the disqualification of one of the Grand Jurors. It is understood that Mr. Mellen and Mr. Chamberlin will appear this afternoon to plead to the new indictments before Judge Mayer, in the Federal District Court.

Assistant United States Attorney General Jesse C. Adkins, who, with Assistant United States District Attorney Henry A. Guiler and Special Government Prosecutor William Rand, Jr., has prepared the cases, said yesterday that it was the intention of the Government to bring the case to trial as soon as possible, and it might be called about the middle of next month.

The new indictment differs little from the old one except that it has four instead of one count.

It is charged that as a result of an unlawful combination and conspiracy on June 13 last year, the defendants Mellen, Chamberlin, and Smithers, with John E. Dalrymple and Benjamin Campbell, suspended the Southern New England work. This conspiracy, it is declared, amounts to an infraction of the Sherman law.

At the request of the Government Judge Mayer placed Mr. Dalrymple under $7,500 bail as a witness in the case. He as a Canadian is liable to leave the jurisdiction of the court, and could not be extradited to give testimony. No bail was asked in the case of Mr. Campbell, who will also, it is expected, be a witness.

Wallach Bros.
Third Ave., cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings) | Broadway at 29th St. (Southwest Corner) | 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)
Clearance Sale
Hart, Schaffner & Marx
Suits and Overcoats
WE want you to realize one fact about this sale of ours.
The suits and overcoats we are offering are real values.
Oftentimes you see garments advertised at prices that look like real bargains, when they are not.
An automobile at $2,000 is often a greater bargain than one at $200.
Just so a suit at $25 is often a greater bargain than one at $10.
It depends on *value*.
You have back of these Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes of ours a value doubly guaranteed.
You know that they are worth every penny of their original price.
You know, too, that if you are in any way dissatisfied we will give your money back gladly.
So at reduced prices you have in Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes real bargains.
$20, $22.50 and $25 Suits and Overcoats $15
$25, $30, $35 and $40 Suits and Overcoats $18
$35, $40 and $45 Suits and Overcoats $25

"Clothes from Maker to Wearer"
"Get a Suit or Overcoat At Half Price"—Moe Levy
My $20 and $22.50 Suits and Overcoats now marked down to $13.50. Just to round out sizes, many of my $25 and $27.50 garments are included at the same price—a great number of which are of lightweight texture and can be worn until early Summer.
To comprehend the meaning of these values, it is only necessary to remember that I am a manufacturer, selling direct and saving the retailer's profit, therefore my original prices are always one-third lower than the regular retailers'. You can figure for yourself that this is actually a half-off sale and values not to be approached elsewhere.
My $20, $22.50, $25 and $27.50 Suits and Overcoats $13.50
Here is a postscript to this announcement—some say a P. S. is the best part of a message. I have added a lot of medium weight suits which can be worn right into Summer, and which make the assortment the most complete in the history of any sale. Not one of these garments could be had for less than $25 at the regular retailers'. The opportunity is extraordinary.
Your choice is not restricted—sale prices prevail throughout my store. You can get a Suit or Overcoat as low as $7.50. You can get the best most any man could wish for $19.50.
Evenings Until 7 — Moe Levy — Saturdays Until 10
(MY ONLY STORE) 119-125 Walker Street, N. Y. (MY ONLY STORE)
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BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. To-mor. & Thur. 2:15. DAVID BELASCO presents
Years of Discretion
"SUPERB CAST." ACTON DAVIES.—EVE. SUN.
Lyn Harding, Bruce McRae, Herbert Kelcey, E. M. Holland, Effie Shannon, Robert McWade, Jr., Grant Mitchell, Alice Putnam, Mabel Bunyea.
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. at 8.15. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. 2:10.
MATINEE TO-MORROW 2:10
DAVID BELASCO presents
A Good Little Devil
A FAIRY PLAY FOR GROWN-UPS
by Rosemond Gerard and Maurice Rostand.

F. F. Proctor's N. Y. THEATRES
5th AVE. 28th St. B'way Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c-$1.
23D ST. nr. 6th Av.
58TH ST. & 3d Av.
125TH ST., Lex. Av.
12 STAR ACTS
Olga Petrova, Dr. Herman, Will Archie, Dick Tubb, Patsy Doyle, Rosalind Coleman & Co., Weise Trouge, etc.
Three Hours of Real High-Class Vaudeville and Very Latest Photo Plays. 4 Times Daily. Prices, 5c to 25c. Bills Changed Mondays and Thursdays.

CHARITY BALL KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS MADISON SQ. GARDEN
TO-NIGHT—Adm. $1 for Gent and Ladies.

HAMMERSTEIN'S Ev. 50, 75, $1. Daily Matinee 25 & 50c.
Le Rouge et Noir, with "The Dance of Fortune," and 12 other acts.

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8 Av., 43d-44th. D'ly Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Sw. 8
UNDER MANY FLAGS
Scintillating Series of New Spectacles.
WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St.
Sunday Night Concert 15 NEW STAR ACTS
39th Street Theatre 39th near B'way SEATS NOW.
Beginning NEXT MONDAY For Two Weeks only.
Mrs. Leslie Carter
as
"The Second Mrs. Tanqueray"
WEBER & FIELDS' 44TH ST. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. T'm'w.
Franz Lehar's Latest Comedy Opera
THE MAN WITH 3 WIVES BETTER THAN THE MERRY WIDOW
Maxine Elliott's Theatre 39th, E. of B'way
Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-morrow at 2:30.
Anatol A SATIRIC-COMEDY
Little Theatre Cast and Production.
Arts. 3:30 (except Sat.) Sat. 11 A.M.
SNOW WHITE with MARGUERITE CLARK.
The CHILDREN'S Play. 50c., 75c., $1
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Every Eve. at 8:15. Matinee To-mor. 2:15.
TRENTINI in THE FIREFLY
Pop. Mat. Wed.—Nina Morgana in Title role.
PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-mor., Wed., Thur.
Little Women 151st TIME
William Collier's COMEDY 41st, E. of Bwy. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-mor. 2:15.
FANNY'S FIRST PLAY
LYRIC 42d, W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
SAM BERNARD ALL FOR THE LADIES.
48TH ST. THEATRE, East of Broadway. Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
You MUST LAUGH at WILLIAM COLLIER in Never Say Die. 100th Time Feb. 4.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St. and 8th Av. Evs. 8. 25c. to $1.50. Mats. T'm'w., Tues. & Wed. at 2. Tues. & Wed. Mats. 25c to $1. THE WHIP
WEST END, 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-mor. The Red Petticoat LOWELL. Matinee To-morrow 2:15. Next Week—BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS.

JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN
at the CENTURY THEATRE 8th Av. & 62d St.
Evs. 8 on the minute. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2 on the minute.
Is the Most Tremendous Success in the History of the Whole World.
TO-DAY AT 4 To-morrow, 10:45 A. M. & 3:30 P. M.
RACKETY-PACKETTY HOUSE at the Children's THEA., Century Theatre Building, 62d and 8th Av. Phone 8800 Colu. Prices $1, $1.50, $2.
LITTLE THEATRE, 240 West 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
LAST 3 WEEKS Rutherford & Son
CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Laurette Taylor 'Peg o' My Heart.'
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
WITHIN THE LAW

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-night at 8—Otello. Alda; Slezak, Amato, Segurola, Bada. Conductor, Toscanini.
Sat. Mat. at 2—Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martin, Scotti, Bada. Cond. Toscanini.
Sat. Eve. at 8 (75c. to $4)—Tannhaeuser. Destinn, Matzenauer, Sparkes; Jorn, Well, Griswold, Murphy, Hinshaw. Cond. Hertz.
Sun. Eve. Concert. (50c. to $1.50)—John McCormack, the Irish tenor; Homer, Sparkes, Hinshaw. Entire Orch. Cond., Sturani.
Next Mon. at 8—Gioconda. Destinn, Homer; Caruso, Amato, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Tues. Eve. at 8, Phila.-Chicago Opera Co.—Louise. Garden, Berat; Dalmores, Dufranne, Huberdeau, Warnery. Gen. Mus. Dir., Campanini.
Wed. at 8:1—Donne Curiose. Farrar, Alten, Forna, Mulsbourg; Magnes, Scotti, Segurola, Didur. Conductor, Toscanini.
Thurs. at 1:30—Walkuere. Gadski, Fremstad, Matzenauer, Burrian. Cond. Hertz.
Thurs. at 8—Tales of Hoffman. Hempel, Bori, Duchene; Maenez, Gilly, Rothier, Didur, Reiss, Segurola. Conductor, Polacco.
Fri. at 8—Manon. Farrar; Caruso, Gilly, Rothier, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues. Eve., Feb. 4, at 7:30—Meistersinger. Gadski, Mattfeld; Jorn, Buers (debut,) Reiss, Goritz, Witherspoon, Hinshaw. Cond., Hertz.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

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This Afternoon, at 2:30, CARNEGIE HALL.
Soloist, Mr. XAVER REITER
Solo French horn player of the Philharmonic
Gluck, Mozart, Tschalkowsky, Goldmark.
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.
Next Sunday Afternoon at 3.
Soloist, BONARIOS GRIMSON Violinist.
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UNION SQ. B'way & 14th St. | Rice & Dore's Water Carnival, Eddie Leonard & Mabel Russell, May Tully & Co., 7 others
COLONIAL B'way & 62d St. | Kathryn Kidder, Nat M. Wills, Truly Shattuck, Elphye Snowden & Earl Benham, 8 others.
ALHAMBRA 7 Av. & 126 St. | STELLA MAYHEW, James Thornton | ROBERT HAINES, Reine Davies.
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New Aeolian Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
To-day at 3:10 and next Sunday Aft. at 3.
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At 8:15 P. M., Grand Ballroom Waldorf-Astoria. Tickets $2. For sale by Tyson's in Waldorf, or James C. Auchincloss, Tel. 5570 Rector. 60 Broadway.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Feb. 4, at 3. Joint Recital Mme. CLARA BUTT
World's Famous Contralto, and Mr. KENNERLEY RUMFORD Distinguished English Baritone.
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.
AEOLIAN HALL, TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
VIOLIN RECITAL BY
JAROSLAV KOCIAN
THE BOHEMIAN VIOLINIST.
Seats on sale at Box Office.
Belasco Theatre, Mon. Aft., Feb. 3d, at 3:30.
BARRERE ENSEMBLE
of Wind Instruments. Fourth Season.
Assisted by FLORENCE HINKLE, Soprano.
Seats 50 cents, $1, $2, on sale at Box Office.
Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., Feb. 3, at 8:15.
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50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.
BERKELEY THEA. 44th St. W. of 5th Av. Sat., Feb. 1st, and entire week Feb. 2d. Mat. Daily 2:20. 25-50c. Eve. 8:20., 50c., $1.
KOLB BROS. Travelog, Mr. Emory C. Kolb. Shooting the Rapids of Colorado River Canyons in Motion Pictures and Colored Slides.
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IRVING PLACE THEATRE Every Eve., Brandt in Giannetta's Thraenes. Sat. Mat., Fuehring-Christians in Iphigenia.
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THE SMARTEST COMEDY OF THE SEASON WITH THE BEST CAST OF THE YEAR.
CHARLES MARIE
CHERRY DORO
in "A COMEDY UNIQUE IN ITS HUMOR AND SPARKLE."—SUN.
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"A THRILLING MELODRAMA OF NEW YORK CRIMINAL LIFE."—LIFE.
The Conspiracy
"A LIVE WIRE THAT HOLDS YOU IN ITS GRIP."—WORLD.
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-mor. & Wed. 2:15.
Robert Hilliard in "THE ARGYLE CASE."
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WOMEN LOVE THIS PLAY
The Poor Little Rich Girl
A play of fact and fancy by Eleanor Gates.
HUDSON THEATRE, Feb. 4 & 6, at 3:30.
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Feb. 6—"A TALE OF TWO CITIES."
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WM. THE OLD FIRM
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PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT
NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15.
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Christie MacDonald in The Spring Maid
NEXT MONDAY. SEATS NOW SELLING.
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KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
Moves next Monday to New Amsterdam Theatre.
The Last Word in Musical Comedy.
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NEXT MON. at 8 Sharp. Seats Now
JULIA SANDERSON
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with JOSEPH CAWTHORN
EVA DAVENPORT, TOM LEWIS, ALAN MUDIE, VERNON CASTLE, and 100 others.
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MILESTONES by Arnold Bennett & Edward Knoblauch.
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FOR LAUGHING PURPOSES ONLY.
"STOP THIEF" A Farce by CARLTON MOORE.
Globe MATINEE TO-MORROW
MONTGOMERY & STONE.
ELSIE JANIS.
"THE LADY OF THE SLIPPER."

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Popular Mat. To-day
The Absolute Hit of the Year
GEO. M. COHAN in his latest play, "BROADWAY" JONES.
ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:15 sharp. Next Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
The Dramatic Sensation of the Century
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GRAND 23 St. & Av. OLCOTT in "The Isle o' Dreams."
Adolf Philipp's 57TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 3d Av. Tel. Plaza 671. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat.
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EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour. PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT. CONCERTS
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Five Lenten Lectures, by James J. Walsh, M. D., Litt. D., Thursdays in Lent, Feb. 6, 13, 20, 27, and March 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., in the Plaza Ball Room, under the patronage of his Eminence, John, Cardinal Farley.
This is the Seventh Series given to aid the work of the Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer, and will assist the new St. Rose's Home for Cancerous Poor, at 71 Jackson St., city. Course Tickets, $5.00; Boxes, $30.00; Single Tickets, $1.50.
Please address M. Alphonsa Lathrop, O. S. D., Rosary Hill Home, Hawthorne, N. Y.
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